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THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY,

POLITICS,

AND

LITERATURE,

For the YEAR 1816.

SECOND EDITION.



LONDON:

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PREFACE.

THE prevalence throughout Europe of a state of general peace, to which universal exhaustion promises a long and secure continuance, limits the history of the year 1816, with one brilliant exception, to a relation of occurrences domestic and political.

One of the most remarkable features of the parliamentary year, was a defeat of the minister of finance in his motion for a renewal of the property tax. After much had been said in disparagement of the numerous petitions against the tax, which were flowing in from the different towns and counties, the whole was brought to a close by a petition presented by Sir William Curtis, and bearing the signatures of 22,000 merchants, bankers, and traders of the city of London, united in opposition to the measure, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after renewed attempt, seconded by the ministerial influence in the house, for its support, was obliged to submit to a counter-majority of 238 to 201.

A further advance towards a complete blending of the interests of England and Ireland, was made by the consolidation of the exchequers of the two countries, carried by the ministry on the motion of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, chancellor of the Irish exchequer.

Another important change was the introduction of a new silver coinage into the kingdom, in which the denomination of the coin was raised by the exaction of a small seignorage; sixty-six instead of sixty-two shillings being now allowed to the pound troy.

From these and other points of permanent regula-

tion, the attention of the two houses was forcibly withdrawn by the urgent, and apparently unforeseen, symptoms of suffering which broke out over the whole face of the country, and in almost all classes of the community.

During the earlier part of the year, the distress had appeared particularly confined to the agricultural labourers, at least the evils pressing upon them were those who had almost exclusively engaged the attention of the parliamentary speakers. But as the season advanced, and an unusual inclemency of weather brought with it the prospect of a general failure in the harvests of Europe, and a rapid rise in the corn market, much more serious distress burst forth among the manufacturing poor, who began to murmur that their reduced wages would no longer satisfy them with bread.

By the sudden failure of the war-demand for a vast variety of articles, which was not compensated as yet by the recovery of any peace-market, foreign or domestic, thousands of artisans were thrown out of employment, and reduced to a state of extreme want and penury. A detestable spirit of conspiracy which manifested itself in the early part of the year in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, and Cambridge, directed against houses, barns, and rick-yards, which were devoted to the flames, was probably the result of a want of agricultural employment, joined to the love of plunder. But the distressing scenes which afterwards took place amongst the colliers of Staffordshire, and the attempts made by the assembled workmen of the iron manufacturing districts of South Wales, to stop by force the working of the forges, arose from the causes above referred to. In general, however, the workmen conducted themselves without violence, and received with gratitude the contributions made for their relief.

The general sense of suffering found vent throughout the country in meetings called for the purpose of discussing

discussing the causes and remedies of these evils, and petitions for redress of grievances, for economy and for parliamentary reform, poured in on all sides.

A meeting in Spa Fields, summoned for the avowed object of petitioning the Prince Regent, produced a daring insurrectionary attempt, by which the city was for some hours thrown into a state of violent alarm, but it was immediately checked by the spirited conduct of the magistrates, and ended without difficulty by the appearance of the military.

The expedition of Lord Exmouth to Algiers, added fresh laurels to the triumphs of the British navy, and animated for a moment the general gloom which was fast gathering round our domestic prospects. It afforded to humanity the gratifying result of the abolition of Christian slavery in all the piratical states of Barbary; and demonstrated that the present possessors of Malta, with equal good-will, possess far more efficacious means than the Order to which they have succeeded, of protecting the weaker European States on the shore of the Mediterranean.

In France the undisguised violence and bigotry of the emigrant party, more royalist than even the king himself, and attaching itself almost exclusively to the presumptive heir to the throne, appears very naturally to have excited the jealousy of the sovereign. The result has been the dismission of the *ultra* ministry, and the admission of the more liberal party to a share in the administration; an event which has added to the personal independence of the king, and has calmed in a considerable degree the apprehensions, entertained by the purchasers of national domains and ecclesiastical property, of violent resumptions.

The pirates of Greece, of Albania, and of other parts of the Mediterranean, who during the war hoisted the flag of one or other of the belligerent parties, and were allowed to carry on their depredations under the appellation of privateers, have, as might be expected, been

been in no haste to suspend their profitable warfare; hence the reports of insults and outrages committed on the flags and territory of some of the smaller Italian States; but which no doubt will speedily be repressed by the interference of the superior powers.

The general and successful appeal which had been made by the Sovereigns of the German States to the great body of the people in throwing off the yoke which had been imposed by the French armies, had been accompanied by the promise of a liberal reform in their political institutions. Popular writers had been encouraged to arouse and create patriotic feelings by the contrast between slavish submission to a detestable foreign tyranny, and the acquiescence of freemen in a constitution (conceded by the sovereign and ratified by the several orders of the state) which, by adopting with greater or less modifications, the principles of a representative government, might, as far as human infirmities will permit, secure alike the legitimate rights both of the rulers and of the people.

In the triumph that succeeded their military labours, in the partitions and repartitions, in the intrigues and squabbles consequent on the division of the spoil, or to use a diplomatic phrase, the adjustment of the indemnities, so much time was occupied as very naturally to excite suspicions on the part of the Public, with regard to the good faith of the Sovereigns. The impatience of the people increased in proportion to the delay; and according as the projected reforms were supported in each state by the Military, and Nobility, and the Clergy, the respective Sovereigns withstood or yielded to the popular voice. Even under the most favourable circumstances, however, the practical difficulties of adjusting ancient and chartered privileges, and conciliating them with the extended exercise of equal law and proportioned taxation, have been so great, that the progress of reform has been, and must necessarily be, very slow. In Prussia and Wirtemburg, and

and in some of the smaller States, the civil struggle has commenced: what will be the final result it is impossible to foresee: probably by no party, and in no state, will the question be set at rest by the rude and open interference of the sword: and there seems reason to hope, that the changes which may result, will upon the whole be for the general benefit of the community in which they take place.

The prodigious exertions, during the late war, which this country was enabled to make in proportion to its population, are attributed pretty generally on the continent, to the enterprize of our merchants, and the activity and diligence of our manufacturers and capitalists; overlooking the liberality of our political institutions, the cause and consequence of that public spirit, and private integrity, on which the prosperity of the British empire essentially depends. Hence great pains have been taken, particularly by Russia, to obtain copies of our machinery, and to seduce our artisans. The times have been favourable to these attempts, which have been prosecuted with an openness and success that has excited the jealousy and alarm of our manufacturers, though not of the Government. Probably most of these projects, like other similar ones, will prove abortive; those who would raise oaks must be content to plant acorns in the soil adapted to their growth, and to wait in hope, in faith, and in patience, for their late and robust maturnity.

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THE

THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

For the Year 1816.

GENERAL HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

Parliamentary proceedings.—Speech of the Prince Regent.—Debate on the address in the House of Commons.—Motion for naval monument.—Mr. Brougham's motion relative to the Christian treaty, and the treaty of Vienna, Jan. 1815.*—Financial exposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and debates.—Mr. Greenfell's motion concerning transactions between the public and the Bank of England. —Lord Grenville's motion on the peace establishment of the army. —Debates on the same in the House of Commons.—Navy estimates, and debates.*

ON Feb. 1 the speech of the Prince Regent on opening the session of parliament was delivered by commission. It began with adverting to the re-establishment of his most Christian Majesty's authority in the capital of his dominions, in consequence of the successes of the allied arms, and the subsequent arrangements to provide for the lasting repose and security of Europe; expressing his Royal Highness's conviction that Parliament will be sensible of the great importance of maintaining that alliance between the confederate powers from which so many advantages had been derived. It was then mentioned that copies of the treaties and conventions concluded, had been ordered to be laid before both houses—that the extraordinary situation in which the powers of Europe had been placed by the circumstances of the French revolution, had induced the allies to adopt precautionary measures, in which his Royal Highness had concurred, and that he relied on their

their co operation for carrying them into effect. The House of Commons was next congratulated on the flourishing condition of the manufactures, commerce, and revenue of the kingdom, and assured that they might rely upon every disposition on the part of his Royal Highness to concur in such measures of economy as would be found consistent with the security of the country, and the station which it occupies in Europe. Notice was then taken of the commercial treaty with America; of the termination of hostilities in Ceylon, and the subsequent arrangement with respect to that island; and of the armistice preparatory to a negociation for peace in India; and the speech concluded with expressing the Prince Regent's determination, by the justice and moderation of his conduct, to endeavour to maintain the high character which this country has acquired with the world, and his hope that the same union among ourselves, which has brought this eventful struggle to so happy an issue, will continue to promote the public prosperity.

The usual address on the speech was agreed to without opposition in the House of Lords. In the House of Commons, after the address had been moved and seconded, *Mr. Brand* rose to move an amendment, the substance of which was to censure the ministers for not having, without unnecessary delay, convened parliament for the purpose of communicating those important treaties which were now to be laid before them, after having been acted upon for several months; and to assure his Royal Highness that the House would speedily undertake a revisal of our civil and military establishments, and also would at an early period take into serious consideration the present state of the country.

The amendment having been seconded by *Lord John Russell*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* in reply began with refuting the charge of delay respecting the treaties, by the assertion that the treaty of peace was only signed on November 20th, and that the exchange of the ratifications did not take place till the 20th of January, so that only ten days had elapsed before the communication was made to parliament, from which period was to be deducted the time of its transmission from Paris, and of printing the papers. With respect to the other topics of the amendment, he maintained that the speech contained every pledge which the House could reasonably desire. After a few financial observations, he then took occasion to avow the intention of ministers to continue the income tax at the rate of five per cent

In the debate on this occasion several members on each side took a part; but as it was no more than a kind of preludial contest, in which a variety of topics were touched upon in the way of conversation, there is no necessity for entering into particulars. When the division on the amendment took place, the House was so much thinned, that the members were no more than For the Amendment 23, Against it 90: Majority 67. Neither the mover nor seconder appeared in the division.

When

When the report of the Address was brought up on the following day, some conversation occurred respecting the burthens and distresses of the people; and *Mr. Baring*, from his knowledge of commerce, made some observations calling in question the favourable view of public prosperity held forth in the speech: the address, however, passed without opposition.

The several treaties and conventions of the past year were then laid before parliament. They formed a very voluminous collection, of which a summary will be found under the head of State Papers.

On Feb. 5th, *Lord Castlereagh* rose in pursuance of notice to call the attention of the House of Commons to the propriety of adopting some signal mode of expressing the national gratitude to the navy for the great services performed by it during the late war; and he concluded a preliminary speech by moving an address to the Prince Regent, requesting that he would be pleased to give directions that a national monument be erected in honour of the ever-memorable victory of Trafalgar, and to commemorate the fame of Lord Nelson and the other officers, seamen, &c. who died gloriously in their country's cause on that occasion.

This motion, obviously supplementary to that which had conferred so much honour on the army by a resolution for a magnificent monument to record the battle of Waterloo, brought on a conversation in which, with a general concurrence in the intention, it appeared that opinions were by no means uniform as to the best mode of bringing it to effect. The motion, however, was carried unanimously.

Of several preparatory motions for future proceedings it is not necessary to take notice; but a motion by *Mr. Brougham* on Feb. 9th, referred to so singular an occurrence in general politics, that although it had no public result, the record of it will be interesting as a matter of history. The hon. member rose to move for the production of a copy of the treaty concluded at Paris on Sept. 26th, between Austria, Russia, and Prussia. By the tenor of this treaty, expressed in the most devout and solemn language, the three potentates, members of three different Christian churches, declared in the face of the world their resolution both in the administration of their own states, and in their political relations with other governments, to take for their sole guide the precepts of the holy religion taught by our Saviour. In consequence, they signed an agreement to three articles, the first of which bound them to a fraternity of mutual friendship and assistance, and the common protection of religion, peace, and justice; which in the second was explained in a kind of mystical strain, to notify that they regarded themselves as delegated by Providence to govern three branches of one and the same Christian nation, of which the Divine Being under his three characters was the sole real sovereign; and the third declared a readiness to receive into this holy alliance all the powers who should solemnly avow the sacred priciples

principles which had dictated it.

Politicians were much at a loss to conceive the occasion and purpose of a treaty, at the same time so serious and so indefinite, which appeared to bind the subscribers to nothing more than to act upon those general principles which, as Christian princes, they had always held forth as the rule of their conduct. It was understood that its immediate cause was an impression made upon the mind of the emperor Alexander, whose peculiar zeal in the project was displayed by a manifesto issued on Christmas day, and signed by his own hand, in which he made public the engagement which the three powers had entered into, and which he interpreted to be a reciprocal league of peace and amity upon Christian principles for the general good.

Mr. Brougham prefaced his motion with reasons why he thought it material that inquiry should be made respecting the above treaty; instancing the circumstances of its having been contracted by three powers, our allies, without our participation; of its having received the signatures of the sovereigns themselves, whereas all other treaties had been ratified by the medium of diplomatic agents; of being apparently uncalled for, since the attachment of the contracting powers to the Christian religion had never been questioned. He adverted to the union of the same powers for the partition of Poland, on which occasion the empress Catharine had employed in her proclamations language similar to that of the treaty. He concluded by moving an address to the Prince Regent, that he would be pleased to give directions that a copy of the treaty should be laid before the House.

Lord Castlereagh, who had previously admitted the authenticity of the document moved for, after adducing, from the result of the preceding union of these sovereigns, arguments against regarding them with suspicion, informed the hon. gentleman, that instead of any secrecy in their proceedings on the present occasion, the emperor of Russia had communicated to him a draft of the purposed treaty, he believed, before it had been communicated to the other sovereigns; and that after its signature, a joint letter had been addressed by them to the Prince Regent, stating the grounds on which it had been concluded, and anxiously desiring his accession to it:—that his Royal Highness in reply had expressed his satisfaction at the nature of the treaty, and his assurance that the British government would not be the one least disposed to act up to its principles. His lordship then went into a panegyric of the emperor of Russia; and finally characterised the motion as wholly unnecessary, and of dangerous tendency if the confederacy could be shaken by attempts to degrade the sovereigns of Europe by unfounded imputations.

On a division of the House, the motion was rejected by a majority of 104 to 30.

The public opinion concerning this extraordinary treaty, seems to have corresponded with that expressed by the hon. *Mr. Bennet* in his speech; "that the only motive

motive which the noble lord could have for refusing its production was, that he was ashamed of it and of our allies."

Mr Brougham next moved for an address to the Prince Regent, requesting a copy of a treaty between Austria, France, and Great Britain, signed at Vienna in January 1815.

Lord Castlereagh, in stating his objections to the production of this treaty, alluded to it as one which, being intended to be carried into execution only in certain conjunctures which never happened, and parliament never having been called upon to support the executive power in making good its engagements, it might be considered in the nature of an unfinished transaction, a mere historical fact, which could have no influence on our actual affairs.

It appearing on the further discussion of the question, that this was a treaty from which Russia, represented as our most faithful ally, was excluded, Lord Castlereagh endeavoured to divert further inquiry by saying, that not three months afterwards, there was evinced the most cordial concert and co-operation among the allies; and that if, as the gentlemen in opposition maintained, there existed dis-union at one time, reciprocal confidence had subsequently been restored.

In answer to this observation, *Mr. Tierney* said, that the allied powers did certainly unite against their common enemy, Buonaparte; but what he wanted to know was, how they were affected to each other, when this common enemy was supposed to be no more. The noble lord had not denied that a treaty was actually signed with France and Austria, without the participation of Russia, and, he believed, of Prussia, and to which he was himself a contracting party. The House ought to be put in possession of the document. If the noble lord could show that the causes which gave birth to the treaty of January 1815 no longer existed, it would be well; otherwise it would be impossible for him to believe, that there was a cordial community of feeling among the allies.

This transaction, however, was still kept a state secret, for the motion was negatived by 92 votes against 25.

On Feb. 12th, the House of Commons sitting in a committee of supply, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* introduced that important subject, his Financial Exposition. He began with a brief explanation of the vote withwhich he intended to conclude, the purpose of which was to provide for the payment of different outstanding exchequer bills, the amount of which he stated, for the year 1814 and 1815, at 35,600,000l. He then proceeded to make some general observations as to the probable extent of the supply, and the ways and means to meet that supply. Beginning with a statement of the different branches of revenue, he gave an amount of 66,443,802l. for the year 1815, exceeding by more than a million that of 1814, which itself was greater than that of any former year. In the application of this sum, 21 millions had been employed in the payment of arrears, by which the whole

whole unfunded debt had been brought down from upwards of 64½ millions to 47,700,000. He then took into consideration the commercial state of the country, respecting which he said he could only give a statement of our exportation for the three quarters ending October 10th, 1815, the latest period to which the accounts had been made up. Of these the amount was 42,425,357, an increase of about 5¼ millions beyond the parrallel period of 1814. This prosperous situation did not prevent our labouring under temporary embarrassments, which he attributed chiefly to the depreciation of agricultural produce; and he then proceeded to the remedies which he had to propose, of which there were two classes; a diminution of taxation, and a system of measures for the support of public credit. The tendency of the Chancellor's reasoning upon this subject in general went to show, that the public distresses would be much more effectually relieved by abstaining from borrowing money in the present year, and, on the contrary, relieving the stocks by the operation of the sinking fund, than by a great diminution of taxation. Government did not, however, propose to omit the latter relief to a certain extent; and a reduction of the property-tax to five per cent. would immediately take off seven millions of taxes, of which sum the share of four millions would fall to the agricultural interest, which he also hoped further to relieve by the remission of other taxes to the amount of one million.

The right hon. gentleman next proceeded to a summary of the principal heads of the public expenditure for the present year. He began with remarking, that he wished not to be understood as laying down the outlines of a permanent peace establishment, as he was confident that he could point out in future years reductions to the amount of several millions; and no one could be surprised, that in the first year after so long and extensive a war, it was impossible to carry all those retrenchments into immediate effect. There would be on that night a vote proposed for 33,000 seamen, which was 10,000 more than were contemplated for a peace establishment; and the whole expense for that department was stated at seven millions. With respect to the army, he did not intend to propose a vote for that service at present, but he would give a general view of the subject. The following were the principal heads; forces for home service, including Guernsey and Jersey, 25,000; for Ireland, an equal number; and for the relief of garrisons abroad 3,000: for the garrisons of Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian isles, 11,000: for America 10,000: for the West Indies, 13,000; for the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, Ceylon, St. Helena, &c. 12,000: on the whole, upon the British and Irish establishments, 99,000. The force serving in France for a limited time was stated at 30,000, the expense of which, however, was to be defrayed out of the contributions of the French government, which had hitherto been punctually paid. He believed, that in point of law, these con-

contributions were of the same nature with the droits of the crown, and became the personal property of the sovereign; but the Prince Regent had determined, that it should be applied solely to the public service, with the exception of a donation to the army of the Duke of Wellington as prize-money, estimated at one million. For the 20,000 forces in India, the Company was to provide. The whole amount of the military charges for the year, including ordnance and miscellaneous service, was stated at 29,398,000l. from which was to be deducted the Irish proportion of 2½ millions.

The ways and means by which it was proposed to meet this expenditure were the concluding subject of the Chancellor's speech; and he began with a 'very novel and satisfactory item,' namely a surplus of three millions remaining of the unapplied grants of the preceding year, applicable to the service of the present year. The next was of the consolidated fund, which he estimated at 2½ millions. The ordinary annual taxes he took at 3 millions, and said that he intended to propose the prolongation of some of the war taxes on customs and excise. The next items were a 5 per cent. property tax estimated at 6 millions, and a lottery at 200,000l. The last article was an advance of 6 millions from the Bank, at the interest of 4 per cent., of which, however, 1¾ million was to be deducted for the re-payment of a former advance. The total amount of ways and means he therefore stated at 26,700,000l.

Having concluded his general exposition, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the sum of 16,024,100l. be granted for the discharge of outstanding exchequer bills.

In the discussions which ensued, and in which many members on both sides took a part, a variety of topics was entered upon, particularly those of the income tax, and the peace establishment of the army; but these being afterwards directly made the subject of debate, the notice of them will be reserved to the proper occasion. The resolutions now moved, were put from the chair and agreed to.

The alarm excited by announcing a proposed continuance of the property tax was now beginning to operate; and the city of London commenced an opposition by presenting to parliament, on Feb. 13th, two petitions against the tax, one from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, the other from the Lord Mayor and Liverymen, both expressed in strong language respecting the odious and inquisitorial nature of the tax.

On the resumption of the committee of supply, the financial plan of the Chancellor of the Exchequer underwent attack, and the subjects of the property-tax, and the military establishment, were again brought into debate; the second resolutions were however passed. On a motion from *Mr. Horner*, acquiesced in by the minister, an address was ordered to be presented to the Prince Regent, praying, that he would order to be laid before the House, a copy of any agreement entered into by the allied

powers

powers, respecting the proportion and nature of the force to form the army of occupation of France.

Mr. *Grenfell* on Feb. 13th, rose in pursuance of the notice he had given of a motion respecting certain transactions between the public and the Bank of England. In his introductory discussion, he divided the subject into two branches of the public service; the first as the Bank acted the part of bankers of the public by receiving the deposits of its monies; the second as charging commission for the management of the public debt. With these, as a matter incidentally connected, he took into consideration the immense profits made by the Bank, from the restriction of their payments in cash, since which period their notes in circulation had advanced from the sum of 11 or 12 millions, to an average of 27 or 28 millions. In reasoning on this circumstance, he held, that from the time of passing the restriction act, the public acquired an equitable claim to participation with the Bank, in the profits which that act had created. The subsequent train of the hon. member's argumentation was founded upon a statement of facts which cannot be given in an abridged form. Their general tenor was to afford a proof, that the Bank, as depositaries of the public money, had much understated their profits, and that they had over-charged the rate of commission upon which they transacted the public business. In conclusion he submitted the following motion: "That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the engagements now subsisting between the public and the Bank of England, and to consider the advantages derived by the Bank from its transactions with the public, with a view to the adoption of such future arrangements as may be consistent with those principles of equity and good faith, which ought to prevail in all transactions between the public and the Bank of England, and to report their opinions thereon to the House."

The motion was opposed by the ministers as unnecessary and dangerous to the public credit; and some members interested in the Bank represented the mover's statements as exaggerated, and in part unfounded. On the other hand it was supported by some members of opposition, as likely to lead to valuable results. On the division there appeared for the motion 44; against it 81: majority in rejection, 37.

The House of Lords having been summoned for Feb. 14th, *Lord Grenville* rose to submit a motion relative to the peace establishment of the army. He began with referring to two periods, in which precisely similar motions had been made; the years 1742 and 1756; and he then adduced particular reasons for the motion which he now proposed to make. Their lordships, he said, were now to consider, whether, after a struggle of 25 years, maintained at such vast expense, they were to obtain the blessings of a real peace, or their situation was to be exactly the reverse: whether they were still to be charged with an immense military establishment; to be called upon to take their

their rank among the military states of the continent; to abandon the wise policy of their forefathers, and turn servile imitators of the system which had brought so much calamity on those nations who had adopted them? He pledged himself to their lordships and the country, that he would never fail to give the most strenuous opposition in his power, to any attempts to entail such a monstrous burthen on the nation, and to lay the foundation of such ruin to the constitution as must result from it. His lordship then called the attention of the House to the period between 1783 and 1792, during which the subject of the expense of the military establishment had been much discussed, and in the last year of which it had been reduced to 1,800,000; and he made some remarks on the assertion, that Mr. Pitt (with whom he then acted) had blamed himself after the war with the French revolutionists had commenced, for having promoted so low an establishment. Lord G. concluded with moving, "That an humble address be presented to the Prince Regent, praying that his R. Highness would be pleased to give directions for laying before the House the estimates for the military service of the present year."

The *Earl of Liverpool* said, that he should be so far from opposing the motion, that he was ready and anxious to supply all the information required; and he was willing that the question should be put upon this issue, whether a public necessity, or at least a public urgency, had not existed for every measure adopted in the formation of the peace establishment. After some preliminary observations, in which he endeavoured to confirm the opinion, that Mr. Pitt thought, that in 1792, he had too far reduced the peace establishment, he proceeded to form a contrast between the circumstances of the two periods, which he divided into the three heads of the establishment for the colonies, for Ireland, and for Great Britain. His Lordship then went through the items under each head, as first stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and advanced reasons in justification of the new or increased establishment in each.

The *Marquis of Lansdowne* rose to controvert several of the arguments of the last speaker, especially those in which he made increased population a reason for an increased military establishment. He was followed by *Lord King*, who asserted his belief, that the proposal of an establishment of such magnitude, was neither more nor less than an attempt to place this country on a level with the great military powers of the continent.

The question being at length put, the motion was agreed to. It will now be advisable to carry this subject to its termination, rather than break the thread of narrative by interposing another topic.

An abstract of the estimates of army services having been presented to the House of Commons on Feb. 19th, "the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* on the 26th, after the order of the day was read for a committee of the whole house to

to consider further of the supply to be granted to his Majesty, moved that the above estimates be referred to the said committee.

Lord John Russell rose to oppose the motion, his priot purpose of doing which was rendered an imperative duty by the petitions on that day laid on the table, proving that the people were in all parts congregating to compel ministers to listen to their sighs and groans under the heavy burthens imposed upon them. The bare proposal, that a standing army of 150,000 should be supported, must alarm every friend to the country and constitution; not that he was impressed with the ridiculous fear, that a standing army unaided could ever effectuate what had been accomplished in some of the continental states; but the danger consisted in the influence of the crown, the daily increase of which threatened to erase even the remaining vestiges of liberty. Ministers (said his Lordship) have for the last twelve years been soothing the country, by asserting, that the war was continued to prevent the necessity of an armed peace; and yet an armed peace was all we had now acquired. At the peace of Amiens, the power of France was infinitely more dangerous than at present, yet the establishment proposed at that time was much more economical than that now offered. His Lordship then touched, in a cursory manner, upon other reasons why he should resist the estimates about to be brought forward.

This was the commencement of a debate continued through three adjournments, in which every argument on the subject was exhausted. The general discussions concerning the necessity, and the mischiefs, of standing armies, could possess no interesting novelty, and the only really important matter was derived from the particulars of the estimate. To many of these, powerful objections were raised by the members in opposition, whilst they were defended by all the skill and knowledge of the ministers; and in fact it was but too clear, that the fruits of conquest accruing to this country, necessarily saddled it with new expenses for their security; and that all which had been added to the grandeur and relative consequence of the nation, must be regarded as imposing upon it additional burdens and obligations.

The division of the House upon the motion for referring the army estimates to a general committee took place on Feb. 28th, when it was carried by 241 to 121, the majority being 120.

On March 4th, the order for going into the committee on the army estimates being read, *Mr. Wynn* moved an instruction, "That the committee make provision for the charge of the army now serving in France." He said, that if there was one principle more important than another for the Commons of England to adhere to, it was, that they should have complete control of all the armed forces kept on foot by the crown. The only means by which they could effect it, was by controlling the supplies for maintaining it, which would be lost if the crown were allowed to draw supplies from foreign countries without

without the consent of parliament, and to supply them without its interference. Further, if France should fail in the payment of its contribution, how could the British army be supported without a manifest violation of the constitution?

The motion for this instruction was agreed to, and the House resolved itself into a committee.

Lord Palmerston (Secretary at War) then laid before the committee a statement of the particulars of the reductions and savings made in the military department, the total of which amounted to a reduction of 74,000 men, producing a diminution of charge to the public of five millions, to which another million would be added in the next year. He concluded his statements and observations with moving, "That it is the opinion of this committee, that a number of land forces not exceeding 176,615 men (including the forces stationed in France, and also 30,480 proposed to be disbanded, but exclusive of the men belonging to the regiments employed in the territorial possessions of the East India Company, the foreign corps in English pay, and the embodied militia) commissioned and uncommissioned officers included, be maintained for the service of Great Britain and Ireland, from the 25th of December, 1815, to the 24th of December 1816, both inclusive."

In the subsequent debate *Mr. Bankes* began with an examination of the articles of the estimate, from which he inferred such a necessity of retrenchment, that he thought the committee ought to begin with negativing the proposition before them.

Lord Castlereagh, who had been prevented by illness from attending at the previous discussions, then rose in defence of the proposed establishment; and, after some preliminary observations, he went over all the particulars objected to, endeavouring to shew that no reductions could be made consistently with true policy.

The debate, having been adjourned, was resumed on March 6th, when *Mr. Calcraft* commenced the attack upon the estimates. Various speakers followed on both sides; and the debate took exactly the character conformable to Mr. Wilberforce's observation, that "This country was at present in the situation of a man who wished to reduce a large and expensive establishment, but who, in examining the different items of his expense, thought that each separately did not admit of much reduction." Not, indeed, that all the objections were answered with equal strength; and in particular, the home establishment seemed justly chargeable with excess for purposes of parade and military splendor. In conclusion, *Mr. Stuart Wortley* having moved as an amendment, that from the proposed establishment of 99,000 men there should be deducted 10,000, the House divided, For the amendment 130; Against it 202: Majority for rejection 72.

The original resolution was then agreed to.

The army estimates continued to be a topic of interesting debate as long as they were passing through

through the discussion of parliament; and although it produced little novelty of argument, the progress of the business to its final determination must be regarded as an important incident in the parliamentary record of the year.

On March 8th the report of the estimates was brought to the bar of the House, when, on the question that the said report be brought up, a debate ensued in which a considerable number of members joined. The subjects were those which had already been opened in the committee, including the number, kind, and disposition of the troops to be provided for, under which heads scope was given for maintaining the different opinions held by the opposite parties. The report having been read, on the question for reading the resolution a second time, *Mr. Wynn* moved as an amendment the substitution of words for recommitting the resolution. The House dividing, there appeared For the the amendment 122, Against it 190; Majority for the negative 68. The resolution was then agreed to.

The order of the day on March 11th for going into a committee of supply being read, *Mr. Wynn* rose to offer a motion for dividing the general vote proposed for the estimates into separate questions according to the different services to which the gross amount of force was to be applied. He stated the heads under which he proposed that the charge of defraying the expense of the troops should be divided, and which were nine in number. Some ministerial opposition was made to this motion, and *Lord Palmerston* suggested an arrangement into three heads as preferable. The motion, however, was agreed to without a division; and the House forming itself into a committee, the first resolution was moved, "That a sum not exceeding 385,279l. be voted for the household troops for 366 days."

Mr. Calcraft, regarding this species of troops as chiefly kept for the purpose of parade, and as the fittest objects for retrenchment, moved as an amendment a grant of half the sum for their maintenance.

As this was a particularly trying question relative to the army establishment, it was strongly argued on both sides, and terminated by a division, in which the amendment was defeated by a majority of 82, the numbers being 210 against 128.

On March 13th *Lord Palmerston* moved for the sum of 332,692l. for defraying the charges of the dragoon guards and the waggon train. This resolution was agreed to.

The subject being resumed on the 15th, *Mr. Tierney* said, that he saw no necessity for continuing the discussion farther. He, and the gentlemen on his side the house, had taken all the pains in their power to prevent the estimates from passing, without having been able to diminish a farthing in their amount; and the ministers had succeeded, in defiance of the sense of the house and the country, in imposing upon the people a military establishment of 111,000 men in time of peace.

Lord Castlereagh contended, that no example had occurred in this country

country of a military establishment having undergone so long a discussion, the effect of which was a general conviction that the establishment was wise, fit, and becoming.

The subsequent motion was for the grant of 1,234,596l. for the charge of the forces stationed in France; the resolution on which was agreed to.

In the progress of discussion it appears, that notwithstanding the predominant influence of the ministers in parliament, it was thought advisable to offer to the public some gratuitous deductions from the estimates as first presented; and on April 5th the order of the day stood for going into a committee for taking into consideration the *reduced* army estimates. On the question that the Speaker leave the chair, *Mr. Warre* rose to make some observations on these estimates, and the first to which he called the attention of the House was the charge for staff and hospital officers on foreign stations. This article had been stated in the original estimates at 163,000l. and the proposed reduction left it at 123,000l.; and the hon. gentleman having stated from documents that it was still six times more than had been demanded for the same service at the peace of Amiens, argued that there were no justifiable reasons for such a great augmentation. As we do not undertake to give the particulars of these debates, which for the most part turned upon numeral questions, we have noticed the circumstance chiefly to shew the effect which further consideration of the subject produced on the determinations of the ministry.

When the House was resolved into a committee, *Lord Palmerston* moved for a grant of 277,885l. for defraying the charge of general and staff officers, and officers of the hospitals, and the charge of the garrisons, for 366 days from December 25th, 1815. This motion, though it produced various remarks, was agreed to. Subsequent motions for grants for defraying the charges of the volunteer corps of Great Britain and Ireland in 1810, and the expenses of the local militia were generally concurred in.

When on April 10th the report of the committee of supply on the army staff was to be taken into further consideration, *Lord Folkestone* declared himself anxious in this last stage to protest against the adoption of the army estimates in their present form. In the staff alone, he said, had any diminution been effected; and although the saving was only 40,000l. it was sufficient to shew that the estimates in general had been made out in a very careless manner. He repeated his strong objections to the employment of soldiers for civil purposes, and affirmed, that during the last 25 years, the number of the guards doing duty in London had been augmented from between 6 and 700, to 8 and 900 men.

The report was agreed to without farther comment.

The navy estimates were laid before the committee of supply by Sir George Warrender on February 14th. He began with mentioning the stations of the squadrons now employed, and those changes

changes which had caused a considerable increase on the last peace establishment of the navy. To the force in the East Indies no addition had been made; but the Cape of Good Hope was a new station, which was also rendered of peculiar importance by its proximity to St. Helena. To the Mauritius likewise a very considerable squadron had been appointed, amounting to 11 ships of the line. In the Mediterranean it had been thought proper to substitute 74 gun ships to those of 50. A small squadron had been stationed off South America in compliance with applications for the protection of our trade in that quarter; on which account the force stationed at Jamaica and the Leeward Islands had been somewhat diminished. One frigate had been added to the force in North America: that on the coast of Africa would be equal to the same during the last peace; and the squadron on the home station of the same strength with that in 1792. Even had there been no new stations to occupy, an increase of men for the peace establishment would have become necessary from other circumstances. One of these was the general employment of larger frigates than formerly. It was also thought important that a fourth corps of marines should be kept up, as being more useful to the navy than troops of the line. On the whole, the total number of men required for the peace establishment would be 23,000; but in the present year, for reasons already explained, 33,000 would be moved for. The hon. baronet concluded with moving five resolutions, of which the first was "That 33,000 men be employed for the sea service for the year 1816, including 9000 royal marines."

Mr. Ponsonby expressed himself reluctant to say any thing which might seem to reflect on the services of the navy; yet he could not abstain from entering his protest against the proposed supply, since it would require much stronger reasons than he had heard, to convince him of the necessity of such a peace establishment. At the close of the American war, in which the fleets of France and Spain had rode triumphant in the channel, 18,000 seamen had been thought sufficient for our safety: at this time the fleets of those nations had been so much reduced as to render them no object of apprehension, nor had any other power in Europe a formidable navy. The mere circumstance of having new stations for our ships was not sufficient to prove the necessity of an augmentation, unless it were shewn that a diminution on the old stations was inexpedient. Were the House to consent to vote such an increase, it would be idle to talk of economy.

Mr. Law, on the other hand, spoke of the necessity of keeping up a respectable naval establishment, and blamed the secretary of the navy for the precipitancy with which he paid off so great a portion of the navy in the last year.

Sir Geo. Warrender made replies to both the last speakers; and after some further debate, which it is not material to particularize, the several resolutions were agreed to.

The

The subject of the navy estimates was resumed before the committee of supply on March 25th. The discussion was begun by *Mr. Tierney*, who introduced his observations by saying, that an examination of those estimates would furnish a clear exposition of the noble lord's economy; and if he did not make out against his Majesty's ministers one of the strongest cases that had ever been established against any government, he was utterly mistaken in his anticipations. The estimates had no reference to the naval service as connected with the defence of the country by naval officers; they related only to the civil administration of the navy. They were divided into several heads; such as the admiralty, the navy-office, the navy-pay-office, the victualling-office, the home dock-yards, the out-ports, the foreign yards, &c. The right hon. gentleman then went through the particulars of these several heads: and his conclusion was, that the ministers had made their estimates in these departments for the first year of peace exceed those of the last year of war by 21,604l.; and given them credit for the saving of 1200l. in the admiralty and victualling departments, there remained an excess of more than 20,000l. beyond the expenditure of 1814. This was a sufficient ground for putting a negative upon the estimates, and sending them back for revision.

Sir G. Warrender, in his speech in reply, assured the house that it was the disposition of the admiralty to carry into effect every retrenchment consistent with the security of the country. Inquiries were in progress into every department, and considerable reductions might be expected to take place.

Mr. Croker chiefly bent his argument in the present stage of the discussion against the right hon. gentleman's *prima facie* ground for sending back the estimates, by proving, that in the first year of every peace upon record, the ordinary estimates of the navy had exceeded those of the last year of war preceding; the reason of which, he said, was plain; because the ordinary estimates comprised the civil department of the navy, and as the scattered materials were in time of peace brought back to the offices and dock-yards, the expense of those establishments was consequently increased.

In the conclusion of this day's debate, a motion for adjournment was negatived, and that for the committee was carried.

When the committee was resumed on the 27th., *Sir G. Warrender* moved a resolution for the grant of a sum not exceeding 1½ million, for defraying the expenses of navy articles eighteen in number. *Mr. Baring* and other members having objected to collecting them under one head, it was at length agreed that they should be taken separately; and the first resolution proposed was for a sum not exceeding 59,723l. for defraying the salaries and contingent expences of the admiralty office for the year 1816.

Mr. Tierney, after refuting the imputation of mistake brought against him by Mr. Croker, by asserting that his meaning had been, that in the particular offices which

which he had specified there had invariably been a diminution of expense in the first year of peace, proceeded to the subject of the clerks in the several naval departments. He stated, that in 1814 the number of these clerks was 449; at present it was 425, making a diminution of 24; yet there was an augmentation of salaries amounting to 10,000l. On this circumstance he made several pointed observations, and concluded by moving, that only six months' expenditure should be voted, and the House should in the meantime appoint a committee for sifting the matter to the bottom.

Mr. Croker then entered into a minute explanation and defence of the motives for this alteration, both with respect to the reduction of the number, and the increase of the salaries.

A long and warm debate succeeded, during which *Mr. Bankes* moved "that the chairman should report progress, and ask leave to sit again,"—in other words, that the decision should be postponed. Mr. Tierney withdrawing his own amendment, a division took place on this motion, when it was negatived by 163 to 85; majority 78.

Mr. Baring then argued against the allowance proposed for the paymaster of the marines, the paymaster of widows' pensions, and the inspector of telegraphs, contending that they were useless offices; and he moved a proportional deduction from the sum to be voted for. This motion was rejected by a division of 124 to 38; and the original resolution was agreed to.

The navy estimates continued to be a subject of debate at successive sittings of the committee of supply; but as it would be impossible to reduce within moderate limits the particulars brought into discussion, we must confine ourselves to a short notice of the results. On March 29th *Sir G. Warrender* moved a vote for a sum to defray the expenses of the navy board, which was carried without a division. A similar motion for the expenses of the navy-pay-office was made by him on April 1st, which produced an amendment proposed by *Mr. Bennet* for reducing the salary of the treasurer of the navy from 4000l. to 2000l. This was rejected by a majority of 66 to 21; and the resolution was agreed to, after disposing of another amendment by *Mr. Martin*, for deducting 7000l. from the sum proposed. In conclusion, all the other resolutions were put and carried without opposition.

CHAPTER.

CHAPTER II.

Mr. Brougham's motion for interposition with the Spanish court in favour of the suffering patriots.—Discussion in the House of Lords on motion for an address on the treaties with foreign powers.—The same in the House of Commons.—Petitions against the continuance of the Property Tax, and debates.—Motion by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for its renewal, and its defeat.—Relinquishment of the war malt duties.—Mr. Western's motion for taking into consideration the distressed state of the agriculture.—Bill for the effectual detention of Buonaparte.—Message of the Prince Regent respectng the marriage of the Princess Charlotte with the Prince of Cobourg, and consequent provision.—Motion respecting the augmentation of the salaries of the secretaries to the admiralty.—Motion for abolishing the office of one of the Secretaries of State.

ON Feb. 15th, a motion was introduced into the House of Commons by *Mr. Brougham*, which, though it had no political results, was rendered remarkable by the historical matter occurring in the debate subsequent upon it.

The hon. gentleman, after some general and particular remarks on the interference of one state in the domestic affairs of another, proceeded to the consideration of the transactions of this government with respect to the Spanish nation, under the changes it had been subjected to from the French usurpation. In 1809 this government concluded a treaty with Admiral Apodaca, the minister commissioned by the Junta of Spain, though nominally the ambassador of Ferdinand, by which this country bound itself never to make peace with France to the surrender of the royal rights of Ferdinand, or whatever prince the Spanish nation might choose as his successor; and on the other hand, the existing government of Spain agreed that hostilities with France should never be terminated but with the consent of the allies, and without separating the interests of Spain and England. The Marquis Wellesley was then appointed minister to the Junta, and urgently recommended the assembling of a Cortes. This was effected, and a regency was appointed, composed of five members, all chosen by the interposition of England. On this footing of intimate connection and conjoined interests (said Mr. B.), affairs went on till the beginning of 1814, when Bonaparte opened a negociation with Ferdinand, then in confinement at Valency, which was conducted by the Duke of San Carlos, now high in office at the court of Spain; and a treaty was concluded by which Ferninand abandoned the cause of this country, and upon

Bonaparte's stipulation to withdraw his armies from Spain, undertook to give his assistance in expelling the English troops from the Spanish territory. Ferdinand was set at liberty, and returning to his own country, withdrew to Valencia, keeping from him all good men and patriots. He refused to sign the constitution framed by authorities legally constituted; and without doing any thing to revoke the treaty of Valency, employed himself in projects to get rid of the Cortes and the Regency. Troops in British pay, and commanded by a British officer in the Spanish service, were sent against the Cortes, and that body, with the Regency, were obliged to surrender their authority, while lists were put into the hands of the sovereign of those who had taken the most active part for their country. It was unnecessary to enter into details of the succeeding measures of the King of Spain, all directed against the policy and interests of Great Britain; or of the cruel punishments inflicted on those who had contended for his crown; since it was well known that twenty-seven members of the Cortes, and two of the Regency, had become victims to the animosity of Ferdinand. After dwelling some time longer on these topics, and alluding to the British interference in the internal affairs of France, the hon. member concluded with moving "That an humble address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, entreating his Royal Highness to take into his gracious consideration the sufferings of the members of the late Spanish Regency and Cortes, and representing that the alliance at present subsisting between his Royal Highness and his Catholic Majesty affords the most favourable opportunity for interposing the good offices of Great Britain in their behalf with the weight that belongs to her, and to the sentiments of this House, and of the people."

Lord Castlereagh rose, and after expressing his surprise at the extraordinary and novel nature of the motion which had just been read, he said, he regarded the policy now proposed to the House as extremely unwise, and calculated to do much mischief, without a chance of producing any substantial benefit to the persons whose cause it professed to espouse. He then remarked upon the tendency of the hon. gentleman's speech to excite jealousy and animosity, and to involve the two countries in mutual hostility; and was next led in the train of argument, to make observations on the proper kind of interference which might be exerted with respect to foreign countries. Digressing to facts relative to France at different periods, he took occasion to censure the manner in which individuals of this country had thought proper to interpose in the late religious differences of that country, affirming that the charges brought against the French sovereign and government as encouraging persecution were entirely groundless, and had been received with displeasure by both parties.

Coming to the direct point, his Lordship complained that the hon. gentleman had proceeded to allegations against the government.

ment for neglect of attempting to appease the violences in Spain, without enquiring into their truth. His Majesty's ministers had never ceased to attend to the interest and fate of the individuals whom the motion concerned; and he might claim belief when he declared, upon his honour, that he was convinced that our government had rather gone beyond, than fallen short of its duty, in its zeal to serve the body of men alluded to. At the same time he must disclaim all the *necessity* which the hon. gentleman wished to impose upon it so to act. It was a mistake to suppose that the Cortes had been guided by us, and that we were bound to rescue its members because all that they had done was by our direction. The party called Liberales was undoubtedly an Anti-French party, but in no other sense a British party, and the term employed by the hon. gentleman of English Cortes was entirely inapplicable. Of this a better proof could not be given than their refusal to admit Lord Wellington into Cadiz, when he was desirous of obtaining a point within the Spanish territory previously to entrenching his army behind the lines of Torres Vedras. Lord C. then proceeded to a kind of comment on the principles and conduct of the Cortes, and a defence of the part taken by the court of Spain. He said, the Cortes thought they could best effect their purpose by entirely overturning the ancient system of the kingdom, and especially by merging the whole class of nobility and clergy in the third estate, after the example of the French jacobins, whence most of the calamities of the country had arisen. This was principally owing to the party called Liberales, who declared that they would not admit Ferdinand's right to the throne, unless he should put his seal to the principles which they laid down, and among the rest, that of the sovereignty of the people. Their extremes naturally produced a violent reaction, and the swing taken in the direction of Jacobinism had now taken as violent a direction towards despotism. When the constitution of the Cortes had been destroyed by Ferdinand, there was not a murmur in Spain; in fact, the people were more attached to some of those particulars in their ancient constitution which we thought defects, than the people of this country were to the most perfect part of our free constitution. He then charged the Cortes with having shewn a determined disposition in many of the members to withdraw from the Duke of Wellington the command of the national troops, which had been conferred upon him by a solemn act of the state, so that he retained it by the majority only of six votes; and the minority were all Liberales. Many of their acts had been of the most cruel kind, such as their prosecutions and punishments of the generals Palafox and Abisbal, and their proceedings against the Bishop of Orense; so that, were the authority to be restored, he feared that Spain would not be purged from all enormities. When, however, a minister of the crown stated to parliament that the British government had interfered, and that the four great

powers of Europe had instructed their ministers at the court of Spain to intefere, to as great extent as was consistent with propriety, in behalf of the unfortunate individuals, were the House now to lend itself to such a purpose as that intended by the hon. gentleman, it would only prevent a chance of success.

Such was the substance of a speech, curious as displaying the feelings of the ministry with respect to the present political state of Spain; to which may be added, as matter of observation, some remarks from that side reprobating the language which was here so freely employed in degradation and abuse of King Ferdinand. The hon. mover in his reply was ready to admit that he was taken by surprise by the noble lord's declaration of the government's interference in favour of the persons in question; but as no effects had appeared, he might be excused in supposing that nothing had been done. The conclusion of the debate was a division, in which the Ayes were 42; Noes 123: Majority against the motion 81.

On the 19th of February the *Earl of Liverpool* moved the House of Lords on the subject of an address upon the treaties with foreign powers which had been laid before parliament. The character of the debate on this occasion being essentially a political discussion relative to the merits of measures already brought into effect, a very concise summary of the arguments employed is all that our report of parliamentary transactions can require.

The noble mover, after a preliminary view of the state of things which terminated in the victory of Waterloo, and its consequences, remarked that there having been no specific engagement with the King of France, upon his being restored by the arms of the allies, they were bound, by their duty to their own subjects, to accompany that restoration with such conditions as would afford sufficient security for the peace of Europe. The arrangement adopted for this purpose was founded on three principles; 1. the military occupation of part of France by the allied troops for a limited number of years: 2. the pecuniary compensation which the allies were entitled to exact from the French government 3. a territorial arrangements. Of the particulars under these three heads his lordship then gave a general view, with the reasons for each, accompanied by arguments to justify that interference in the internal affairs of France which they implied. He then took into consideration another arrangement to which the papers on the table related, that respecting the Ionian islands; and said that it was in compliance with the general views of the allies and of Europe, that the British government had taken these islands under its protection. He concluded with moving an address to the Prince Regent, the tenor of which was expressing an entire satisfaction with the policy adopted by his Royal Highness and his allies in the recent peace, and approbation of the principles of justice and moderation displayed in the councils of his Royal Highness, with an assurance of the support of the House in

in giving effect to the engagements entered into.

Lord Grenville expressed his entire concurrence with the noble earl on many points connected with the treaties before the House, but said, that there were others on which his difference of opinion had remained unaltered. On our right, in concurrence with our allies, to interfere in the affairs of France for the purpose of securing the repose of Europe, he spoke in the most determined manner; following up his argument with a comprehensive view of the reasons which should have urged the allies materially to abridge the territory of France upon the conclusion of the peace. The security against French power ought to have been sought in depriving her of those territorities on her northern frontier, which had been gained by the unjust aggressions of Louis XIV. As things now stood, the king of the Netherlands was left in so unprotected a state, that his very capital could be taken by a French army in a few days. In answer to the objection, that to exact such cessions would inflict an injury that would never be forgotten by the French people, his lordship argued, that quartering foreign troops in the heart of their country for five years, to be maintained at their expence, was a condition equally humiliating, and at the same time more burthensome. This policy led him to the consideration of the great evil now prevailing in Europe of keeping up vast standing armies, which deprived the people of the benefits to be expected from the restoration of peace, in which evil we were now involving ourselves to a dangerous and ruinous degree. The conclusion of his speech was a motion for an admendment to the proposed address, in which, at considerable length, a strong sense of disapprobation was expressed at the vast military establishment with which it was intended that this country should be burthened.

The original address was supported by the *Earl of Harrowby*, who argued against the policy of demanding from France the cession of all French Flanders, which the army of the Netherlands would be in no capacity of occupying.

Several other speakers joined in the debate, which was at length terminated by a division, in which the amendment was rejected by 104 votes against 40. The original address was then agreed to, *Lord Holland* entering his protest of disapproval.

The same subject was taken up in the House of Commons on Feb. 19th; when the order of the day being read, *Lord Castlereagh* rose, and after a long political narrative, moved an address to the Prince Regent in approbation of the treaties, of exactly the same import with that moved in the House of Lords. It was met by a similar motion for an amendment, introduced by *Lord Milton;* and the sequel was a debate continued to the second day. In the speeches, all the eloquence and ingenuity of the House in political discussion was employed, and the final result was a rejection of the amendment, and adoption of the address, by a not less decisive majority than that

in

in the other House, the numbers being 240 to 77.

The public opposition to the continuance of the property-tax, already mentioned as having commenced in the metropolis, spread with so much rapidity through the nation, that the delivering of petitions against it to the House of Commons, and the consequent debates and discussions, occupied a large share of the attention of the House during some successive weeks. The topic was resumed on Feb. 22d, by a numerously-signed petition from the inhabitants of Clerkenwell, presented by *Mr. Brougham*. On this occasion, *Mr. Baring* expressed his hope, that as petitions were preparing on the subject in every part of the island, the ministers would not hurry on the vote of a large peace establishment.

On Feb. 26th, a great number of petitions were presented, some of them by members who declared that their own opinions did not agree with those of their constituents. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* took this opportunity of giving notice, that he meant to propose this tax in the committee of ways and means on the 28th, and hoped that those members who had notices of motions on the book would give way to him. *Mr. Baring* thereupon strongly censured the indecency of such precipitation, and declared, that he would oppose the measure in every stage, and keep it before the House as long as he was able.

On the next discussion of the subject, *Sir F. Burdett*, in an energetic speech against the continuance of the tax, introduced that opinion respecting the subserviency of the House of Commons to the ministers, which he never hesitated to express in the face of the House. He said, "The right hon. gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had told them that they had all laboured under a mistake, when they supposed that the property-tax was not to be renewed after the termination of the war. He, for one, was never mistaken on the subject; for he never did believe that ministers intended to let the tax die away. He was quite convinced, that the majorities which supported the right hon. gentleman would not abandon him in consequence of any expression of the public voice. He despaired of making the majority of that house, constituted as at present it was, feel for the distresses of the country; but he hoped that the sentiments of the people would be so expressed as to compel ministers, and through them, their adherents, to abandon the measure." After the hon. baronet had finished his speech, *Lord Milton* rose, and, declaring that he agreed in many of the sentiments of the last speaker, said, that there was one point in it, which, as he conceived, called for observation. This was, that the hon. baronet had expressed a hope, that such a clamour and tumult would be made, as should prevent the Chancellor of the Exchequer from renewing the tax. He himself was persuaded, that if he abandoned it, he would do so, not from fear of clamour out of doors, but for fear of losing a majority of that house. *Sir Francis B.* appealed to the recollection

collection of the House, whether he had uttered any such words as those ascribed to him. "The noble lord (said he) affirms, that the representations made by the people will operate on the House. I say they will operate on the ministers. This is the difference between us."

Petitions against the property-tax continuing day after day to be presented to the House, speeches, rather than debates, on the subject, were multiplied in corresponding proportion, which were, with very few exceptions, adverse to the tax. The arguments against it were necessarily soon deprived of novelty. In fact, they ran almost entirely in two divisions; those of the distresses of the nation rendering it incapable of bearing such an impost; and of the violation of public faith in renewing, at a time of peace, a tax which was generally understood as having been laid by parliament only as a war tax. Respecting the latter suggestion, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* in a debate on March 4th, gave the following explanation. The petitioners, he said, were completely misinformed as to the supposed pledge which had been given. On the first introduction of the income-tax by Mr. Pitt, instead of a pledge being given, that it should cease at the conclusion of the war, its produce was actually mortgaged for 56 millions, a sum which it would have taken eight years to pay off. When, on the renewal of the war, a tax on income was again thought necessary, it was no longer had recourse to as a fund on which money might be borrowed, but as a means for meeting the necessary supplies of the year. When granted during the continuance of the war, "and no longer," no pledge was given that ministers should be precluded from availing themselves of such an impost on the return of peace: they were only bound by those words again to submit the policy of such a measure to the consideration of the House. In 1806, when the tax was raised in its amount, the ministers of that day gave no pledge, that they would never, on any subsequent occasion, but in time of war, have recourse to such a measure. With regard to the course which he had himself pursued, in the last year, on the 20th of February, he had laid before the House a statement of the ways and means, by which he proposed to provide for the service of the year, and among these the property-tax was not included. He had done this, not because he thought that its renewal would be a breach of good faith, but because it appeared to him objectionable in point of policy at that period. The circumstances of the present day were widely different: among the means then proposed, was a large addition to the assessed taxes, and he had certainly heard it questioned, whether that would not be more burthensome than the property-tax, whilst it would not produce half the same amount. On these considerations he had determined upon submitting the renewal of the property-tax to the House.

Mr. Ponsonby, in reply, affirmed that the understanding of the House and the country on the subject

subject was directly opposite to that of the minister. If any thing could be more clearly understood than another, it was the wording of the act of parliament, which said that the tax would expire on the 5th of April in this year, if a definitive treaty of peace should have been signed before then. Did the right hon. gentleman mean to say, that no pledge existed, because a clause had not been inserted in the act, to declare that no such pledge had been given? Such a clause would have been unnecessary, because the act had been too clear on the subject.

In a subsequent debate, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* admitted, that it had been the opinion of Mr. Pitt, and of those who composed the government, that the property-tax should not be rendered permanent. This opinion was expressed in the act itself: but the House was aware that in the bill which he introduced last year, it was said, that the property-tax should be continued during the war; but the words, "and no longer" were omitted. Had they been inserted as usual, it could not be fairly argued, that parliament was conclusively bound by them. He was willing to admit, that the tax was originally intended as a war tax, and as a war tax it was now proposed. It was to defray a part of the expenditure of the war; and if parliament should think fit to pledge it for a specific purpose, such as the payment of twelve millions of the unfunded debt, during the two years it was to last, his majesty's ministers would have no objection to take it upon those terms.

It would neither be compatible with the limits assigned to this part of our work, nor of any historical utility, to record the particulars of the numerous debates which recurred as long as the House was open for the delivery of petitions respecting the property-tax. Of these debates, the principal matter often consisted of accusations and recriminations concerning the manner in which the petitions had been obtained; and as the time for decision approached, the ministers and their adherents increased their efforts to make it appear that the opposition to the tax was fostered by popular clamour and party manœuvres, and was by no means an indication of the sentiments entertained by the most respectable part of the nation. This attempt received a final defeat by a petition presented on March 18th, by *Sir William Curtis*, from the merchants, bankers, and traders of the city of London, convened by public advertisement in the Mansion-house. The number of signatures was 22,000, among whom were many persons of the first property and character in the city, a considerable proportion of whom were the original promoters of the property-tax, but who now heartily joined their fellow-citizens in an unqualified reprobation of its continuance. The general unanimity on the subject was clearly shewn by the concurrence of all the city members in support of the petition; whilst an attempted counter-petition, being signed only by 27 names, was prudently suppressed.

This was the day on which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* was to perform the task, doubtless now

now become peculiarly unpleasant to him, of proposing the continuance of the obnoxioustax. In a committee of ways and means, the right hon. gentleman rose to submit this proposition to the House. He said, that as the House had already sanctioned the estimates for a considerable military and naval establishment, it was an obvious consequence, that the necessary means must be afforded for their support. Adverting to the number of petitions presented against the tax in question, he represented it as the result of hasty and partial judgment, and said that the petitioners had only attended to the pressure on themselves, which they were naturally anxious to remove. He then went into an historical view of the origin and purpose of the tax; in which he dwelt with complacency on an assertion he had before made, and which had been a topic of party debate—— that the plan brought forward by Lord Henry Petty, when in the ministry, was so constructed as to render it necessary, in certain events, that the tax should not cease with the war; and quoted that noble lord's assertion, "that he made no pledge of his own opinion, respecting the permanency of the property-tax in time of peace." He next considered the four alternatives for this tax, proposed by an hon. baronet (Sir James Shaw), all founded upon the principle of borrowing instead of raising money, and stated his objections to that principle. Proceeding to the supposition that the House would entertain the bill in the first instance, he touched upon the means which might be devised to remove the greater part of the objections against it. Of those it would be superfluous to mention the particulars, as the scheme never took place; but they proved the anxiety of the right hon. gentleman to render the measure palatable by concession and conciliation. He concluded by moving a resolution for the continuance of the tax on landed property, at the rate of 5 per cent., being the first of a string of resolutions intended to be proposed for carrying into effect the different modifications which he had explained to the committee.

In the debate which followed, and which was very impatiently listened to by the House, quite wearied by the long discussion on the subject, some facts adduced by Mr. William Smith in opposition to the tax appear worthy of recording. He said, that the disquiet experienced by commercial men, at having their concerns laid open to the world, would be very little alleviated by any of the expedients or modifications now suggested by the right hon. gentleman. It was probable that a large proportion of the commercial interest must now be liable to heavy losses; and it followed, that many traders must either pay 5 per cent, on a supposed profit, or go to the commissioner and confess his loss: rather than do this, numbers would pay the tax, which would be a tax not on income, but on loss. It appeared, that 11,000 surcharges had been made in the city of London alone, during the last year: of these, 3,000 had been set aside on appeal, after a critical examination into

into the appellant's circumstances. Seven thousand out of the whole number did not appeal; probably thinking it a less evil to submit to the imposition, than to expose the situation of their affairs: but supposing them to have been charged justly, what a pestilential influence must the tax have produced on the morals of the country, when such a body had recourse to the most guilty evasions to avoid the assessment!

Several other speakers followed on each side, of whom *Lord Castlereagh* was the most diffuse in recapitulating all which had been argued in favour of the measure. At length every other voice was drowned in the cry of Question, and the House divided, when the numbers were, For the continuance of the Property-Tax 201, Against it 238: Majority 37. When the result was announced, a long and loud cheering arose in the House, which was re-echoed by the crowd that filled the lobby and avenues; and the event was felt in general throughout the nation as a relief from an oppressive burden, not perhaps so galling from its mere weight (for heavy burdens *must* be borne), as from its manner of imposition.

After this great deduction from the expected resources of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House was probably surprised by his notice, on March 20th, that on the next Monday, in the committee of ways and means, he intended to propose the continuance of certain of the assessed taxes, but not of the war duties upon malt. The House, he said, would be aware that after he had been deprived of one of the greatest resources on which he had calculated, he could not be expected to dispense with any of the means which remained: but as, in consequence of that decision, it would be necessary for him to have recourse to the money market, it was of little consequence that to the amount of the loan should be added the calculated produce of the malt duty. From the information derived from persons who were best acquainted with the state of the agricultural interest, he was convinced that the most effectual relief would be afforded to this part of the community by the relinquishment of this tax; and he was therefore willing to rely upon the wisdom of parliament to supply the means which would be required in consequence of such an arrangement.

This announcement by the minister of finance was received with much satisfaction by the House in general, especially by the members particularly attached to the landed interest. Observations were however made upon the supposed motives which had induced the minister to abandon a tax raising two millions, immediately after he had been deprived of five or six millions; and it was suggested that the purpose had been that of regaining a popularity which had been lost by persisting in the attempt to enforce a tax generally odious.

No domestic subject during the present year has more forcibly acted upon the public feelings than that of the state of agriculture, a matter highly important to the general welfare, and in which every part of the united kingdom

kingdom has a private concern. It had long been a topic incidentally touched upon in parliamentary discussions, when, on March 7th, *Mr. Western*, member for Essex, rose, pursuant to notice, to move that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole House to take into consideration the distressed state of the Agriculture of the United Kingdom. In his introductory speech the hon. member said, "Between two and three years ago agriculture was in a flourishing and prosperous state, and yet, within the short period which has since elapsed, thousands have been already ruined, and destruction seems to impend over the property of all those whose capital is engaged in the cultivation of the soil. From what causes have such events arisen? Are they effects of excessive taxation, of the enormous amount of the national debt? Are they the consequences of our extensive paper circulation, which now appears to have been in a great measure withdrawn? Are they occasioned by the pressure of the tithe, or the severe burthen of the poor rate? I have no hesitation in saying that it is not to one or two, but to a combination of all these causes, that we are to attribute our distresses." The hon. gentleman then entered into a detailed consideration of circumstances connected with the heads above enumerated, which is not capable of abridgment, but which led the way to the following set of resolutions read by him to the House, and which it will be useful to transcribe, as affording a distinct view of the leading deas entertained by the landed interest in this critical emergency.

1. That the portion of the community whose capitals are engaged in agriculture, as well as those numerous classes whose employment depends thereon, are at present suffering under unexampled distress.

2. That the continuance of such distress is fraught with extreme danger to the most important interests of the country.

3. That the demand for the extended produce of our agriculture is, at this time, insufficient to produce that price which is necessary to cover the heavy charges and burthens upon it.

4. That the demand for barley has been very materially reduced by the excessive duties to which it is subjected in the course of the various operations which adapt it to the use of the consumer.

5. That the continuance of those duties during peace, when the facility of smuggling is so much increased, cannot fail to injure the home manufacture of spirits, which must still farther diminish the demand for barley.

6. That it is therefore necessary to reduce the duties on malt, beer, and spirits.

7. That in order to equalize the supply of grain, and promote its cultivation, it is desirable that an appropriation should be made from the extra produce of abundant harvests to supply the deficiency of seasons less favourable.

8. That the admission of foreign corn to be warehoused, prevents such application of our own occasional abundance, and assigns to foreign agriculture the formation of those stores, which might otherwise be created from the produce of our own.

9. That

9. That it is therefore expedient to repeal so much of an act of last session for the regulation of the corn trade, as permits the warehousing of foreign corn at all times, duty free.

10. That in order further to promote the appropriation of part of our present abundance, and reserve it for future consumption, it is expedient to aid the means of those individuals who may be disposed so to employ their capitals, by an advance of exchequer bills to a limited amount.

11. That excessive taxation renders it necessary to give protection to all articles, the produce of our own soil, against similar articles, the growth of foreign countries, not subject to the same burthens, and in conformity with that policy which has been uniformly observed, of protecting by duties, and encouraging by bounties or drawbacks, all our other manufactures.

12. That it is therefore expedient to impose additional duties and restrictions on the importation of all articles, the produce of foreign agriculture.

13. That it is expedient, under due limitation, to encourage, by bounty or drawback, the exportation of the redundant produce of the agriculture of the united kingdom.

14. That the tithe and the poor rates, to the payment of which those whose capitals are engaged in agriculture are almost exclusively subjected, have recently been felt to press with increasing and unexampled severity, and that it is therefore necessary to relieve them, as far as possible, from the operation of other burthens.

After the reading of these resolutions the hon. member made the motion for the committee of which he had given notice.

Mr. Frankland Lewis seconded the motion in a speech which began with a refutation of the summary opinion respecting the cause of the present distress—that it was entirely owing to the peace. If (said he) the present discussion did nothing more than dispel this dangerous illusion, he should be content, as a conviction of the benefits resulting from peace was a better guarantee for its continuance than treaties. It was to the continuance of peace alone that we could look for relief under our present afflictions. The war, glorious and successful as it had been beyond all former example, had left us forty millions a year to pay as interest of debt, and also, what we were told was necessary, an establishment of at least twenty millions more. The hon. member then proceeded to state his reasons for thinking that we had arrived nearly to the point beyond which the borrowing system could not be extended; and he adduced a number of facts relative to the present situation of the country, which would afford matter for future discussion.

Other members spoke on the occasion; but the conclusion was an unanimous agreement to the object of the motion, and the committee was fixed for the 19th. The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

Various petitions for relief from the agricultural distresses were presented to the House of Commons previously to the 28th of March, when the order of the day was moved by *Mr. Western* for going

going into a committee of the whole House on that subject.

The discussion which succeeded took so wide a range of enquiry into the nature of the distress, and its causes and remedies, that after a variety of discordant opinions had been started by the different speakers, the House at a late hour adjourned the debate.

The resumption of this important topic did not take place till April 9th, when *Mr. Western* moved the order of the day for the farther consideration of the agricultural distresses of the country; at the same time, on account of the thin attendance, he said he did not feel himself disposed to urge that the House should go into the committee on that evening. He had hoped that the most persevering attention would have been given to this subject, but whether from the pressure of business or from whatever other cause, the House had not attended to it as he could have wished.

A debate then ensued concerning the postponement of the subject till after the holidays; which was terminated by a motion of *Sir Egerton Brydges* for the present resumption of the adjourned debate, which being carried, the House resolved itself into a committee.

Mr. Brougham then rose, and delivered a speech, in which at considerable length he entered into an historical view of the origin and progress of the difficulties into which the nation had unhappily fallen. In this luminous exposure, which was heard with much attention, the circumstance which he stated as lying at the root of the matter was the progress of agriculture during the period of the last war, or from the year 1792 downwards. This he traced through the operation of its several causes; and concluded, that by their united action, a start had been made in the productive powers of this island, quite unexampled in any equal period of its former history. "On the other hand (said he) when I reflect on the nature of the causes which I have enumerated, and find that most of them are of sudden occurrence, and that their combination in the space of ten years was accidental; when, moreover, I perceive that the most material of them were of a temporary duration, and could not remain long to support the great cultivation which they had occasioned, I am disposed to think that I have got hold of a principle upon which something like an overtrading in agriculture, and a consequent redundance of produce, may be inferred to have happened." He then took into consideration the circumstances which began and continued to operate to the disadvantage of agriculture; and finally discussed the probable effects of the proposed remedies. But as the matter of this speech has been given in a separate publication, it would be useless to attempt to bring a summary of its argumentation within our compass.

Lord Castlereagh, after complimenting the hon. and learned gentleman on the ability and temperance with which he had treated the subject, entered into a discussion of several topics on which he differed from him in opinion.

opinion. The debate concluded with the chairman's reporting progress, and with leave being given by the House for the committee to sit again on the 29th instant.

No account of the further proceedings of the committee is reported till May 25th, when *Mr. Frankland Lewis* rose, and adverting to the continued indisposition of *Mr. Western*, with whom the subject had originated, said he should move for the postponement of that gentleman's resolution till his recovery. The motion for this postponement being put and carried, Mr. Lewis rose again to state his opinions on the subject of wool-regulation, which had been referred to the committee of which he had been chairman. He entered into a train of argument to prove the impolicy and unreasonableness of the existing restrictions on the exportation of wool. The general tendency of the facts adduced by him was to shew that the prosperity of a manufacture did not depend upon advantages in possessing the raw material, since our manufactures of silk and cotton were flourishing, though the raw materials were imported and paid duty, whereas we were losing ground in those of wool, notwithstanding our attempts to prevent the export of the material, to the detriment of the agriculturist. The hon. member concluded with moving the following resolution: "That it is expedient to permit the exportation of wool from all parts of the united kingdom, under such regulations as may afford protection to the manufacturer."

The resolution was opposed by some speakers, and defended by others; and *Lord Castlereagh*, who, with the other ministers, appears to have given little attention to the proceedings of the committee, suggested the expedience of postponing the consideration of the subject.

Mr. Baring complained that the course now pursued in the committee had no other tendency than to keep the country in total uncertainty. It was high time to put an end to these questions; for, while they were agitated, the prices of all kinds of subsistence were undergoing perpetual fluctuation: corn was raised one day, and fell the next; and the House, by prolonging this kind of mock discussion, which must end in nothing, were only favouring speculation of every kind. The best way was to set the present question at once at rest, and let the people carry on their operations in peace and quiet.

Sir J. Newport observed, that the report of the agricultural committee relative to this subject had been fourteen days upon the table, and yet ministers appeared totally unacquainted with it.

The question being put, the resolution was negatived without a division.

A bill for a purpose entirely novel, but of indisputable necessity, that for the effectual detention of Napoleon Buonaparte, was introduced to the House of Commons on March 12th, by *Lord Castlereagh*. It consisted of two parts; one that of detaining the person in question in safe custody; the other, for regulating the intercourse with the island

and of St. Helena, during his detention there. His lordship said, that doubts had been entertained of the competence of the crown to detain Bonaparte a prisoner after the termination of the war, and the bill proposed was deemed necessary to remove those doubts. With respect to the justice of this detention, it was warranted on two grounds. If he was regarded as a sovereign prince, he might justly be detained in consequence of his breach of treaty, and his incapacity of affording a guaranty for the observance of any treaty; if as a prisoner of war, being a native of Corsica, he was a subject of France, which power had declined to claim his restoration. As to the policy of this measure, it was imperiously called for by a due consideration for public safety and general peace. With regard to the treatment of Bonaparte, it was proposed to extend to him every indulgence consistent with his safe custody.

Leave was given to bring in the two bills; and it does not appear that they underwent any opposition in their passage through the House of Commons.

On April 8th, on *Earl Bathurst's* motion for the second reading in the House of Lords of the bill for the more effectual detaining of Buonaparte in custody, *Lord Holland* rose, not, he said, to oppose the bill, as whatever his own opinion might be, he was aware that a majority both in parliament and out of doors were of opinion that some such proceeding was necessary; but to call attention to a circumstance connected with the bill: Soon after Buonaparte had delivered himself up, a treaty appeared, by which Great Britain had gratuitously offered to guard and keep him. His lordship asked, why the ministers had voluntarily shackled the councils of this country by such a treaty? Because, if we were authorized by the law of nations, and the municipal law of the country, to detain Napoleon, then we had full power to do so without this treaty. If the other powers called upon them for a treaty to effect that object, why did not the ministers insist in return upon some benefit for their own country, especially when it was so overburthened by the immense military establishment, which they had resolved to keep on foot? His lordship went on to argue, that before passing an act, it was necessary to know what we were to legislate for. Was Buonaparte a prisoner of war by the law as it now stood, or was he not? And for the decision of this point, it was necessary to desire the attendance of the judges. He then mentioned five questions relative to this subject, which he would propose to submit to the judges; and in conclusion, he moved, that the bill should be read a second time after the recess, and for that purpose the word *now* should be left out of the motion for the immediate reading.

Earl Bathurst said, that Buonaparte's surrender of himself did not make him the less a prisoner of war; but there might be some question whether, after a treaty of peace, he could be detained as such; and this bill had been brought in to clear all doubt on that question, and to regulate the mode

mode of his detention. We had been acting in strict concert with other potentates; and when Napoleon was in the power of one, it followed that he must be regarded as in the power of all. As to our undertaking to keep him, it was an advantage to this country to be allowed to do it, since we should be better satisfied that it would be properly done, than if it had been committed to another. As the bill would place him in the character of a prisoner of war, which was well known in our statute book, it did not appear material to have it ascertained how the law stood at present in that point.

After some farther debate on the subject, Lord Holland's motion was negatived, and the bill was read a second time. His lordship entered a dissentient protest on the Journals.

On April 9th, the House of Lords being in a committee on the bill, *Lord Holland* rose to protest against the doctrine maintained by the noble earl (Bathurst)—that when there was an alliance between several powers, if an enemy surrendered himself to one of the powers, he was prisoner of war, not only to that power, but to all the rest, and was to be treated not only according to the pleasure of the country to which he had surrendered, but of the whole allied powers. This, he contended, was subversive of the principles of public law, and of the independence of nations.

Earl Bathurst said, that he did not mean to hold such a doctrine as that imputed to him, generally; but to argue, that the alliance in question being directed against Buonaparte personally, not only to dispossess him of his power, but to prevent his return to power, the other potentates had a right to receive some security, that the object would be carried into effect. It was not therefore a question of general law, but the consequence of this particular treaty.

The *Earl of Lauderdale* maintained, that the doctrine of general law connected with this subject was of more importance than the bill, or even than the safe custody of Buonaparte; and defied the noble Earl to point out any passage in a writer on the law of nations to show that, whatever were the nature of the alliance, a prisoner of war made by one power, was to be considered as much at the disposal of the other powers as of that to which he had surrendered.

The *Earl of Harrowby* replied, that they were now legislating respecting a transaction of an alliance which had no parallel in the history of the world; and therefore there could be no precedent applicable to the case.

In the course of the debate, amendments and clauses were proposed by Lords Holland and Lauderdale, which were rejected, except that an objection made by the latter to the preamble, was admitted. The bill then passed the committee.

On March 14th, a message was sent from the Prince Regent to each House of Parliament announcing the marriage, with his consent, of his daughter the Princess Charlotte Augusta, with his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Prince of Coburg of Saalfeld,

Saalfeld, and expressing his persuasion of the concurrence and assistance of Parliament, in enabling him to make such a provision, with a view to the said marriage, as may be suitable to the honour and dignity of the country. A correspondent address was unanimously agreed to in both Houses.

On the following day, the subject of a provision being taken into consideration in the House of Commons the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* stated his intention, first to propose for the illustrious pair the annual sum of 60,000l., of which 10,000l. was to form a sort of privy purse for her Royal Higness, and the remainder would defray the domestic expenses of the Prince of Cobourg: this sum to be granted to them during their joint lives. If the Prince of Cobourg should die first, the whole sum to be continued to her Royal Highness; if he should be the survivor, the sum of 50,000l. to be continued to him. It was intended, that the allowance from the civil list to the Princess should cease, which would be a saving to the public of 30,000l. a year. With respect to the sum for outfit, which would hereafter be submitted, he should propose a vote equal to one year's expenditure, of which it was calculated that 40,000l. would defray the purchase of furniture, plate, equipages, &c. 10,000l. for the Princess's dress, and 10,000l. for addition to her jewels. He had another point to offer for the attention of the House. Hitherto it had not been possible to fix on a residence for the illustrious personages; when that was determined upon, it might possibly be necessary to apply to the house for further aid. The right hon. gentleman concluded with moving a resolution for a grant of the annual sum of 60,000l. for the establishment of the Princess Charlotte and the Prince of Cobourg, on the conditions abovementioned, to commence from the day of their marriage.

In the conversation which followed, various suggestions were made by different members, but without the least opposition to the resolution, which passed unanimously.

A subsequent motion relative to the 60,000l. by way of outfit passed with the same unanimity.

Another proceeding of parliament, consequent upon this important matrimonial union, was that of passing a bill for the naturalization of the Prince of Cobourg, which went through all its stages in both houses on March 28th.

It was naturally to be supposed, that the heavy burdens under which the nation was labouring, at a time of much domestic distress, would render the independent members of parliament, as well as the habitual opposers of the ministry, vigilant in marking every deviation from that spirit of economy, which had been promised in the Regent's speech at the opening of the session, and was generally looked for as the only effectual remedy for the public difficulties. A subject relative to this point, important in its character, though inconsiderable in the amount at issue, was brought before the

House of Commons on March 20th, by *Mr. Methuen,* a gentleman who was habitually a supporter of the measures of government when he thought they deserved support. After having read some extracts from papers laid before the House, to prove the little attention paid to retrenchment, displayed by the augmentation of the salaries in various offices, he proceeded to a document consisting of the copy of an order in council, dated June 21st, 1815, and relating to the salaries of the secretaries of the Admiralty. It stated, that an order of council made in January, 1800, having directed that there should be a difference in the salaries of the secretaries and clerks in times of war and of peace, namely, an increase in time of war of one-fourth in those of the secretaries, and one-fifth in those of the clerks; and a subsequent order of council in 1807, having sanctioned a principle laid down by the commissioners of naval revision, "That it is unjust that persons whose whole time, either in war or in peace, is required to be devoted to the public service, and who consequently cannot, even in peace, apply to any other occupation, should suffer a material diminution of their incomes when the war ceases;" the council, agreeing in this principle, humbly submitted to the Regent, that he would please to direct, that the salaries established as war salaries by the said orders of council, should be the permanent salaries both in war and peace of the persons therein named. The hon. gentleman then asked, if there was ever such a moment chosen for augmenting the expenses of the country in the wildest infatuation of ministerial indiscretion? Instead of increasing salaries, they ought to be reduced, not only on account of the unexampled difficulties in which we were placed, but on account of the diminution in price of the articles of life. He concluded with moving, "That this House does approve of the order in council of the 5th of June 1800, fixing the salaries of the secretaries of the Admiralty at a lower rate in time of peace than in time of war, and does consider the departure from this order, in the order of council of the 21st of June, 1815, by which an increase of the salary is conferred on the secretaries, as highly unwarrantable."

Lord Castlereagh began his reply with stating the retrenchments actually made, and about to be made, in various departments of government, as a proof that the ministers were not inattentive to the point of economy; and these he stated at a total of 650,000l. On coming to the particular subject in question, he first observed, that the proposed resolution sanctioned the principle laid down in 1800, in contradistinction to that acted upon in 1815; but the former included the clerks as well as the secretaries: the resolution, therefore, if adopted, would modify a measure which it professed unqualifiedly to recommend. Proceeding to explain the reasons which had induced the Board of Admiralty to recommend to the treasury the rise of salary for which the order of council had been obtained, he said that he owed it to his hon. friend,

friend, the first secretary of the Admiralty (Mr. Croker) to state, that he had used no influence, nor made a suggestion of a wish, to obtain an increase of salary, and that the subject had been brought before government, by circumstances over which he exercised no control. The fact was, that the regulation which fixed the reduction of the salaries of the secretaries in time of peace at one-fourth, struck off from that of the clerks one-fifth. When the peace with America was concluded, the period of reduction was supposed to have arrived; but the re-appearance of Buonaparte almost immediately followed, on which, without declared war, there were vigorous preparations for hostilities. Were then the Admiralty clerks to have a deduction from their remuneration, when there was no diminution of their labour? Government taking the case into consideration, thought it would be better to continue the war salary in time of peace, than to increase the peace salary to the necessary extent, and to adhere to the principle of the two rates. The only thing next to be considered was, whether the hon. secretary should participate in the rise, or remain the only exception; and of this, for reasons stated by the noble lord, there could, he said, be scarcely any difference of opinion. The whole question would be open for discussion, when the estimates came before the House. Convinced that this was not the proper time, he should move, that the House proceed to the other orders of the day.

It could not be expected, that this explanation of the noble lord would prove generally satisfactory; and the speeches of several members expressed a conviction, that the resolution first moved for was well found. *Mr. Brougham* distinguished himself by the severity of his censures upon the noble lord and his coadjutors. In adverting to the statement of great reductions which had been made by the ministers, he said, that above 400,000l. of the sum saved, arose merely from the discharge of workmen for whom there was now no employment; and that many offices abolished, those particulary of the commissariat, were such as there was no pretext for retaining. On the whole, he did not scruple to denominate the affair in question a scandalous job, of which the object was to put money in the pocket of the secretary of the Admiralty. *Mr. Tierney*, in an entertaining speech, compounded of irony and sarcasm, represented the matter as part of a deliberate system in the administration, of resisting every thing that looked like economy, or the diminution of the salaries of persons who had now few or no duties to perform.

Much of the debate turned upon personal attacks and recriminations which may be passed over. The principal argument against the original motion was, that the proper time for discussing the subject would be subsequent to laying the estimates before the House; and this was concurred in by *Mr. Bankes*, though he declared it to be his decided opinion, that the increase of these salaries in time of peace was an

improper act. In the division on Lord Castlereagh's amendment for proceeding to the orders of the day, it was carried by a majority of 29, the numbers being, For the amendment, 159, Against it, 130.

The effect of this discussion was made apparent shortly after, when *Sir G. Warrender* informed the House that he *did not* intend to move, that the salaries of the two secretaries of the Admiralty should be voted upon the war establishment.

An attempt for the reduction of the public expenses, by abolishing a considerable state office, was made on April 3d, in a motion by *Mr. Tierney*, relative to the departments of the secretaries of state. The history of this matter was thus stated by the right hon. member. Up to the year 1768, there were only two secretaries of state; but on account of the situation of the country, during the war with America, a third was afterwards added. This appointment continued till 1782, when by Mr. Burke's Bill the office of third secretary was abolished; and from that time to 1794, the business was conducted by two secretaries of state, under the name of secretary for the foreign, and for the home department. In 1794, Mr. Dundas, then home secretary, also carried on the business of what was then for the first time called the war department; but this business so much accumulated, that it was thought necessary to separate the two, and on that occasion the office of secretary of state for the war department was created. For about seven years longer, all business connected with the colonies was transacted by the secretary for the home department, but in 1801, it was transferred to the office of the secretary of war. It appeared, however, from one of the papers on the table, that Mr. King, one of the home secretaries, had stated the business of his office to be the carrying on of all correspondence relative to every part of the British empire, with the exception of the East Indies, and also every domestic matter, with the exception of the revenue, and those affairs which were under the management of the Lord Chancellor. It thus appearing (said Mr. T.) that the third secretaryship was created in 1794, solely to transact the business of the war, his conclusion was, that as the war was at an end, that office ought to be abolished. He then proceeded to the particulars of the charge attending it, and calculated, that the plan he proposed as a substitute, would make a saving of 12 or 14,000l. After recapitulating and enlarging upon his statements, he concluded, with moving, "that an address be presented to the Prince Regent, humbly praying, that he would be pleased to give directions, that the division of the state offices in 1794, by which, in addition to the secretaries of state for the home and foreign departments, a secretary of state was constituted for the war department, be revived, and that the departments of the secretaries of state be, now that peace is happily restored, again placed, with all convenient dispatch, upon the footing

footing on which they stood in 1793."

Mr. Goulburn, in opposing the motion, chiefly argued upon the great importance of our colonial possessions, which rendered it necessary to have a responsible minister of the crown to superintend them. It would not be sufficient to give to them half, or one-third of the attention of a minister, nor would the suggested increase of clerks answer the purpose. If a comparison was made between the manner in which the colonial business was transacted by the home department, and that when it was committed to a separate establishment, it would be found, that the latter was much more efficient.

Mr. Wynn, who had been appealed to, respecting the business of the home department, said, that when he was in that office, he found that the superintendence of the volunteers and militia was entrusted to one under-secretary, and the superintendence of police and aliens to another. The whole of the labour of the volunteers was now taken away, and that of the militia nearly so; and there was also a great diminution in the business of superintending aliens. On the whole, the business of the alien-office was now very much diminished, and might admit of considerable reductions; and he was confident, that in consolidating it with the business of the colonies, neither of them would be neglected.

Mr. Addington, in his observations on the last speaker, said that the business of the home department was so great, that his noble relation (Lord Sidmouth) had not been absent from his office ten days in the course of any one year, and that the duties of it were quite sufficient to occupy his time.

Mr. Bathurst gave his opinion, that the business of the colonies was enough for the management of one person.

Mr. J. H. Smyth said, that having had an opportunity of being acquainted with the business in the office of secretary of state, he did not wish to give a silent vote on this occasion. He believed, that the business which the third secretary had lost by the peace, was more than equal to the whole business of the home department at the present time; and if he were asked, if he thought one secretary enough for both offices, his answer would be, that in his conscience he thought it was.

The remainder of the debate, in which several members took part, was chiefly occupied in the recapitulation of arguments for and against the capability of two secretaries of state, for transacting at this time of peace the public business which had devolved upon three in time of war; in which the principal ground taken by the ministers, and their supporters, was the present state of our colonial possessions, which had augmented the superintending control of the colonial secretary of state, to a degree wholly unprecedented. After *Mr. Tierney's* concluding speech, in which he said, that the opposition made by the noble lord (Castlereagh) and his colleagues to this motion, would hold them up in their true colours to the country, the House divided. For the motion 100, Against it 182.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER III.

Bank Loan bill.—Bill for renewing the Bank Restrictions of Payment.—Complaint on employing the Military on Court Days.

IT has been mentioned that *Mr. Grenfell* offered to the House of Commons a motion for the appointment of a select committee for inquiring into the engagements subsisting between the public and the Bank of England, for the purpose of adopting a new arrangement, which was rejected. The hon. gentleman, on March 14th, after a preliminary address to the House, in which he declared himself satisfied that without any thing like an infraction of the public faith towards the Bank, they ought, particularly at this time of distress, to look to it as a resource for many millions which were now productive to them, not by way of loan, but as a matter of right; and being also convinced that the public ought to demand a considerable reduction of the sum charged for the management of the national debt; moved eight several resolutions. Of these, the seven first were merely affirmation of certain accounts relative to the Bank: the eighth bound the House forthwith to take into consideration the advantages derived by the Bank from the management of the national debt, and from the balances remaining in their hands, with a view to a new arrangement.

The first resolution being put, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* observed that these points might be brought under the consideration of the House when the Bank Loan Bill was before a committee of the whole House; and in consequence he moved, as an amendment, "That the other orders of the day be now read."

After some debate, this motion was agreed to; when the House having resolved itself into a committee on the Bank Loan Bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to fill up the blank in the second clause, relative to the interest on the loan, by the words "four per cent." Mr. Grenfell then moved as an amendment, the substition of "free of all interest." This motion being given up, *Mr. Bankes* proposed filling up the blank with three per cent. which was negatived without a division. *Mr. Grenfell* then proposed his resolutions, for the purpose of putting them upon the Journals of the House, upon each of which, excepting the last, which was withdrawn, the previous question was carried.

Mr. Mellish then moved a number of resolutions, consisting of statements of accounts relative to the concerns between the Bank and the public, on which the previous question was put and carried.

On March 29th, the order of the day being for the third reading of the bill empowering the Bank

Bank of England to advance the sum of six millions towards the supply of the year 1816, *Mr. Grenfell* rose to declare his permanent opinion on the subject. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (he said) had culpably acquiesced in the extravagant demands of the Bank, and had sacrificed from 2 to 300,000l. a year for no other purpose than to swell the enormous treasures of this opulent corporation. The ingenuity of the defenders of this measure could not controvert the position that the state of the question was this—"You, the public, have for the last eight years, and now have, deposited in the Bank a stationary and permanent sum of eight millions and a half, out of which you have received, free of interest, an advance of three millions and a half." Was it not absurd to talk of an advance under such a state of account between the Bank and the public? And now, when six millions were wanted, an interest of 240,000l. was required for the advance; and this was, by a misapplication of terms, called a loan! Parliamentary interference had already done much, and would do more on similar occasions. In the present bill a saving of 60,000l. a year had been effected, by borrowing at 4 instead of 5 per cent.; but why had not the public the benefit of this regulation in 1806, 1813, and 1814, when the Bank held the same public funds as now? At some future period the country might derive considerable advantage from the unclaimed dividends to which the attentron of parliament had been directed by an hon. friend of his (Mr. Bankes). Notwithstanding the way in which the proposition had been received by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he should again press on that right hon. gentleman, should he extend to the Bank the term of restriction on their cash payments, the expediency of stipulating, on the part of the public, for a participation in the enormous profits arising to the Bank from the exclusive circulation of their paper as the currency of the country.

In the debate which followed the former, differences of opinion between the favourers and the opponents of the interests of the Bank were displayed. At length the bill having been read a third time, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose to move an amendment to the preamble of the bill, which preamble ran thus: "Whereas the Bank of England are possessed of divers sums of the public money, arising from balances of several public accounts, and are willing to advance," &c. The proposed amendment was to leave out all the words from "Bank of England," to "are willing." In the discussion of this matter it appeared that the clause in question had been proposed by Mr. Grenfell, and at his suggestion had been incorporated in the preamble: that Mr. G. had been desired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to consult the governor of the Bank on the subject, from whom he received an equivocal answer, and that this being regarded as an acquiescence, the clause was inserted.

Mr. Mellish (the governor of the Bank) stated that when the hon. gentleman had given him a copy of the clause, he had expressed

pressed a strong objection to it, but he had taken it home, not thinking that the bill would come on that night; and that he was afterwards surprised at its introduction in the preamble. He said, he complained of the words because they gave an *ex parte* view of the question. If the advantage which the Bank derived from the public were to be inserted in the preamble of the bill, it was but fair also to insert the advantages which the public derived from the Bank.

Mr. Ponsonby called upon every member in the House who was of no party, to observe whether he was not right in his assertion, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not a match for the Bank of England? When, after having agreed to a preamble of his own bill, he consulted with the governor and directors, and proposed to expunge a part of it at their pleasure, must it not be admitted that they governed and directed the Chancellor, and endeavoured to extend their authority to parliament itself? He hoped the House of Commons would not degrade itself by agreeing to an amendment under such dictation.

Mr. Baring, in defence of the amendment, said that the intention of the words proposed by the hon. gentleman, (Mr. Grenfell) was to insert in the bill the substance of the opinions entertained by him, who, in his extreme zeal on the subject, had made so exaggerated a statement of the accounts between the public and the Bank.

After other members had argued for and against the insertion of the clause, and the Chancellor had acknowledged that he had agreed to it only on the understanding that it was not disagreeable to the governor of the Bank of England, the House divided, when the numbers were, For the amendment, 116, Against it, 56: Majority, 60.

The words were then erased, and the bill passed.

On April 5th, the motion for the second reading of the Bank Loan bill being made in the House of Lords, *Lord Grenville* rose, and in an eloquent speech expressed his entire dissatisfaction with the bargain which the ministers had concluded with the Bank. He referred with high encomium to Mr. Grenfell's speech lately published on the subject, and entered into a detail of circumstances connected with his own negociation with the Bank.

His lordship was replied to by the *Earl of Liverpool*, who was followed on the other side by the *Marquis of Lansdown* and the *Earl of Lauderdale*.

The bill was then read a second time. It appears to have passed the House without further discussion.

The subject of the restriction of the Bank from making payments in money, had been brought before parliament almost yearly since the act had passed for that purpose; and the public expectation of a return to the former system had been disappointed as often as circumstances had excited it. The general peace had rendered this hope more sanguine; and it could not but occasion surprise as well as disappointment, to learn that the ministers had determined upon a new and considerable protraction

traction of a measure, during the continuance of which the financial state of the country could not be said to have recovered a sound and healthful condition.

This avowed intention induced *Mr. Horner*, on May 1st, to rise in order to make a motion for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the expediency of restoring the cash payments of the Bank of England, and the safest and most advantageous means of effecting it. In a preliminary speech, displaying a very exact and comprehensive knowledge of the subject, the hon. member took a view of the reasons which had been adduced for the renewals of the Bank restriction, and the evils which they had occasioned; and expressed his conviction that neither the directors nor the ministers could be trusted as sincere in their professions of desiring that cash payments should be resumed at any period, till measures had been prepared for effecting the resumption. He suggested some arrangements for entering upon a gradual payment which would guard the Bank from the danger of a sudden change, and concluded with the motion above-mentioned.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer positively denied that, by prolonging the restriction for two years, there was any intention of rendering it perpetual. He said that an act passed long ago had empowered the Bank to prepare the way for a general payment, by enabling it to issue cash for notes under the value of 5l. giving notice thereof to the Speaker, on which it had acted to a great extent; and he concluded his arguments in favour of a further delay of two years, by declaring that he had no doubt whatever of an absolute resumption of payment at the end of that period.

After several speakers on both sides had delivered their opinions on the subject, and the mover had concluded with a general reply to the arguments of the opposers of his motion, the House divided, when there appeared, For it, 73; Against it, 146; negative majority, 73.

On May 3d the House resolved itself into a committee on a bill, for further continuing an act of the 44th year of his Majesty, to continue the restrictions on payments of cash by the Bank of England; when the first clause having been read, for continuing the restriction till the 5th of July, 1818,

Mr. Horner declared himself unwilling to oppose the measure of allowing two years for the Bank to return to cash payments, because it appeared to concur with the general sense of the House; but it seemed to be as generally the sense of the House that such protection to the Bank ought not to be extended beyond that period; and as there was no clause expressive of this expectation, he hoped the bill would not pass the committee without receiving such an amendment. He then put the question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether he would agree to the introduction of such clause; and expressed his resolution of opposing the bill in every stage in case of non-compliance.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that it being in the preamble

preamble expressed how desirable it was that cash payments should be resumed, and the bill having allotted a term sufficient for the necessary preparations, on the expiring of which the Bank would no longer be protected or restricted, he did not conceive that any other clause was requisite.

Mr. Horner argued on the difference between such security, and a parliamentary assurance that no farther renewal of the restriction could be hoped for; and he said he would move a clause that after July 5th, 1818, the Bank should be able to pay in specie, and that no renewal of the restriction could be expected.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then proposed adding a clause to the preamble, which however avoided any positive declaration on the subject.

Other members expressed their dissatisfaction at leaving the matter in this ambiguous state, and some proposed the insertion of the words "and no longer." At length the committee divided on Mr. Horner's proposed amendment, which was negatived by 133 votes against 57.

The further consideration of the report of the committee on the Bank Restriction Bill being the order of the day on May 8th, *Lord Folkstone*, in consequence of the want of a clause to compel the directors to resume cash payments at the end of two years, moved that the report be taken into consideration on that day six months.

The question upon this motion being put, it was negatived without a division.

Mr. Horner then proposed a clause to provide that the Directors of the Bank should take measures immediately in order that cash payments might be resumed at as early a period after the passing of that act, as appeared to them to be expedient.

On a division the clause was rejected by 135 to 32.

The bill being introduced into the House of Lords on May 17th, the *Earl of Liverpool* moved the order of the day for going into a committee upon it. After observing that no difference of opinion could exist as to the impolicy of removing the restriction on the Bank without the intervention of some further time for preparation, and stating that the proposed to keep in view that the Bank should resume its payments at the earliest period consistent with the public interest, he gave an account of the object and purpose of the bill, to the same effect as had been done in the other House. In fine, he said, the security was in the parliament's own hands: if it did not think fit to continue the restrictions, the Bank was bound to resume its payments as a matter of course.

The *Earl of Lauderdale* entered into a train of argument to prove that the time was unnecessarily and hurtfully prolonged; and he moved as an amendment that July 5th, 1817, should be inserted instead of July 5th, 1818.

The amendment being put, and negatived without a division, the earl next moved the insertion, after the time, the words "and no longer." This was also negatived, and the bill having gone through the committee, was reported without any amendment.

A cir-

A circumstance apparently of no great moment of itself, but important as connected with the jealousy of military authority inherent in the British constitution, and now rendered peculiarly vigilant by the rank assumed by this country among military powers, was brought before both houses of parliament in the early part of the session.

On April 4th *Lord Milton* rose in the House of Commons, and stated that he was passing through the streets on that day with a noble friend in an open carriage, when, at the corner of a street, in the neighbourhood of St. James's, he was stopped by one of the horse-guards, and prevented from proceeding. On remonstrating with the man on his conduct, and requiring his name and authority, he refused to give them, struck the horses with his naked sword, and said to his friend, "I will strike you too, if you attempt to go on." This was in Pall Mall, at which time there were not above ten carriages in the street. His lordship thought that the introduction of such means of preserving the peace of the metropolis was well worthy of the attention of the House: he could view the practice in no other light than a desire to accustom the people to see soldiers employed in situations where, according to the principles of the constitution, peace officers had hitherto been deemed sufficient.

Lord Castlereagh absolutely disavowed such an intention, and said it was by no means unusual on court days to employ the horse-guards to clear the avenues to the court.

Mr. Tierney expressed his conviction that these frequent military parades were contrived by the ministers for the purpose of making some excuse to the House for the increase in the household troops.

Mr. Wynn affirmed that the present system was totally new. He himself had on that day seen soldiers waving their swords, galloping this way and that, stopping and endangering passengers, without the least constitutional authority for such alarming conduct.

Several other members exclaimed against this intervention of the military, and contended that the practice, as now followed, was an innovation, and not justified by any necessity, but a mere imitation of the continental courts.

Lord Nugent, remarking that it was important both for the soldier and the public, that the question concerning their interference should be settled, made a motion, "That there be laid before this House a copy of the instructions issued to such of the life-guards as were on duty this day in the city of Westminster."

Lord Castlereagh opposed the motion, on the ground that enough had been done to cause an inquiry to be made into the circumstance of the case, and to prevent a recurrence of the *inconvenience* complained of.

The House dividing, there appeared, For the motion 31; Against it 48.

On April 5th the subject was introduced in the House of Lords by the *Earl of Essex*, who had been Lord Milton's companion in the

the outrage received. The earl gave a narrative of the occurrence to the same effect as that of the other noble Lord, but somewhat more at large. He said that the soldier told him, that unless he turned back, he would not only cut his horse down, but cut him down too; and that some gentlemen who happened to be near, gave their names, and offered to testify as to the insolent behaviour of the man; but he did not think proper to take any legal steps, conceiving that it would be more for the public benefit to lay the case before their lordships.

The *Earl of Liverpool* acknowledged the candid manner in which the noble earl had made his statement, and said, that he by no means intended to affirm that a military force ought to be allowed to act, except in aid of the civil power. But with regard to the present occasions, as far as he could recollect, the military had always been stationed as now described, only with this difference, that formerly, from the frequency of drawing-rooms and levees, it only became necessary to resort to these precautions on the birth-days; whilst their rarity at this time rendered the same precautions necessary at each of them.

Lord Grenville affirmed that the noble earl was certainly mistaken, for the whole practice was of comparatively modern date; and he forcibly dwelt upon the violation of the law and constitution in such an employment of the military as that complained of.

The *Marquis of Buckingham* wished to know of the secretary of state for the home department (Viscount Sidmouth) whom he saw in his place, whether he was prepared to give any assurance to the House that in future the practice should be discontinued of employing the military power to perform the duty of peace officers. If he would give such assurances, he should think it unnecessary to go further; if not, he should think it his duty to move an address to the Prince Regent.

Viscount Sidmouth said, that no orders were issued from the Secretary of State's office on such occasions, nor had he any thing to do with it. In consequence, however, of what had been stated in another place, he had thought it his duty to interfere; and he assured the House that upon future occasions of a like nature peace-officers should be stationed, in order that the military might only act in aid of the civil power.

The *Marquis of Buckingham* regarded this assurance as perfectly satisfactory; but observed, that the case was aggravated by the circumstance of the military being employed without the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

The same subject was again brought before the notice of the House of Lords, on May 13th, when the *Earl of Essex* made a complaint of another improper interference of the military, experienced on that day by himself. As his lordship was attempting to enter Pall Mall, he was stopped by the soldiery, who insisted that he should not go along that street; and on his calling for a constable, he was answered by one of the military, "We have nothing to do with constables here." He then inquired for the officer of the guard, and was told that

that he was at Carlton-house. He had since learned that the occasion of this military parade was, that the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London had been to the Prince Regent with an address; but was this a reason for blocking up the streets and interrupting peaceable citizens? He was extremely surprised at this occurrence after the pledge which the Secretary of State had given; and he thought it his duty to move for a copy of the order under which the military were authorised to act this day in Pall Mall and its vicinity.

Lord Sidmouth, in opposing the motion, stated that the military were not called out under the order of the secretary of state; but that whenever they were called out for the purpose of individual accommodation or public convenience, he thought it right that an adequate number of peace officers should be in attendance, and that accordingly positive directions had been issued from his office to the magistrates of Westminster to have peace officers attending upon all such occasions. There appeared, however, to be a want of the communication necessary for informing the civil power in these cases; and in the present instance no such had been made.

Earl Fitzwilliam contended that what had been advanced by the noble secretary went directly in favour of the motion; since from his own statement it was clear that he had known nothing of the military being called out on this day, and it therefore was the more incumbent on the House to enquire after the authority under which this had been done.

In the course of the debate, Lord Sidmouth having held, that when it was necessary to call out the military for the preservation of the public peace, it ought to be done only in subordination to the civil power; but that in cases where they were merely called out for purposes of state, or public convenience, this obligation did not apply: some of the lords in opposition regarded this doctrine as a serious matter, tending to a violation of the constitution, and partaking of a military despotism. After the debate had proceeded to some length, a division took place, in which there appeared, For the motion, 16; Against it, 33.

The *Marquis of Buckingham* then gave notice, that he would on an ensuing day move an address to the Prince Regent on the subject.

On the same day *Lord Milton* rose in the House of Commons; and after stating the circumstance which had occurred to his friend the Earl of Essex, and dwelt upon the recurrence of such a subject of complaint, he moved, "That there be laid before the House a copy of the orders issued to such of his Majesty's life-guards, as were on duty this day within the city and liberties of Westminster."

As the arguments in the debate on this occasion necessarily took the same turn with those employed in the other House, it would be useless to advert to particulars. *Lord Castlereagh*, who, it may be remarked, chiefly aimed at representing the question as trifling and frivolous, moved upon it the previous

previous question, which was carried against the motion by 112 votes against 58.

On the 17th the *Marquis of Buckingham* rose in the House of Lords to submit his proposition respecting military obstructions in the streets; and after stating the case in question, declared his intended motion to be, "That an humble address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying that he would inform the House by whose orders the military had been called out on the 13th of this month, and what was the nature of the orders under which they acted." The marquis then said, he thought it right to state that he had watched the conduct of the military yesterday, and was happy to say that it was highly exemplary, and that the police officers had been in attendance. If, therefore, the noble viscount (Sidmouth) would assure the House that the power and control over the military on these occasions would be placed in the hands of ministers and the civil power, he should be ready to withdraw the motion.

Lord Sidmouth, in reply, entered into a statement of his conduct on this and the former occurrence of a similar kind. He said, he took no blame to himself for not having sooner made the proper arrangement in this matter. He had examined the journals of parliament and the records of his office, and had found no instance of communication on these occasions. Such had been the practice; whether legal or not he had not stated. He acknowledged, however, that the paramount authority was the civil, and that the military ought only to be used in cases of necessity, or as auxiliary to the civil power in these matters of police. He admitted that there ought to be a public responsible person, and that the Secretary of State ought to be consulted, though it had never been so. Now when the subject had been brought before their lordships, he did say that some effectual arrangement ought to be made. The Marquis would use his discretion whether or not to withdraw his motion.

The *Marquis of Buckingham* was extremely happy to hear the declaration of the Viscount, and thought himself not only justified in withdrawing his motion, but called upon to do so.

Lord Sidmouth being asked by the Earl of Essex as to the manner in which the duty of the sole management and control upon these occasions was assigned to the home department, answered, that he had received the Prince Regent's commands to take this duty upon himself as secretary of state for the home department.

The motion was withdrawn.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER IV.

Motion concerning the State of Ireland.—Petitions from Irish and English Roman Catholics, and Proceedings respecting them.—New Alien Bill.

ON the 26th of April *Sir J. Newport* rose in the House of Commons to submit a motion concerning the state of Ireland. He commenced his preliminary speech with a historical view of those errors of government which had brought it to its present condition, and began with the period of James I. in which the luminous work of Sir John Davis affords an excellent guide. From this work he quoted the following passage, which may be considered as the basis of the right hon. baronet's idea of meliorating the state of the country. "There is no nation under the sun that doth love equal and impartial justice better than the Irish, or will rest better satisfied with the execution thereof, although it be against themselves, so as they may have the protection and benefit of the law, when upon just cause they do desire it."

He then passed through all the systems and principal measures of Irish goverment from that age down to the present time, with a rapidity which precludes abridgment: and after touching upon the existing evils of the country, he said, "We are now arrived at a season of profound tranquillity; and if the House shall decide that no attempt shall be made to trace to their source those evils which afflict Ireland and endanger the empire, it will be my duty to bow to their decision, but I shall then deeply deplore the day which connected Ireland to this country by legislative union." The right hon. member concluded with a motion which we copy at length.

"That an humble address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, humbly to represent, that the necessity of providing an army of 25,000 men in time of profound peace, to secure the internal tranquillity of Ireland, obliges us to consider the state of that great, valuable, and interesting portion of the united kingdom, as most distressing and afflicting to the legislature, and dangerous in an extreme degree to the well-being of the empire: That we feel ourselves imperiously called upon by a sense of public duty to direct to the consideration of this important subject our earnest and undivided attention: That we therefore pray his Royal Highness may be pleased to order, that there be laid before us, with convenient speed, such documents as may put us fully in possession of the extent and nature of the evils which demand the temporary

temporary application of this great military force, and may enable us to proceed with active and unceasing energy to their complete investigation: That we have armed the executive government with all the means requisite to suppress tumult and punish outrage; and we would now apply all our powers to a deliberate examination of the existing evils, and the causes from whence they originate, as the surest foundation for affording to his Royal Highness the cordial and active concurrence of this House in such measures as shall be proposed for their effectual removal, and for adopting such other wholesome and efficacious remedies, formed in the spirit of British constitutional legislation, as may appear to our dispassionate judgment most adequate to effect the extirpation of those evils with which Ireland is afflicted, and to rescue that fair portion of the empire from its present depression and disorganization."

Mr. Peel, on rising to explain and defend the measures pursued by the government with which he was connected, began with an acknowledgment of the tone of moderation which the right hon. baronet had in general displayed. With certain parts of the address which he had proposed it was his intention to concur, but he thought it precipitate to pledge the House to a general inquiry without explaining the kind of inquiry which it was desired to institute, and how it was to be conducted. Before following the details into which he had entered, the right honourable gentleman supposed a statement of the present condition of Ireland would be expected from him. Generally speaking (he said) the north of Ireland was tranquil, no disturbance prevailing there except what arose from illicit distillation, and the consequent opposition to the revenue laws in certain districts. The extreme west, and the counties of Mayo, Galway, and Carlow were comparatively tranquil; and the same might be said of the south, of Cork, Wexford, &c. The east was likewise so far tranquil, that no applications to government for extraordinary police had been made from those counties. The counties in which disturbances actually prevailed were Tipperary, King's County, Westmeath, and Limerick. The magistrates of King's County had requested the application of the insurrection act, but had since petitioned for its removal, asserting that tranquillity was perfectly restored. In Westmeath and Limerick a considerable improvement had taken place, but the insurrection act was still in force. The magistrates of Louth and Cavan had petitioned the government for the application, not of the insurrection act, but of the extraordinary police act. This was the general state of the country; but nothing was more difficult than to give a character of the precise nature of the disturbances now agitating it. Formerly tumults and outrages might be traced to particular causes; but those which now prevailed seemed to be the effect of a general confederacy in crime—a systematic opposition to all laws and municipal institutions. The right hon. gentleman

gentleman adduced facts in proof of this position, and then proceeded to an examination of the statements made by the right hon. baronet, and to a discussion of the alleged causes of the evils for which remedies might be adopted.

As we cannot give a concise view of his speech, we must content ourselves with transcribing the amendment to the former speaker's motion, with which he concluded:

"That an humble address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, expressing our deep regret that the internal state of Ireland in time of peace, renders it necessary to maintain a large military force in that country for the present year, for the purpose of assisting in the execution of the law, and in the preservation of public tranquillity; and entreating that his Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to direct that there be laid before this House a statement of the nature and extent of the disturbances which have recently prevailed in Ireland, and the measures which have been adopted by the government of that country in consequence thereof."

The competition between the two addresses necessarily called forth the exertions of the most considerable speakers on topics relative to Ireland, on both sides of the House; among those of the opposition, being numbered *Mr. Plunkett*, *Mr. Grattan*, and *Mr. Ponsonby;* among the supporters of government, *Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald*, and *Lord Castlereagh*. The debate was at length terminated by a divison, in which the votes for the amendment were 187; those against it, 103: Majority in its favour 84.

On the same day, April 26th, on which this debate took place, a petition was presented to the House of Commons by *Sir Henry Parnell*, which, as making a commencement of the parliamentary transactions of the year relative to the Roman Catholics, may here be properly introduced, and carried on without interruption to the close of the session.

The hon. member said that he rose to present a petition from certain Roman Catholics of Ireland, which had been agreed to at a general meeting held at Dublin, and the proceedings of which were entirely regular. There was another petition from another description of persons of the same persuasion which was to be presented in a few days, and which had been considered as a proof of difference of opinion which might defeat the application of the petitioners to parliament in the present session; but he thought that the difference, upon examination, would not be found one of a solid character. The present petition abstained entirely from the mention of all ecclesiastical arrangement; the other stated that the petitioners were ready to submit to any regulations not incompatible with the principles and discipline of their religion. It had hence been inferred that there was a great degree of difference between the parties; but it could not correctly be supposed that the persons whose petition he now presented were so unreasonable as to reject all mea-

sures of temperate and proper regulation.

The petition was then read, the tenor of which was, That the petitioners are excluded from the enjoyment of the free constitution of these realms; and that they are subject to such exclusion not on account of any imputed deficiency of disposition or inability to the service of the crown or the support of the state, but solely on account of their conscientious adherence to that religion which was professed by those princes and patriots of Great Britain who had originated her justly boasted constitution: and they again implored the House to grant them redress of the oppressive grievances of which they complained, and to restore them to the full and unrestricted enjoyment of the rank of free subjects of the empire.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

On May 15th the other petition from the Irish Catholics was presented to the House of Commons by *Mr. Grattan*. Its general purport, though expressed in more diffuse language, was similar to that of the former petition: its diversity consisted in the following points. The petitioners stated their readiness to conform to any regulations not incompatible with the principles of their religion as they respect their faith and discipline, and not threatening danger to the purity and permanence of its exercise: that they seek no alteration in the principles of the British constitution as now settled; for the principles of their religion interpose no obstacle either to the succession of the crown, as limited by parliament to his Majesty's family, being protestants, or to the temporal rights of the protestant establishment as fixed by law: and that in the prosecution on their object they earnestly desire, neither in act nor expression, to leave room for jealousy on the part of their protestant fellow-subjects. They conclude with humbly soliciting the House to take into its consideration the state of the laws affecting the Roman Catholics, with a view to the repeal of all of them which do not relate to the succession to the crown, or to the continuance of the Protestant church establishment.

On May 21st, the Rt. Hon. *William Elliot* rose to present to the House a petition from the English Roman-catholics, which he introduced by an energetic speech that drew loud cheers from all parts of the House. The substance of the petition, which was expressed with all the temper and decorum which had characterized every application to the legislature from that respectable body, was to represent that although by two acts of the present reign many penal laws to which they were subject have been repealed, yet that many are still in force, which have a very distressing operation upon them, to which they are exposed merely on account of their refusal of certain religious tests; that their objection to these is solely of a conscientious nature, and not in the least degree conflicting with any moral, civil, or political duty; that they have at different

different times presented petitions to the House for relief from the laws remaining in force against them, and are truly grateful for the full and benign discussion their petitions have received; and that they again approach the House with perfect reliance on its wisdom and humanity, humbly praying that their case may again be taken into consideration, and that there may be extended to them the enjoyment, in common with their fellow-subjects, of the blessings of the constitution.

After this petition had been read, *Mr. Grattan* rose to make his announced motion relative to the petition from Ireland, which he had presented. He said, his hon. friend who had just addressed the House had argued the question so justly and wisely, that he had left him little to add on the subject. He confined himself chiefly to the particular matter of the petition, which was signed by above 900 persons, among whom was a large portion of the Irish nobility. The petitioners had made those declarations on the part of the catholics which the House had desired to have, and had complied with the terms which had been exacted from them. He had a letter in his hand, for the authenticity of which he could vouch, directed by the Pope to be written by Cardinal Litta to Dr. Poynter, touching the conditions with which the legislature wished that any concessions to the catholics should be accompanied; and the forms of oaths which it permitted were little different from those at present taken by the catholics of Ireland, to which was added his Holiness's permission that a list, made out by those to whom it appertained, of the canditates for a bishopric, should be presented to the King's ministers in order that they might expunge the name of any one whom they disliked or suspected. He (Mr. Grattan) had often been asked what plan he brought for the granting of emancipation; where are your securities? He would now say, Here are my terms; they are the terms on which you formerly wished to grant it, and will you now refuse what you so anxiously sought for? The hon. gentleman pursued to some length his reasoning upon this topic; and concluded with moving "That this House will, early in the next session of parliament, take into its most serious consideration the state of the laws affecting his Majesty's Roman-catholic subjects in Great Britain and Ireland, with a view to such a final and conciliatory adjustment as may be conducive to the peace and strength of the United Kingdom, to the stability of the Protestant establishment, and to the general satisfaction and concord of all classes of his Majesty's subjects."

Sir Henry Parnell then rose to speak in the capacity of the presenter of the other catholic petition, and said, that although when first informed of the intended motion he was disposed to think it not that which the circumstances of the case required, yet upon consulting several members on the subject, and considering the late period of the session, he was induced to change his opinion, and willingly second the motion. He then entered into considerations of the policy of the repeal of the penal code, which he considered as the principal cause of the

discontents with which Ireland was now agitated.

As all that could be farther said on the topic of catholic emancipation must be no more than recapitulation of arguments produced at former repeated discussions, we shall only remark in this debate, that while the motion was supported by Lord Castlereagh, it was opposed by the secretary for Ireland, Mr. Peel. The question being loudly called for, there appeared, For the motion, 141; against it, 172: majority in the negative, 31.

On the 30th of May, *Sir Henry Parnell* rose in the House to present a petition from the bishops and clergy professing the Roman catholic religion in Ireland, which, he said, was signed by twenty-three prelates, and 1052 priests. He expatiated upon the character and merits of the catholic clergy in Ireland, asserting that whatever there was of moral principle among the catholic people of that country was wholly to be attributed to their unabated zeal. The petition which they had placed in his hands contained their unanimous opinion on those ecclesiastical arrangements which some persons had thought necessary to be connected with the measure of catholic emancipation, and it comprized a very able argument to shew that no alteration was necessary in the present mode of appointing bishops. He concluded his speech, with saying he should give notice that evening, of a motion for that day se'nnight for the House to resolve itself into a committee to take the petitions into consideration.

A doubt was subsequently started whether the House could receive the petition, inasmuch as it professed to be from persons who called themselves *the bishops*, and not *the titular bishops* of Ireland, which was contrary to an Irish act, prohibiting all Popish ecclesiastics from assuming any ecclesiastical title within the realm. It was affirmed in reply, that this act had been virtually repealed by a later statute; and a speech of Bishop Horsley was quoted, who, in referring to the Roman catholic prelacy of Ireland, said, "My lords, they are as much bishops as any of my reverend friends, who now sit on this bench." Further, it was observed that the petitioners in their signatures had not distinguished themselves by any particular see, but merely by their christian and surnames. In conclusion, the petition was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On June 6th, *Sir H. Parnell*, pursuant to notice, called the attention of the House to the petitions which he had presented, and which, he said, contained the prayer of nine-tenths of the Irish Roman catholics, including all the clergy. After attempting to shew that the time was now arrived in which some farther concessions ought to be made to that class of subjects, he said he should propose certain resolutions which, if agreed to, would form the subject matter of a bill for granting those concessions. He then stated the resolutions, the first of which went to the laying open to the catholics various offices in the law, the army, revenue, and corporations, and this he proposed.

Mr. Peel desired that the standing order might be read, by which it was declared that no bill which

went

went to make an alteration in the religion of the country, should be discussed in that House until the proposition had been first considered by a committee, or agreed to by the house.

This being done, *the Speaker* said that in matters of this nature it was the practice to begin with a committee of the whole House, but at the same time he did not know that any member was precluded from moving abstract resolutions. After some further conversation on the subject, *Lord Castlereagh* spoke warmly respecting the injury the hon. barone was doing to the cause by the course he was taking; and put it to himself if many friends to the question had not withdrawn themselves on this account. He himself could not give his support, and he hoped the hon. baronet would not persevere in his motion.

Sir H. Parnell, after defending his conduct on the ground of public duty, consented to withdraw his resolutions.

In the House of Lords, on June 11th, the petitions of the catholics of Ireland were presented by the *Earl of Donoughmore*, and read; and his motion for taking them into consideration on the 21st, was agreed to. At the same time *Earl Grey* presented the petition of the catholics of England, which was also read and laid upon the table.

The catholic question was taken into consideration on the 21st, when the *Earl of Donoughmore*, in calling the attention of their lordships to the petitions before them, stated a resolution which he intended to propose to the House. Its substance was a declaration of the duty of parliament to endeavour, by a conciliatory policy, to bind together our fellow-subjects of whatever religious persuasion, and that this House will accordingly, in the next session of parliament, take into its early consideration those disabling statutes which still press upon the Roman catholics of Great Britain and Ireland. In the subsequent debate, the resolution was opposed on the ground of the impropriety of fettering the discretion of the House by such an engagement; and also by the arguments so often before urged relative to the dangers of the constitution in church and state, from the catholic claims, especially as the clergy of that persuasion in Ireland had explicitly declared a determination of standing independent of the British crown. The supporters of the resolution, on the other hand, argued in its favour from those principles of the equality of civil rights amidst all differences of religion, not hostile to civil government, which they had always maintained. These discussions could afford no novelty requiring notice; but the liberal opinion declared by the *Bishop of Norwich* respecting the church of which he is a dignitary, appears to us too interesting to be passed over. "It had been asked (said his lordship) as a triumphant objection, would we pull down the bulwarks of our faith? would we remove the defensive guard of our religion? would we shake the pillars of our church? Impressed with those feelings that became his situation, he would give a short answer. The only way to secure permanently the existence of any establishment, civil

civil or ecclesiastical, was to evince liberal and conciliatory conduct to those who differed from us, and to lay its foundation in the love, affection, and esteem of all within its influence. This was the true bulwark of our church: with this it was secure against all danger: without this every other security was futile and fallacious."

The division on the resolution gave, Contents, 69; Non-contents, 73: Majority against it, 4.

On April 25th *Lord Castlereagh* rose in the House of Commons to move the repeal of the present Alien Bill, for the purpose of introducing a measure more calculated for the circumstances of the country, and similar to that adopted after the peace of Paris. He said, that although tranquillity in Europe had been restored, the situation of Great Britain was still such as to require precautions against the possibility of the disturbance of internal security. The noble lord then moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the act of the last session respecting aliens, and to substitute other provisions for a time to be limited.

Some conversation ensued concerning the necessity of such a bill, which terminated in the requested leave being obtained.

Complaint being made of precipitation in carrying on the bill, for which haste the reason given was, that the existing bill would expire on May 12th, a postponement of the second reading to May 1st was agreed to. On that day *Sir Samuel Romilly* moved, "That there be laid before the House an account of the number of aliens sent out of the country under any of the acts relating to aliens, upon the application of any foreign minister;" which was negatived by 82 against 31.

The second reading of the Alien Bill was moved for by *Lord Castlereagh* on May 10th, when *Lord Archibald Hamilton* began the attack upon it by arguing that its enactments were at this time totally unnecessary, and that its powers were oppressive and dangerous; and he moved as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time on that day three months.

There is less occasion to enter into the particulars of the subsequent debate, as the bill was stated to be a precise counterpart of that which passed two years before. The ground for its renewal was distinctly declared by Lord Castlereagh. "He would ask (said he) the learned and hon. gentleman who had opposed it, if he would recommend government and parliament to throw open the country to all those violent and troubled spirits who assembled about Buonaparte when he made his last and desperate effort to disturb the peace of the world?" As it was not obvious that any peculiar danger accrued to this country from the presence of such emigrants, the speakers in opposition regarded the measure as rather subservient to the policy of the French court, than called for by the circumstances of England; and the debate involved much discussion, both legal and political. The House dividing upon the question, the second reading was carried by 141 votes against 47.

The bill having gone into a committee, the order of the day for receiving its report stood for May

May 20th. The debate having been resumed, the question was called for with some impatience, when, upon a division, it was determined for admitting the report by a majority of 148 to 48.

Sir S. Romilly then moved that the bill should be renewed for one year only, instead of two years as proposed. This amendment was rejected by 124 votes to 44.

Sir Jas. Mackintosh then proposed a new clause for the purpose of giving effect to that right of appeal to the privy-council, which the bill held out to aliens as a security, but which a certain decision had rendered perfectly nugatory. The resolution on the clause being moved and seconded, an adjournment was moved by the opposition to give an opportunity for its full discussion. *Lord Castlereagh*, on the other hand, moved that the bill should be engrossed, which would be precluding all farther amendments in this stage; but at length he yielded to the adjournment.

When the motion was read on May 28th for the third reading of the bill, *Lord Althorp* said, that seeing no prospect of its rejection, he wished to do all the practical good in his power by guarding against its abusive exercise; he, therefore, proposed a clause to exempt from the operation of the bill any aliens who were resident in this country before January 1st, 1816, intimating that he would be willing to adopt any other date the House should think proper, his object being only to protect those aliens who had been long resident in this country.

The question having been put, *Lord Castlereagh* objected to it as too much narrowing the operation of the bill. After a debate on the subject, Lord Althorp having amended his clause by substituting the 1st of January, 1813, it was put to the vote, when the numbers for the clause were 33; against it 76.

The debate on the third reading being resumed on the 31st, *Lord Milton* observed, that by its provisions as they now stood, an alien woman married to a natural-born subject, might be sent out of the kingdom. He wished to guard against such an abuse by a clause for the purpose.

Lord Castlereagh thought that a discretion upon that point might safely be left in the hands of government, and that the insertion of the clause would only be embarrassing the operations of the bill. This being his lordship's only argument against it, he was charged with opposing it solely because he wished to have the entire direction and control over the bill. The clause was rejected by 91 votes to 31.

It would be useless to mention other amendments which were proposed for the mitigation of the rigour of the bill: all which were negatived. The bill then passed.

The alien bill being introduced into the House of Lords, the debates upon it took the same turn as those in the other House, and the fate of proposed clauses of amendment was exactly similar. The reading of the bill a third time was carried on June 18th, after a division of Contents, 108; Non-contents, 48: Majority, 60.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER V.

Bill for Regulation of the Civil List.—Motion on Salaries and Emoluments in Public Offices.—Consolidation of English and Irish Exchequers.—Bill for a new Silver Coinage.

ONE of the most important of the parliamentary transactions of the present year, was the passing of a bill for the regulation of the Civil List. On May 3d, the order of the day being for taking into consideration the report made in June 1815, by the select committee appointed to consider the account presented to the House, by command of the Prince Regent, relative to the civil list, *Lord Castlereagh* rose, pursuant to notice, for leave to bring in a bill for the purpose above-stated.

The noble lord, after an introduction, stating the delicacy of the subject, and the mistaken notions which had prevailed concerning it, divided the topic, which it was his intention to treat of, into the following heads: 1. a retrospective view of the civil list expenditure for a series of years, compared with its revenues: 2. a prospective view of the probable future expenditure of the civil list, with a consideration of the adequacy of the funds appropriated to it, and the most economical mode of augmenting them: 3. the prospective regulations which would be necessary for upholding the proper splendor of the crown, paying at the same ime all due regard to economy.

It is obvious, that these heads could only be treated of by means of minute statements of accounts, which do not admit of abridgment. Under that of regulations, however, the appointment of a new officer, on whom the control of the expenditure is in a great measure vested, affords an interesting object of information. The noble lord said, that for the purpose of bringing the expenditure under some direct control, it was necessary to create a new officer, who should act as the representative of the treasury in the superintendance of this expenditure. He was to have all facilities of communicating with the different departments, and of calling the officers before him, and inspecting the accounts. Thus he would be able to observe any expenditure as it was going on, and make representations to the treasury on any thing which should appear like extravagance. The salary annexed to this office was 1500l. a year.

His lordship closed the subject, with saying, that "The crown had been most unfairly, unjustly, and unfortunately, accused of profusion and extravagance; from which charge it was his duty to rescue the Sovereign, and he hoped he had succeeded."

ceeded." He informed the members, that there would be placed in their hands the documents necessary for a just understanding of the question, and he concluded by moving for leave to bring in the proposed bill, which was granted.

On May 6th, *Mr. Tierney* rose, according to notice, for the purpose of calling the attention of the House to the subject of the civil list. Going through at length the details of the accounts which had been laid before the House, he deduced from them very different results from those which had been stated by the noble lord, and which were far from justifying his encomiums on the economy displayed by the crown, or inspiring confidence in the effect of his prospective arrangements. He concluded an able speech, but of which no summary can be given, by moving, "That a select committee be appointed, to take into consideration the several accounts and papers which have been presented to this House, relating to his Majesty's civil list, with power to send for persons, papers, and records." If this motion were carried, he declared his intention to move, "That it be an instruction to the said committee, to report on the question of the droits of Admiralty."

Lord Castlereagh, in answer, went into an examination of some of the statements of the right hon. gentleman, premising, that he had never heard a speech less conciliatory, or more calculated to inflame a jealousy of the royal expenditure. Several other gentlemen joined in the debate on each side, whose arguments being founded on the particulars of the accounts, cannot be understood in a detached form. The House at length divided, when the numbers were, For Mr. Tierney's motion, 122; Against it, 213: Majority, 91.

The report of the civil list bill being brought up on May 24th, *Mr. Tierney* rose again to call the attention of the House to it. He said, the present bill professed to afford a remedy for the constantly recurring excesses of the civil list, which consisted in separating the ordinary expenses from those which were less immediately connected with the splendor of the crown, and throwing the latter, partly on the consolidated fund, and partly leaving them to be provided for by the votes of the House. The whole of the annual charge for these purposes would amount to 1,338,000l., of which parliament must make good 255,000l.; this was therefore a most important bill, and it would well become the House, before they assented to it, to consider, whether means might not be found of paring down the civil list, before they resorted to other resources. On this point he had nothing to say: having repeatedly directed the attention of the House to it, they had always refused to appoint a committee. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to consider the estimate as it had been laid on the table; and made a number of observations, to show that parliament ought not to be called upon to make good any deficiency in the civil list, till proof had been given, that all the resources of the

the crown had been exhausted. He concluded with moving as an amendment to the preamble of the bill, that instead of the words, "And whereas it is highly expedient, that the ordinary revenues of his Majesty's civil list should be made adequate to the ordinary charges thereon; and that several of the charges which have heretofore been borne upon the civil list revenues, should in future be made a charge upon, and be defrayed out of the consolidated fund of Great Britain, or otherwise provided for," there should be inserted, the words, "And whereas it is highly expedient, that the expenditure of the civil list should not exceed the revenues of the same, and that the several remaining charges which have heretofore been borne upon the civil list expenditure, or have been made good by applications of the droits of the crown, should in future be made a charge on the consolidated fund of Great Britain; or that the amount of such expenditure not provided for by parliament, if a sum exceeding the revenue arising from the droits of the crown, or other resources, should every year be submitted to parliament."

The debate consequent upon this motion, in which several speakers on both sides took part, was terminated by a division, in which there appeared, For the amendment, 116; Against it, 230: Majority, 114.

The civil list bill received its second reading in the House of Lords on June 6th, after a short discussion, the *Marquis of Lansdown* remarking, that after the refusal of the other House to institute an inquiry on the subject, he had no hope of persuading their lordships to such a measure.

On the motion for the third reading, June 13, *Earl Grosvenor* made an attempt to obtain an inquiry by moving a postponement of the reading, which was negatived, and the bill was read and passed.

The closest contest between the ministry and opposition, on a subject connected with finance, took place at a debate in the House of Commons, on May 7th. *Lord Althorp* rose, pursuant to notice, to submit to the House a motion on the subject of the increase or diminution in the number or amount of the salaries and emoluments of different public offices. He said, that being convinced that retrenchment was practicable, and finding that nothing had been done, he had thought proper to bring the question before the House, that he might not be supposed to have made his former remarks on this topic unadvisedly; and the object of his intended motion was, for a committee to examine and consider the increase or diminution of salaries of office since the year 1798, and to report what measures might be adopted for further reductions, without detriment to the public service. His reasons for urging this motion were, that frequent inquiries into the public expenditure had been productive of great advantage by repressing abuses; of which he gave some instances. In 1806 a committee had been appointed, which had almost exhausted the subject

subject of sinecures and reversions, but had not inquired into the state of many offices, which had therefore been unexamined for nearly twenty years. Notwithstanding the pledge which had been given on the subject of economy, no one step had been taken to put it into practice. The only argument which he anticipated against his motion was, that a commission of inquiry had been appointed by the treasury, consisting of his noble friend, Lord Binning, and two right hon. gentlemen; but for various reasons, which he stated, he thought it not entitled to the confidence of the House. He concluded with moving, "That a select committee be appointed to examine and consider what increase or diminution has taken place, since the year 1798, in the number or the amount of the salaries and emoluments of different public offices; and from time to time, with all convenient dispatch, to report what further measures can be adopted for diminishing the amount of such salaries and emoluments, without detriment to the public service."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer entered into a train of argument, to prove that the business was already placed in better hands; and stated facts to controvert the charge against the ministers, of having done nothing to redeem their pledge respecting economy.

Lord Milton, in reply to the last speaker, who had referred to a reduction of 400,000l. in the naval department, said, it should be recollected, that all this reduction applied to underlings in office; for the salary of no one in the higher departments had been touched—no, not one branch of any high family, nor any member of that House, had had his emoluments in the slightest degree reduced.

In the rest of the debate, which was much too copious to admit of an abstract, the leading topics were those above touched upon, namely, the disposition shewn, and the progress made, towards economical measures by the ministry, and the grounds for expecting such future results, under that management, as the public might have reason to be satisfied with. Several of the speeches were marked with personality and recrimination; and the keen sarcasms of Mr. Tierney against Lord Castlereagh, terminated with a warning, that if he should persist in following the system which he declared a resolution to pursue, he would raise a storm of resentment which he would find it impossible to allay.

After *Lord Althorp* had ended his reply by saying, that the question appeared to him to lie in a very narrow compass — whether the inquiry should be conducted by the treasury, or by a committee of the whole House, a division took place, which gave the numbers, For the motion, 126; Against it, 169: Majority, 43.

An important financial measure which took place in this session of parliament, was the consolidation of the English and Irish exchequers.

On May 20th, *Mr. Vezey Fitzgerald*, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, having moved, that the House should resolve itself into a committee of the whole

whole House, on the seventh article of the Act of Union, and that the accounts which had been presented relative to the revenues of Ireland, together with the report of the committee of finance, should be referred to it, entered into an explanation of the matter in question.

He said, that when the contribution of Great Britain and Ireland towards the expenditure of the United Kingdom, was fixed in the proportion of fifteen parts for the former, and two for the latter, the arrangement was made for twenty years from the time of the union, at the end of which, the joint charges were to be defrayed in such a proportion as the united parliament should deem reasonable, upon a comparison of the average value of the exports and imports of the respective countries, or of the principal articles of consumption in both. Another scale of estimate was contemplated in the act, namely a general tax, if such should have been imposed, on the same descriptions of income in both countries. At the end of such period, and proceeding on these data, parliament was empowered to revise the scale of contribution, unless it should in the intermediate time have declared, what under certain contingencies only it could declare, that, with certain exemptions, the expenditure of the empire should be defrayed indiscriminately by equal taxes imposed on the like articles in both parts of the united kingdom. Whether that contingency has arisen, and whether the necessity for exercising the power conferred has arisen also, he was now to show.

The right hon. gentleman then began a luminous detail of particulars relative to the revenues of Ireland, and its comparison of those of Great Britain, which cannot be abridged; and he concluded, amidst those cheers from both sides of the House, which he had on other occasions experienced, with moving the three following resolutions:

"1. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the values of the respective debts of Great Britain and Ireland, estimated according to the provisions of the acts of union, have been, at a period subsequent to those acts, in the same proportion to each other (within one-hundredth part of the said value) with the respective contributions of each country respectively, towards the annual expenditure of the united kingdom; and that the respective circumstances of the two countries will henceforth admit of their contributing indiscriminately, by equal taxes imposed upon the same articles upon each, to the future expenditure of the united kingdom; subject only to such particular exemptions or abatements in Ireland and in Scotland, as circumstances may appear from time to time to demand; and that it was no longer necessary to regulate the contribution of the two countries, according to any specific proportion, or according to the rules prescribed by the acts of union, with respect to such proportions.

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is expedient, that all expenses henceforth to be incurred, together with the interest and charges of all debts hitherto contracted, shall be so defrayed,

defrayed indiscriminately by equal taxes, to be imposed on the same articles in each country; and that from time to time, as circumstances may require, such taxes should be imposed and applied accordingly, subject only to such exemptions and abatements in Ireland and Scotland, as circumstances may appear to demand.

"3. That it is the opinion of this committee, that such legislative measures should be adopted, as may be necessary to carry into further effect the purposes of the said acts of union, by consolidating the public revenues of Great Britain and Ireland into one fund, and applying the same to the general services of the United Kingdom."

Mr. Bankes said, that he could not be very friendly to a proposition, the ultimate effect of which must be to throw almost the whole burden of the late war on Great Britain; and alluded to the various predictions he had made of the inevitable defalcations which would arise in the Irish revenue. The remedy proposed was most extraordinary, and, perhaps, the only one that could be resorted to; but let it be understood, that for some years to come, Ireland must depend solely on loans for the whole expenses of the peace establishment.

Several other members entered into the discussion; and upon the whole, a very unfavourable view was given of the financial state of Ireland, in which taxation was said to have been carried to its *ne plus ultra*. In conclusion, the resolutions were agreed to.

A bill for the consolidation of the public revenue having been brought into the House of Commons on June 10th, the House went into a committee upon it.

Sir H. Parnell objected to the provision which created two new lords of the treasury, whose places were mere sinecures. Another officer was to be appointed by the name of the vice-treasurer, who was to be allowed to sit in parliament, though the object of his appointment was, that there should always be a treasury officer residing in Ireland, authorized to issue money.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* defended these appointments, and spoke of the salary to be allotted to the vice-treasurer, which he thought could not be less than 3,500l. a year.

After some observations on this and other appointments of the bill, it passed through the committee.

The committee having been resumed on the 14th, *Sir J. Newport* asked, if the ministers persisted in the intention of creating, in addition to the place of Irish vice-treasurer, that of a deputy vice-treasurer. Being answered in the affirmative, he said, this was creating a sinecure of 3,500l. a year; and declared it one of the most shameless jobs that ever came before parliament.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer reminded the hon. baronet, that in consequence of the present measure, out of six parliament offices, three only were retained.

Mr. Ponsonby spoke with great severity against the appointments, and moved, that the sum of 2,000l. be substituted instead of 3,500l. as the salary of the vice-treasurer,

After a warm debate on the subject, the House divided, when the amendment was negatived by 108 against 66.

Mr. Ponsonby next moved, that the clause rendering the vice-treasurer eligible to parliament should be left out. This amendment was also rejected by 107 votes against 57.

The report of the bill being brought up on the 17th, on the question that the blank for the vice-treasurer's salary be filled up with the words 3,500l. *Mr. Ponsonby* said, that he should not depart from what he had before moved; and repeated his motion, that 2,000l. be inserted. The division gave a remarkable proof of the effect of persisting to bring before the public eye a measure against which there are objections which it is difficult to obviate; for Mr. Ponsonby's amendment was carried by 100 to 98. The majority, though so inconsiderable, was received with loud and long cheering.

On the motion, June 20th, that the bill be read a third time, *Mr. Bankes* objected to the creation of a new sinecure office, by which the public were to pay the charge of both principal and deputy; and he moved the insertion of the words "other than the deputy aforesaid," the effect of which would be to throw the payment of the deputy upon the principal. It was remarked on the other side, that this affected the question of the vice-treasurer's sitting in parliament, since now that his salary was reduced to 2,000l., it was not to be supposed that any one would pay a deputy out of it, and do his duty in parliament.

The House dividing, the amendment was rejected by 149 against 111. The bill was then read and passed.

The passage of this bill through the House of Lords afforded nothing that it is material to record.

The subject of the silver currency of this kingdom was brought before parliament on May 3d, by a petition presented to the House of Commons, by *Mr. Grenfell*, from certain traders in the parishes of Shoreditch, Spitalfields, and the vicinity, praying for a new coinage. Its substance was to state the great inconvenience and embarrassment which they had long been suffering from the imperfect state of the silver currency, especially the shillings and sixpences, of which very few appeared to have been the legal coin of the realm, but bore the mark of counterfeits; to which had lately been added a vast influx of French coin, the value of which was more than 20 per cent. below that of the coins for which they passed, yet of more intrinsic value than that of the counterfeits above-mentioned; the consequence of which substitution must eventually be highly injurious to mechanics and tradesmen residing in manufacturing districts.

The hon. gentleman, in offering this petition, made some observations on the present silver currency; in reply to which, *Mr. Wellesley Pole* acknowledged their force, and that the petitioners had just cause of complaint, and said, that the subject was now under consideration by his Majesty's ministers.

On May 28th, a message from the

the Prince Regent was delivered to both houses of parliament, the purport of which was that his Royal Highness, having taken into consideration the present defective state and inadequate amount of the silver coinage, had given the necessary directions for providing a new and extensive issue of silver coins; and that he relies on the assistance of parliament, in enabling him to carry these directions into effect, and upon their co-operation in any further requisite measures.

This message having in the House of Lords been referred, on the 30th, to a committee of the whole House, the *Earl of Liverpool* rose, to propose an address in answer, previously to which he said it might not be improper to state the general outline of the measures which government had in contemplation on the subject. After alluding to the elaborate work of his father on the coinage, he remarked that it was impossible for him to state his views as to the silver coinage, without saying something on the gold coin; and he laid down as the foundation of the measures in contemplation, that gold was, in fact, the standard or measure of property in this country. This being the case, it was intended to leave the gold coin in its present state; and it was a happiness that we had now arrived at a period when gold might be again allowed to operate as a measure of value on the old principle. With respect to silver, it was only necessary to take care, that there should be enough of it for the purposes of change, and should not be liable to be melted down. They were therefore to consider, 1. what was the present actual price of silver; 2. what it was likely to be; 3. at what price it should be taken in the new coinage. The present price was 5s. 1¼d. per ounce; at the rate of 62 shillings for the pound of silver, as calculated upon in 1773, the price would be 5s. 2d., so that it was now below the mint price, and therefore might be coined on the old principle. But as the market price might rise, it would be proper to prevent the melting down of the coin, by rendering it an operation of no profit, which would be effected by fixing upon the coin a small seignorage, or raising its value above bullion. This security he thought would be obtained, by raising its coined value to 5s. 9d.; in which case the difference between the mint price of 62 shillings for the pound, and 68 or 70 shillings, would pay for the re-coinage. The Earl then came to the discussion of the most important part of the present measure, which was, the arrangements to be adopted in calling in the deteriorated silver coin, and substituting the new. This process should be simultaneous; for if the base silver should be suffered to circulate with the good, the latter would disappear, since the temptation of melting it down, to be converted into the counterfeit, would be irresistible. He thought that 2,500,000l. of new coinage would be sufficient to supply the place of the shillings and sixpences called in, or driven from circulation, which, from the improved machinery of the mint, might be prepared in six or seven months.

months. With regard to the indemnity to be granted to the holders of the old coin, he was disposed to adopt the most liberal principles; and he would propose that all silver which could be considered as legal tender, by having the proper marks, should be received, when called in, at the current value. Mere counterfeits could not be received for more than their value, as determined by weight and fineness. He concluded by moving an address to the Prince Regent, thanking him for his message, and assuring him of the desire of the House to concur in its objects.

The *Earl of Lauderdale* declared his dissent from the doctrines maintained by the noble earl, and reasoned against the principle, that gold was the best standard for the coin of the kingdom. He stated the great expense which would accrue to the public, by calling in the current silver and issuing a new silver coinage; and expressed his apprehension that the fluctuations in the price of silver would occasion the new coin to be melted down. On these grounds he proposed an amendment to the address, consisting of a detail of objections to the plan of a new coinage, and an humble request, that it might be suspended.

The amendment was negatived, and the original address was agreed to without a division.

In the House of Commons, the subject of the Prince Regent's message was taken into consideration on May 30th.

Mr. Wellesley Pole (master of the mint) rose to explain the grounds on which a new coinage of silver had been directed, and the principles upon which it was proposed to carry this measure into effect. In his speech he entered more minutely into the subject than was done by the minister in the upper house, particularly with respect to the question whether gold or silver was the fittest metal for a standard of coin. With regard to the mode of withdrawing the old, and substituting the new coin, he said he should propose, that no alteration should take place in the coin, till two millions and a half of the new coin should be ready to issue from the Mint; but while it was in progress, proper steps would be taken to lodge it for circulation. When all was prepared, a proclamation would be issued, calling upon all persons to bring in their old coin to be exchanged within a limited time, and he did not doubt, that the transfer might be effected within a very few days. When the new coin got into circulation, it would, of course, supersede the bank tokens, which would be brought to the Mint to be re-coined. It had at first been intended to send half a million of the new coin to Ireland, but upon consideration, this plan had been abandoned. In that country, the bank tokens in circulation were coined by government, and by act of parliament had been made a legal tender till the expiration of the Bank restriction, when they were to be received by the tellers of the Exchequer, and coins of the realm exchanged. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving the following resolutions:—

"That it is expedient, that all silver

silver coin, plate, or bullion, of silver, in mass, molten, or alloyed, or any manufacture of silver, be permitted to be brought to the Mint, in pursuance to any proclamation, to be issued by his Majesty, and melted and coined into current silver coin of this kingdom, of a standard, in fineness, of eleven ounces two penny weights of fine silver, and eighteen penny weights of alloy, in the pound troy, and in weight, after the rate of sixty-six shillings, to every pound troy; and that there be delivered a sum in silver coins, after the rate of sixty-two shillings of the standard fineness and weight aforesaid, for every pound of silver so bought; and that for the defalcation, or diminution, and for the charge for assaying coinage, and waste in coinage, there be retained at the Mint the sum of four shillings for every pound troy of such silver, which shall be brought as aforesaid.

"That it is expedient that the silver coin of the realm, heretofore coined and now current, be permitted to be brought to the Mint, and exchanged for new silver coin, according to the denomination for which such old silver coin shall have heretofore passed.

"That provision be made for defraying the loss arising from the deficiency and re-coinage of the silver coin of the realm, and also the charges and expenses of melting down, casting, and assaying, and re-coining the same, and all other expenses incident thereto.

"That it is expedient, that provision be made for regulating the currency of the gold and silver coins of this realm."

After some observations from different members, the resolutions were agreed to.

The silver coinage bill was brought in, and read a second time in the House of Commons on June 7th. It is not necessary to enter into the debate on this occasion, as it appears to have passed the House without opposition.

The *Earl of Lauderdale* moved in the House of Lords for a committee on the state of the currency, which was negatived.

The coinage bill being read a third time on June 21st, the noble lord entered a long protest against it.

CHAPTER VI.

The Budget.

THE House of Commons having on May 27th resolved itself into a committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that in rising to submit to the committee the general provisions which he ha thought it necessary to make for the service of the year, he found it impossible to disguise the fact, that the proposition with which he should conclude grew out of the circumstance of the House, having judged it wise to take a course different from that which he had thought it his duty to recommend. The nature of the arrangements for the service of the year were necessarily much altered by the rejection of the property tax; but whatever pain he might feel that the House had determined against that line of conduct which in his opinion would have been most beneficial to the country, it was nevertheless his duty to bow to their decision, and to submit to them the ways and means which remained, for meeting the supplies necessarily demanded for the service of the year. He should do this with the most sincere desire that the result might be such as to leave the House nothing to regret. He should explain the reasons which had influenced him in making those arrangements, which, under existing circumstances, he thought most advisable, and furnish that general view of the subject, which, indeed, without a dereliction of his duty he could not omit, and which, from the situation he had the honour to hold, he might, perhaps, be thought more competent to supply than any other person. In doing this, he had the satisfaction to know that the statement he should have to submit to the committee would be upon the whole consolatory, as he should not be under the necessity of presenting to them any discouraging view of the state of public credit, and as the country was amply possessed of the means of meeting that expenditure which the public service demanded.

Before he proceeded to take a general view of the supplies and ways and means of the year, it would be proper for him to call the attention of the committee to the more immediate object of the resolutions which he should have the honour to submit to them, which arose out of a proposition communicated to him in a letter which he had received from the Bank of England, and which had been laid before the House. For the course pursued in this instance two precedents had occurred within no great distance of time from each other. One was the proposition made by the Bank,

Bank, June 13, 1781, concerning the renewal of their charter, which had been referred to a committee of ways and means; and the other was a communication, dated Feb. 19, 1800, respecting the advance of a sum for the public service, connected with a similar proposition for the extension of the charter for a further term of years, which had been disposed of in a similar way. The first resolution which he should have to move was, that the committee should approve and accept the proposition of the bank of England, for granting an advance of 3,000,000l. at three per cent. interest, accompanied with a condition, that the corporation should be permitted to extend their capital by an addition of one-fourth, or 25 per cent., with a further proposition that their promissory notes should continue to be received in all payments made on account of the public revenue. The permission which it was in contemplation to grant them, allowing them to augment their capital, which was at present fixed at about eleven millions and a half, to between 14 and 15,000,000l., was, in truth, only allowing them to divide something less than 3,000,000l. of their own money among their proprietors, on condition that they should advance the sum of 3,000,000l. for the public service, at an interest of three per cent. This was an advantage of considerable importance to the public. When it was necessary that money should be borrowed for the nation, it was not to be doubted that it was no inconsiderable benefit to be enabled to obtain so large a sum as 3,000,000l. paying only three per cent. interest. It was only necessary to consider whether this proposition was accompanied with any condition that could be viewed as objectionable. The principal subject for consideration was the proposed augmentation of the capital. To him, this appeared not only free from objection, but that which was in itself very desirable. Since the capital of the Bank was fixed at eleven millions and a half, a great increase of Bank paper had taken place; it was therefore proper that their capital should be increased, to give the holders of their notes additional security. Such an augmentation of their capital as they now of themselves proposed, he was of opinion, if not necessary, was at least as desirable for the public as for the Bank. If this was, as he considered it to be, advantageous for the public, he did not see that any objection could be made to the mode in which the Bank proposed to employ that sum. If the corporation had (as it had been said they had) a large sum of undivided profits in their hands, he did not know that they could do better than divide it among their proprietors on equitable terms, and add it to their capital.

The second condition which accompanied their proposition was, that the Bank promissory notes should continue to be received in payment at the Exchequer. It was well known that for many years their notes had been received in payment, and he doubted not they would have continued to be so taken, if this arrange-

ment had never been proposed. But it appeared to him it would be an advantage in the event of the resumption of cash payments, as well to the public as the Bank, to guard against any thing like a run upon the latter immediately on its opening. Feeling this, he should certainly in any case have proposed that their notes should be received for a certain time after the resumption of cash payments. Such a measure he should have held to be necessary, to guard against any traffic on the part of the minor agents of the treasury (though perhaps this was little to be feared) being carried on of an improper nature, who, without such an enactment, might possibly have demanded payment in gold, for the purpose of making a profit, by turning it into paper whenever the exchanges might again become unfavourable. He did not know that any inconvenience would be likely to arise from receiving bank notes at the Exchequer, till the present charter of the Company should expire. If, however, it should be desirable that they should cease to enjoy that privilege, we could put an end to it at any time, by the repayment of the advance. He himself thought there could be no objection to its continuance for the remaining sixteen years of the charter; but if any should, contrary to his expectation, arise, the mode by repayment would, he believed, be found easy. If government, at some time, should deem it expedient no longer to assist the circulation of the bank paper, it would be equitable that the security should exist till the Bank was able to bring itself back to its former situation by the recovery of their loan. To him then, the circumstances which he had stated fairly considered, the arrangement seemed to be as free from objection as any that could be submitted to parliament, or that could be devised by any minister of finance. It was to government an important consideration to obtain a loan of 3,000,000l., without resorting to the general money market at a time when it was most desirable to avoid all pressure upon it, and in the redured rate of interest to be paid on the money so advanced, the public gained at least 60,000l. a year, exclusive of the still more important one of saving all addition to the capital of the debt beyond the money actually advanced. It offered to the Bank security, and sanctioned an honourable extension of their capital, and this was highly beneficial to the proprietors. He thought it might further be observed, that what it was now proposed to sanction, was no more than that which the Bank proprietors had a right to claim at some time or other: the only question therefore was as to the time, circumstances, and mode in which this should take place. On any of these grounds he did not think any fair objection could be urged to the arrangement, and the present seemed in fact as favourable a moment as could be chosen for granting that which at some future period they were entitled to claim.

He should now proceed to the more general statements of the supplies granted for the present year,

year, and of those which would be still required. The first head was that of the army: 9,665,000l. was the amount for military service already sanctioned by the votes of parliament, from which was to be deducted 1,234,000l. for the troops in France, leaving 8,431,000l., including the expense for Ireland. The accounts of the extraordinary expenses of the army for the preceding year had been some time before the House, and a vote to provide for those of 1816 to the extent of about 1,500,000l. would be speedily proposed. The estimates of the commissariat, &c. were about 480,000l., from which 75,000l. for the army in France were to be deducted. Taking the charges of the barracks at 178,000l., and the storekeeper-general's department at 50,000l., the whole amount of extraordinary services would be 2,133,000l., and the total expense for the military service 10,564,000l. For the navy there had been voted altogether 10,114,000l., from which there was a deduction to be made of the proceeds from the sales of old stores, which amounted to 680,000l., leaving the charge at 9,434,000l. Deducting about 186,000l. for the ordnance service in France, the expense of the ordnance department would be, 1,696,185l. The total original vote was 1,882,000l.—The pressure of public business in the House during the course of the present session, had prevented him from producing an account of the miscellaneous services. He could not just then state their amount precisely. He had on a former occasion supposed them at 2,000,000l. From what he had learned, he thought they would come to 2,500,000l. or near it. He should therefore assume it at two millions five hundred thousand pounds. To meet the India debt, and expenses incurred in India, a vote of 945,000l. would be proposed. This was necessary, as the East India Company had made pressing representations for repayment of the sums they had advanced. The advances in question had been made to forward those valuable services lately performed by our army in India in the conquest of the French and Dutch possessions. The total amount of the claim of the East India Company, including the estimate of the present year, had been 2,300,000l. Considerable payments had, however, been made by the government to the East India Company, which were to be set against the sum he had mentioned. This done, there appeared to remain due to the Company in January last, about a million and a half. A provision had been made for the sum of 500,000l. in the vote of credit for the last year, and this deducted from the debt due in January reduced the sum to be provided for in the present year to 945,000l., which it would be his duty on a future occasion, to bring more particularly under the consideration of the House. The general statement of the supply for the present year, compared with that for the preceding, was as follows:—

1815	SUPPLY.		1816
13,876,759	Army	9,665,666	
	Deduct troops in France ..	1,234,596	
			8,431,070
23,983,476	Extraordinaries	1,500,000	
1,099,961	Commissariat ... 480,000		
	Deduct troops in France 75,000		
		405,000	
99,000	Barracks.....	178,000	
91,600	Storekeeper-gen. to be reduced about 10,000	50,000	
			2,133,000
			10,564,070
18,644,200	Navy	10,114,345	
	Deduct Naval Stores, to be sold	679,905	
			9,134,440
4,431,643	Ordnance.....	1,882,188	
	Deduct France	186,003	
			1,696,185
3,000,000	Miscellaneous		2,500,000
	Indian Debt		945,491
			£25,140,186

Having recapitulated the above items of supply, the right hon. gentleman next proceeded to state the seperate charges of Great Britain. The first was for the payment of the part which had been demanded of the loyalty loan, which had been raised in 1797, amounting to 217,000l. A difference, he stated, might occur in these items, as well as in the miscellaneous services, between his present statement and the accounts previously laid before the House, owing to the same charges being placed under different heads, or to different dates being included in the papers. After the loyalty loan, and the debentures, and their interest, amounting to 807,000l., which were the two first items in the separate charges, he came to one not immediately under the consideration of the House, respecting which notice had been given of a motion by his right hon. friend (Mr. Wellesley Pole). He meant the motion for the grant of a sum of money on account of the new silver coinage. He did not propose to anticipate the able illustrations which the right hon. gentleman would be prepared to furnish on this subject, in what he might offer on this occasion. It would easily be seen that there was no small difficulty in determining what sum it would be proper to grant for

for this service. He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had for a time been very doubtful whether this was a charge which ought to be borne equally by England and Ireland, or whether it was one which ought to fall on Great Britain only. Ultimately he had, however, considered, that as the whole of the silver now in circulation had been issued long before the Union, the greater part of it indeed at least a century, it was just that it should fall on Great Britain, and on no other part of the empire. It was not easy to say how much would be sufficient to meet the charge for the new coinage; but he proposed to take the sum of 500,000l. which he apprehended would suffice for so much at least of the charge as was likely to be incurred within the present year. None of that silver which was at present in circulation was intended to be received in exchange for that to be hereafter issued, which did not bear some appearance of having come from the mint; and this, as it would not include a very large proportion of the present currency, could not create a great expense, and at all events, a considerable time must elapse before the arrangements in contemplation could be carried into effect. The next charge was on account of a sum of 1,500,000l. in exchequer bills held by the Bank. These had been originally issued for an advance made by the Bank in 1800. The sum then advanced amounted to 3,000,000l. of which one half had been repaid during the peace of Amiens, and the remainder, amounting to a million and a half, which had ever since been annually renewed in exchequer bills, still remained to be made good. The separate charges were altogether as follows:—

SEPARATE CHARGES.

Loyalty 5 per Cents.	£217,680	
Debentures and Interest thereon.....	807,085	
Coinage	500,000	
Exchequer Bills held by Bank	1,500,000	
Interest and Sinking Fund on Exchequer Bills	2,260,000	
		5,284,765
Deduct Irish proportion of Joint Charge	2,957,656	30,424,951
Ditto, Civil List and Consolidated Fund.....	188,000	
		3,145,656
		£27,279,295

To

To meet these charges, he should propose the following

WAYS AND MEANS.

Land and Malt	£3,000,000
Surplus, Consolidated Fund	3,000,000
Excise Duties, continued for Five Years	3,50,000
Bank Advance on Bills	6,000,000
Lottery	200,000
Surplus Grants, 1815	5,663,755
Bank Advance on Account of increased Capital	3,000,000
Unclaimed Dividends	301,316
Unapplied Money in the Exchequer	140,000
Exchequer Bills	2,500,000
	£27,305,771

As, however, a considerable portion of the supplies for the service of the year yet remained to be voted, he proposed to leave a proportion of the ways and means, to the amount of 4,000,000l. to be also voted on a future day. He could wish to show how the surplus of the consolidated fund (which however he meant to reserve for future consideration) was made up. Whether in the present situation of the country, the taxes carried to it were likely to increase or diminish, it was for gentlemen to determine for themselves. By the latest accounts made out of the produce of the customs up to the 5th of April last, that part of them which was carried to the consolidated fund, amounted to very nearly 5,000,000l., their produce being 4,998,000l.

The produce of that part of the Customs given to the War Taxes, which by a late Act of Parliament were to become permanent, amounted to in the last year	£3,008,000
The Excise gave within the same period	19,006,000
The Assessed Taxes	6,327,000
Stamps	6,107,000
Post Office	1,600,000
Land Tax	1,052,000
Small branches of Revenue	122,000
And sundry other Ways and Means, including a variety of items, brought the grand total of the Income of the Consolidated Fund, to	42,965,000

The

The annual charges paid out of the Consolidated Fund, amounted to the sum of	39,172,000
This year there was to be added the Russian Loan	130,000
Making together	39,302,000

Deducting this sum from the income he had stated to be that of the consolidated fund, it would be seen there remained 3,652,000l. On this there was an arrear on the 5th of April, of 665,000l., so the total produce of the last year was about 2,998,000l ; but the diminution here to be observed would be covered by the produce of the taxes laid on in the course of the present year; and, under all circumstances, he thought he might with reason estimate its amount at 3,000,000. The excise duty, late a war duty, but which had during the present session been voted for five years, had produced 3,688,000l. He estimated its produce in the present year at three millions and a half. He did not see why its produce might not be equal in the present year to what it had been in the last; but the allowances granted on account of the malt duty, made this a matter of doubtful calculation. The payments, however, not yet made good, would prevent any great falling off, and he should, therefore, take it at 3,500,000l., subject, however, to some degree of uncertainty, on account of those repayments, the amount of which must be considerable, and could not yet be ascertained. The next item was, the first advance from the bank of 6,000,000l. The ordinary feature in the ways and means, the lottery, he took at 200,000l. This was somewhat uncertain, but he calculated its produce would be somewhere thereabouts. The next would be a most satisfactory item to the House; it was the surplus grants of the year 1815, which amounted to no less than 5,663,000l. An account was on the table showing in what way this sum was made up. Some grants were commonly left unapplied at the end of a year; but it was generally found that against these, some services left upaid were to be set, which frequently came nearly to the same amount, and left little or nothing to be carried to the ways and means of the next year; if indeed they did not leave a deficiency to be made good, which was much more frequently the case. The sum remaining in hand on the 5th of January last, had, however, so greatly surpassed any thing left unapplied before, there was no reason to suppose the whole would be called for in any way. The grants unissued at the period he had mentioned, amounted to no less than 11,120,000l. It then became a question, how much of this sum it was necessary to reserve for payments due on account of services of the last year, and how much could be appropriated to the service of 1816. In the first instance, when the House met, he had stated the surplus grants were supposed to amount

to

to about 3,000,000l. From the sum which he had stated to have originally remained in hand of 11,120,000l. there had been paid,

On account of treasury bills..	£1,550,000
For the Army	1,050,000
For the Commissariat in Spain and Portugal due since 1814, provided in 1815.....	1,000,000
Barracks	126,000
Ordnance.....	876,000
Making a total sum for Military Service of	£4,602,000
But against this, there was to be balanced the cash then contained in the Military Chests; this amounted to	1,865,000
Which deducted from	4,602,000
Left for the arrear of last year.....	£2,737,000

To this was to be added of the subsidies granted in the year, and remaining undischarged, 1,720,000l. The navy debt in January last had amounted to 3,600,000l. Of this it was thought desirable to allow the sum of 1,000,000l. to be paid out of the surplus grants. There had thus been paid—

For Military Services	£2,737,000
For Subsidies	1,720,000
For Navy Debts	1,000,000
Total.....	5,457,000
There then remained of the.....	11,120,000
Disposable Grants.....	5,663,000

Which sum he should propose to vote as a provision for the service of the present year.

The next item was the advance of three millions which he had had the satisfaction to negociate with the Bank of England, and the circumstances attendant on which he had already particularized. He had then to state that he had formed a plan for making a new arrangement with respect to the unclaimed dividends of the Bank. From these he proposed to take the sum of 301,000l. This, however, was not the only advantage which the public would derive from this scheme. It appeared to him that the arrangements hitherto made, both by Mr. Pitt and Mr. Perceval, were in some respects imperfect. They had not contemplated the possible increase of the unclaimed dividends

dends beyond a certain sum, and all above that sum they had been content should remain in the hands of the Bank. It appeared to him better that a more extensive arrangement ought to be made, adapted to any probable variation of circumstances, that the Bank should retain in its hands a certain sum, and all the balances above that sum be made applicable to the public service. On this principle he had taken 301,000l., which had remained in their hands up to the 5th of April, in addition to the advances made under the acts proposed by Mr. Pitt and Mr. Perceval. This 301,000l. however was not the only advantage which the nation would derive from his plan. It was not right that the Bank should retain in their hands sums which it was not likely would be called for, and which, from the accidents of nature, or from the course of law, the owners might never be able to reclaim. He, therefore, thought such monies might be well paid over to the commissioners for the redemption of the national debt, to be by them applied to the liquidation of the public debt, subject to the future claims of the owners for restitution. He proposed that it should be arranged on this principle—that all stock on which no dividend was claimed for 10 years successively, should be paid over to the commissioners of the national debt, to be by them applied in the manner he had already described. A register of all such payments he proposed should be kept both in the Bank and at the office of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, and this he thought would be better for the owners than even the present system, proverbially accurate as the Bank was in all its transactions. The next item was rather of an extraordinary nature. It was one of 140,000l. made up of small balances remaining in the exchequer, the result of unapplied parliamentary grants of former years, and now amounting altogether to a sum not to be despised. There yet remained supplies to the amount of 2,500,000l., to be provided for, and this he proposed to do by means of an issue of exchequer bills to replace an equal amount of unfunded debt which would be paid off, and which in his original plan for the budget of the year he had proposed not to replace, but entirely to extinguish. These sums he had already stated as part of the separate charges of Great Britain, and they consisted of the remaining part of the bank advance of the year 1800, amounting to a million and a half, and of the debentures and loyalty loan paid off and amounting to a million and twenty-four thousand pounds.

He then recapitulated the whole of the supplies, and the ways and means by which they were to be met as above-stated. He did not mean to move for exchequer bills to meet the 2,500,000l. of which he had spoken, by themselves; he should include them ia a larger vote. In February, a grant of 4,500,000l. in exchequer bills had been voted by the House to meet other bills to the same amount. To this might be added bills to the amount of 1,500,000l. issued

issued on account of the Bank—6,000,000l. to replace those on the vote of credit—and 1,000,000l. on account of debentures, making in the whole 13,000,000l. to replace which, he should propose an equal grant of 13,000,000l. in exchequer bills, the whole being, with the exception of the last 1,000,000l. intended to exchange against bills of the same description, and even the last were to meet securities of a similar nature. He had had to meet a large defalcation to the amount of 8,500,000l. in the ways and means of the year, owing to the rejection of the property-tax, and the relinquishment of the malt duties, and he should, perhaps, be asked in what way he proposed to meet this deficiency. He would, therefore, now explain in what way he had made good these eight millions and a half. In the first instance he had proposed to re-issue 2,500,000l. of exchequer bills, which otherwise would not have been necessary. The next means by which the deficiency was to be met, was furnished by the extra supply offered by the surplus grants. These, it would be remembered, when he proposed the renewal of the property-tax, he had taken but at three millions. Since, it had fortunately been discovered, their amount had exceeded five millions [*Hear, hear!*]. The proposed advance from the Bank, which was the subject of the motion which he should make to day, furnished another portion of the sum to be made good, and to this might be added four hundred and forty thousand pounds unclaimed dividends, and monies in the exchequer, and thus the 8,500,000l. would be covered. He certainly thought it would be desirable to avoid, if possible, any increase of the unfunded as well as funded debt. Had the system he recommended been adopted by the House, a great and rapid improvement of public credit would, in his conviction, have been the consequence. He still most sincerely hoped this would take place, though with less rapidity, and he reflected with much satisfaction, that of all the sums called for, there was only the 2,500,000l. in exchequer bills, that could be said to press on the money market or on the exchanges. He wished to state the whole amount of the sum borrowed, against that portion of the public debt which would be paid off in the present year, without distinguishing, for the present, the funded and the unfunded debt, especially as it might be questionable in which of those classes the advances from the Bank, and particularly the first, ought to be placed.

The first advance from the Bank amounted to	£6,000,000
The second advance, to	3,000,000
In Exchequer Bills	2,500,000
Total	£11,500,000

He next proceeded to show the debt which would be paid off. The Sinking Fund had on the 1st of Feb. amounted to 11,130,000l.

It

It was, therefore, probable that in the course of the year, there would be paid off by the Sinking Fund..... £11,500,000
In Exchequer Bills 1,500,000
In Debentures and Loyalty Loan 1,024,000
East India Debt 945,000

Total £14,969,000

exclusive of what had been repaid within the last year. It would thus be seen that there was an exceeding of about 3,500,000l. over the sums borrowed for the service of the year. But it might be supposed, that when Ireland was taken into the ways and means, we should find our prospects much changed. For a few moments, however, he would take the liberty to trespass on the department of his right hon. friend, and to anticipate some few observations which he (Mr. Fitzgerald) would otherwise have had to bring forward in the able and satisfactory manner in which he always made such statements. For Ireland, his right hon. friend intended, this evening, to propose a grant of 1,700,000l. in treasury bills, in addition to which he farther intended to move for a grant of 1,200,000l., Irish, or 1,118,000l. English, making a total of 2,818,000l., and adding the sum which he had stated was to be borrowed for England of 11,500,000l., would make a grand total of 14,318,000l. But against this was to be set in addition to the sums he had before mentioned, the Irish sinking fund, which he believed amounted to about 2,300,000l., and finally, the reduction he showed would be after all little less than 3,000,000l. of the united debt of the two kingdoms—This, he trusted, would be found a most satisfactory view. He believed it had very seldom occurred that it had been found practicable to reduce the public debt immediately after the close of a long war, before the nation had properly got to its peace establishment. Instead of being able to do this, it had commonly been necessary to call for large loans in the first year of peace. Under such circumstances, though the state of the country was not every thing he could wish, he was so far from feeling apprehension, that he could see nothing to fear, if proper measures were pursued, and every thing to hope, from the wisdom, firmness, and moderation of parliament. He had now to explain the manner in which he proposed to pay the interest of the money borrowed for the service of the year. The charge incurred by the first advance of the bank was for interest 240,000l, a year, and for sinking fund 60,000l. making together 300,000l., the second would require for interest 90,000l. and for sinking fund 30,000l. together 120,000l., total 420,000l., of this only 120,000l. would be charged on the consolidated fund. The soap tax would produce about 200,000l., and the new duties on butter and cheese about 100,000l., if the trade continued as at present, or allowing for its falling off about 50 or 60,000l. He further had it in contemplation

contemplation to submit to the consideration of the House, a new arrangement with respect to the draw-backs on sugar, the produce of which, added to the 250 or 260,000l., which he calculated on deriving from the sources already mentioned, would be more than enough to provide for the charge created by the interest on money borrowed. The right hon. gentleman concluded with moving the first of the following Resolutions:

1. "That the proposal of the governor and company of the Bank of England, 'That, in consideration of the advance of three millions sterling for the public service, in the manner, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned, the said governor and company be authorized and empowered by parliament to increase their capital stock, which now consists of 11,642,100l., to 14,553,000l.; and that the proposed increase of 2,910,600l. be appropriated amongst the proprietors of bank stock at the rate of 25l. for every 100l. of bank stock which they respectively held on the 23rd day of May, 1816; and that, until repayment to the said governor and company of the said sum of three millions, the promissory notes of the said governor and company expressed to be payable to bearer on demand, shall be received in payment of all sums of money which now are or shall become payable for any part of the public revenue, and shall be accepted by the collectors, receivers, and other officers of the revenue authorized to receive the same if offered to be so paid, fractional parts of twenty shillings only excepted:—That, in consideration of the above proposed increase of the capital of bank stock, and of the notes of the said governor and company being received in payment of every branch of the public revenue as aforesaid, the said governor and company are willing to advance the sum of three millions sterling for the public service, to be paid on such days during the present year, and in such manner, as parliament shall direct and appoint; the repayment thereof to be secured, with interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable annually, and to be repaid at such period as parliament shall direct and appoint, not beyond the 1st day of August 1833, and to be charged and chargeable upon, and to be repaid out of the consolidated fund, unless otherwise provided for by parliament,' be accepted.

2. "That towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, there be issued and applied the sum of three millions, to be advanced by the governor and company of the Bank of England, in pursuance of the said proposal.

3. "That towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, there be issued and applied the sum of 5,663,755l., being the surplus of the grants for the year 1815.

4. "That towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, there be applied the sum of 599,916l. 3s. 6d., being fifteen seventeenth parts of the sum of 679,905l. arisen from the sale of old naval and victualling stores.

5. "That, towards raising the supply granted to his majesty such

such part of the balance remaining in the hands of the governor and company of the Bank of England, for the payment of dividends on the public debt, be advanced, from time to time, for the service of the public, provided that if, at any time, the said balance shall be reduced to a less sum than 100,000l., then so much of the monies advanced by the said governor and company, shall be repaid to them as shall be equal to the sum by which the said balance shall be less than the sum of 100,000l.

6. "That towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, there be issued and applied the sum of 43,247l. 3s. 11½d., which have been issued to sundry persons at the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, prior to the 5th day of January, 1810, and which not having been paid, remain as outcash in the chests of the four tellers of the said exchequer.

7. "That towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, there be issued and applied the sum of 13,205l. 5s. 3½d., which remained in the receipt of his majesty's exchequer on the 5th of January 1816, for payment of certain annuities for terms of years which expired *annis* 1792, 1805, 1806, and 1807.

8. "That towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, there be issued and applied the sum of 6,326l. 0s. 9¼d. remaining in the receipt of his majesty's exchequer on the 5th of July 1815, and charged upon the consolidated fund for services which cannot now be claimed.

9. "That towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, there be issued and applied the sum of 72,973l. 15s. 3d. remaining in the receipt of his majesty's exchequer on the 5th of January 1816, on the funds for payment of annuities on lives granted *annis* 1745, 1746, 1757, 1778, and 1779, on which the lives have expired since the 5th of January 1802.

10. "That towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, there be issued and applied the sum of 6,545l. 5s. 4d., being the amount of money paid by the receivers general of the land-tax to the governor and company of the Bank of England on account of the paymaster-general of his majesty's forces, in pursuance of an act of the 37th year of the reign of his present majesty, for raising men for the army and navy.

11. "That towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, the sum of thirteen millions be raised by exchequer bills for the service of Great Britain.

12. "That towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, the sum of 1,200,000l. Irish currency be raised by treasury bills for the service of Ireland for the year 1816.

13. "That towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, there be applied for the service of Ireland the sum of 79,985l. 16s. 6d. arisen from the sale of old naval and victualling stores."

The first resolution being put,

Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald rose to state the supply and ways and means for the service of Ireland. He said, he felt it to be unnecessary to trespass on the committee at any length. The circumstances of

of the finances of Ireland had been gone into so recently, and he had himself received so patient a hearing, and so much indulgence when he submitted the late resolutions to the House, that he should not now be justified in going over the same ground. He should briefly state the amount of the supply which was required for the year 1816, and the ways and means by which he should propose to parliament to make provision for it. It would be necessary only to advert shortly to those principles which he had endeavoured to illustrate on a preceding evening, and though the measures which he had declared it to be his intention to recur to as a source of present supply had not yet received the express approbation of the House, yet the liberal view which had been taken of the whole of our financial situation, and of the proceedings consequent upon it, would justify him, he trusted, in not proposing any new taxes in aid of the services of the present year. The estimated quota of contribution for the year 1816 was 3,145,656l. British, as had just been stated by his right. hon. friend, making in Irish currency the sum of 3,407,794l.; the charge for interest and sinking fund on the present debt is 6,826,730l. including management, making the total supplies 10,234,524l. The state of the consolidated fund was as follows: the surplus balance in the exchequer on the 5th January was 1,448,086l., and there was remaining of loan, raised in Great Britain for the service of the last year, 2,622,641l. British, being in Irish currency 2,841,194l.; a total sum of 4,289,280l. From this he was to deduct arrears due on that day. The arrear of contribution for 1815, 2,942,280l. British, being 3,187,470l. Irish: the outstanding treasury bills and lottery prizes, 28,876l., and for inland navigations, and the expenses of the office for the public records, 81,364l., the total of the arrears was 3,297,710l., which, deducted from 4,289,280l. leaves a balance of 991,570l.

Having recapitulated the supply, he had to state the ways and means. The surplus of the consolidated fund as appeared above, 991,570l.; the produce of the revenue he should only estimate at 6,000,000l.; one-third of the profit on lotteries which Ireland was entitled to receive, 100,000l.; repayment of sums paid by Ireland for naval and military services being advanced out of the revenue of the last year, 111,960l. His right hon. friend had before stated the loan on treasury bills for which an act has passed both houses of parliament of 1,700,000l. British, making 1,841,666l. Irish, and that a further loan on treasury bills would be required to be issued in the present year for the sum of 1,200,000l., being a total of ways and means of 10,245,196l. to meet the supply of 10,234,524l.

The committee were aware of the reduction of the revenue in consequence of the repeal of that portion of the malt duty in Ireland which corresponded with the late war duty in Great Britain; it was only what the act of union had prescribed; but as a measure of relief, sensibly as it might be felt in this country, it would not be less felt in that where the example

ample had been followed. He had always regretted the necessity of augmenting the malt duty; but it was to be remembered, that he had never had but a choice of difficulties. The deduction from the revenue, including the repayment of duty on stock, in the hands both of distillers and maltsters would be, he feared, 300,000l.; other small duties repealed would make a total diminution in the revenue of 350,000l., and when the committee recollected that the whole of the nett payments into the exchequer in the last year amounted to 5,845,845l., he was sure he should not be charged with estimating the annual produce of the revenue too loosely when he took it at 6,000,000l.; he feared rather that he should be accused of an excessive estimate. He thought himself grounded, however, in hoping for what must be the increase of more than half a million from that improved system of collection which was visible in every department, and for which the chiefs of departments deserved the greatest praise—[Hear, hear!]. He could not better excite that industry, or stimulate that exertion, than by showing to the different boards that parliament looked to them to prevent, by their exertions, the necessity of fresh taxation, and he knew that he did not reckon on their exertions in vain. There was no principle more important to be kept in view, particularly in Ireland, than that it was better to collect your old taxes well, than to delude the public by suggesting new and unproductive imposts. He did not found his estimate of revenue solely on a vague expectation of its produce; the assessments principally of the inland taxes had been formed upon a more correct system, and in no branch of our revenue had a collection been more improved. He expected in the present year a great increase from those duties, and without referring to the excise revenue, or to those disputed questions connected with the distillery, which he purposely avoided, because they were likely to become the topics of discussion at another and a more convenient time; it must be obvious to every man, that if the practice of illicit distillation should be checked in some degree (he was not sanguine enough to hope for its immediate extinction), the excise revenue would become the main source of our contribution. He did not fear, either, that the internal difficulties of Ireland would press so heavily as in the last year—a year of sudden and unexampled distress. That distress was easily to be traced in the diminished consumption of some of the most productive articles, not only in our excise, but in our customs also. He hoped that our horizon was brightening a little, and that he might be justified in the estimate of six millions, which he had assumed. The produce, besides, of the quarter to the 5th of April last had considerably exceeded the corresponding period in the preceding year. He had omitted to refer to stamps, which he ought not, as the increase had been considerable in that branch of the revenue.

The right hon. gentleman proceeded to state the charge on the

treasury bills to be issued. Two acts had already passed, authorizing different issues; the one was, however, to supply 2,470,000l. in bills payable within this year, and the charge for which is included in the annual charge of the Irish debt; that sum, indeed, made almost the whole amount of the unfunded debt of Ireland; of course, he was not required to make any further provision for that issue. By the other act there was a grant of 1,700,000l., and he should to-night submit a resolution for 1,200,000l. besides, the whole making in Irish currency, 3,041,666l., the interest of which, at 5 per cent., with a sinking fund of 1 per cent., would create a charge of 182,500l. annually. When the committee recollected that Ireland had abstained from encroaching on her sinking fund, and called to mind also the relative proportions of the sinking funds of Great Britain and of Ireland, as well as those which they bore to the respective capital of their common debts, they would, he trusted, approve of provision being made for the above charge, by cancelling a certain portion of stock, now standing in the names of the commissioners in Ireland for the redemption of the national debt. In England the principle had been acted on. If it should meet the approbation of the committee, he should have the honour to state the details more particularly on a future day. The amount of capital redeemed in Ireland was, in 5 per cents., 1,825,072l.; in 4 per cents., 294,500l. In 3½ per cents., 3,745,958l., making in all 7,892,330l. The whole of the 5 and 4 per cent. stock he should propose to cancel, and a portion of that in the 3½ per cents. amounting to 2,231,914l. The dividends upon these stocks he had calculated as yielding 182,500l., sufficient to cover the whole charge of interest and sinking fund created by the loans of the present year, which he had stated. It would be right that this should be made applicable to the same charge whenever the stock thus created became a part of the funded debt. He might be permitted to observe that the capital thus cancelled was much less than that existing in Ireland, when the sinking fund was first established there, the amount of debt then in Ireland (in the year 1797) being 5,825,000l. The annual income of the sinking fund applicable in Ireland will still remain more than sufficient for the debt it has to act upon there, the whole income of it being at present 736,430l. He had directed calculations to be made of the proportion which the sinking fund of Ireland would bear to the debt of Ireland after this deduction had been made. He had on a former night ventured to promise that we should still bring to the consolidated revenues a sinking fund, richer than that of Great Britain in proportion to our respective debts. He believed he had stated that it would remain as 1 to 54; he was more than borne out by the calculation since made. He trusted that parliament would concur with him in this view of the measure to be taken; indeed, he saw no alternative. They would recollect how little proportion it bore to the demands

mands made by England on her sinking fund in the last three years, and that during that period, though in the year 1811 England had acquiesced in the declared inability of Ireland to contribute by fresh taxes to the public exigency, and that every effort has since been made by Ireland to meet her difficulties, and that she now applies to this resource only when the resources of taxation are exhausted. If England has cancelled 250,000,000l. he would not say that she had not purchased a right to do it by the sacrifices she had continued to make, and if he now recurred to the same means of relief, it was known to those with whom he had acted, and indeed he hoped that the financial efforts which had been made would prove that he had not been eager to recur to it. He felt that it was unnecessary to dwell longer upon this or any other points, when he recollected the ample discussion which most of the topics received on a former night, and which many of them probably would still receive while the bills for consolidating the debts and revenues of both countries were in progress through parliament.

After various observations from different members, in which the statements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were represented as flattering and fallacious, the resolutions were put and agreed to.

The unexampled financial difficulties under which the nation laboured in the present year, necessarily rendered the plan for raising the supplies rather a provision against urgent and immediate events, than a satisfactory liquidation of the demands upon the public revenue; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself admitted that the expenditure of the year would much exceed the income. This gloomy situation of affairs was placed in its strongest light by *Mr. J. P. Grant*, who, on the 31st, rose to address the House on the subject. After a variety of observations on the expenditure, as stated in the resolutions offered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the hon. gentleman moved a number of resolutions of his own, concluding with one, which stated the deficiency of the present year at 17,877,065l. As we do not mean to protract this chapter by matter of debate which produced no result, it is enough to mention that the previous question being put and carried upon each of these resolutions, they were ordered to be printed.

CHAPTER VII.

Revision of the Statute Book.—Motion on Extents in Aid.—Debates on the Slave Registry Bill.—Prince Regent's Speech on proroguing Parliament.

IN this year a course was begun for effecting a very useful reform in legal proceedings, by a revision of the statute book.

On May 8th, *Earl Stanhope* rose in the House of Lords to submit a promised motion on the subject of the statute-book. There were, he said, two precedents which involved his principle: one, the proposition of Lord Grenville, in 1809, for forming into one act all those acts which imposed the punishment of death in revenue cases, which had been adopted; the other, a proposition made by himself for referring to the judges a bill to reduce into one act all those imposing the punishment of the pillory, which bill now lay upon the table. At the end of this bill of the judges, some observations were annexed, stating, that the pillory was made the punishment for some offences, not merely by statute, but by common law; and that they could not say, but that some statutes on the subject might have escaped them. In fact, he himself had pointed out two statutes of George II., to which they had not adverted—a proof of the disordered state of the statute book. The earl then enumerated a considerable number of instances, some of them very curious, of the contrariety and inconsistency of statutes, and affirmed that at present the statute-book was a perfect hotchpotch—a chaos of darkness, disorder, and confusion. He concluded by moving, "That the House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider of the best means of arranging the statute law of this country under distinct and proper heads."

The *Lord Chancellor* declared himself willing that the matter should be referred to a committee, to see to what extent the noble Earl's idea could be acted upon, though he had no hope that it could be carried to the extent which he seemed to suppose. Some good, however, might be done.

After some further conversation on the topic, the Lord Chancellor moved an amendment, that the matter should be referred to a select committee, which was adopted.

On the 10th, *Earl Stanhope* reported from the select committee two resolutions, declaring the expediency, in their opinion, of arranging the enactments in the statute book under distinct heads, and that a person learned in the law should be appointed for that purpose, with a number of clerks under him. These resolutions were

were agreed to by the House; and a message was sent to the Commons, communicating these resolutions.

The resolutions being read in the House of Commons, June 10th, the question was put on an amendment, proposed for extending the classification of the statutes to Scotland and Ireland. Mr. Bankes having moved upon it, that the debate be adjourned to that day three months, the motion was rejected by 60 votes to 26.

The following resolution was then agreed to: "That this House doth agree with the Lords in the said resolution so amended, That from the present state of the statute law of this realm, it is highly expedient, that effectual measures should be taken to arrange the matters contained in the statutes of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the statutes passed in the separate parliaments of England, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively, under distinct and proper heads."

A legal topic of considerable interest was brought into public discussion on May 30th, by *Mr. William Smith*, on a motion respecting extents in aid. The hon. gentleman, in his introductory explanation, stated, that the extents issued by the Court of Exchequer had gadually risen in number, from nine in 1801, to a hundred in 1815. Of these processes there are two kinds, in chief, or in aid; the former are on immediate crown debtors; the latter, on the petition of a crown debtor, in order to satisfy the crown demands, when the party is unable to pay, his means being withheld. The power of extents is such, that they take place of all other debts, and may be levied, not only on the goods belonging to the debtor, but even on the cattle of others on his lands. In an extent in aid, the party suing it out, applies to the crown office for a writ against himself as a debtor of the crown. The writ is directed to the sheriff, requiring him to summon a jury to take an inquisition on the suit; an affidavit is exhibited in his court, upon which the jury find the debt. The verdict being thus obtained by the party, he goes before one of the barons of the Exchequer, and asks for a *fiat*. In the reign of Charles II., the Court of Exchequer declared, that this *fiat* should be granted only upon debts originally due to the crown, upon debts of specialty, and after motion in open court. These guards had of late years become of no practical effect, and many cases occurred in which simple contract debts, with which the crown had no connection, had been assigned to the crown, and this without any motion in court. By this practice of issuing out extents in aid, it was scarcely necessary to show that any debt was due to the crown; the party taking out process had only to swear that he was a debtor to a certain amount, and obtain an extent for a sum of any magnitude.

The hon. gentleman proceeded to state individual cases of abuse, in every one of which, he said, the party applying for the process was much more than able to discharge his own debt to the crown, but chose fraudulently to employ

this fiction for his own private ends. The first of these cases we shall quote, as a specimen of the nature of these transactions. A corn-dealer had given a large bill of exchange to a country correspondent, subsequent to which, and before the bill became due, a docket was struck against him. The holder of the bill repaired to an acquaintance of his, a farmer of the post-horse duty, saying, "such a man is in bad credit, therefore discount me this bill, and you have the power of issuing an extent against him." This was done, and the farmer of the duty having made affidavit, that this was an original debt, the extent issued; and though the whole transaction was a tissue of fraud, it was with difficulty set aside by the assignees at the expense of 500l. After reciting a number of instances of abuse equally flagrant, Mr. S. moved, "That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the practice of granting, out of the Court of Exchequer, extents in aid of the debtors of the Crown, with the abuses which have taken place therein, and to report thereupon to the House."

The *Solicitor General* said, that the hon. gentleman might rely upon his exertions, and those of the Attorney-General, to correct those abuses as they arose in the courts of law. There was a power in the Court of Exchequer to set aside extents which had been abusively employed, though it could not prevent the improper use of the process, if a man would venture to make a false affidavit. The judges could not be expected to have every affidavit read before them, but they would ultimately do justice to the parties. It did not, therefore, appear to him that a case had been made out which called for the interference of the legislature. There might be abuses in issuing the process, but he did not believe there was any in the law itself, for which reason he should move the previous question.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that he had been informed that extents in aid had been very improperly issued, in consequence of the distress which had prevailed during the last summer, and that he had made further inquiry into the subject. The Lords of the Treasury had since directed the judges to consider what regulations ought to be adopted, and to make their report. He also mentioned that the Treasury had given directions, that no persons, either directly or indirectly concerned in country banks, should be allowed to act in the collection of the revenue.

After several members had spoken on the subject, in which debate it appeared that the speakers in general were in favour of a committee of inquiry, but that the lawyers were against it, a division took place on Mr. Smith's motion, which was lost by a majority of 65 to 56.

Mr. Ponsonby then moved, "That there be laid before this House copies of all rules in the Court of Exchequer, touching the issuing of extents in aid." This was opposed by the Attorney-general, and on a division was negatived by 70 to 55.

Though the issue of these attempts to exterminate a gross abuse,

abuse, was not such as might have been expected, it cannot be doubted, that salutary effects will result from the manner in which it has been brought into public notice.

In the historical matter of the last year, notice was taken of the alarm excited in Jamaica, by a bill relative to the registry and regulation of slaves, introduced to parliament at the close of the last session by Mr. Wilberforce. The subject occasioned some warm and copious debate in the present parliament, the acrimony of which was aggravated by the calamitous insurrection which took place in Barbadoes.

The topic first engaged the attention of parliament by a petition presented to the House of Commons, May 22d, by *Mr. Hart Davis*, from the West India planters, and merchants residing at Bristol. The petitioners set forth, that they had heard with great alarm of the notice given of a bill about to be introduced to that House, for enforcing throughout the British colonies in the West Indies, a general registry of slaves, disclosing in its details a spirit of interference with the local legislation of the colonies, which, from considerations of justice and policy, could not be too anxiously deprecated—that endeavours have long been made to inculcate the belief, that the statutes for the abolition of the Slave Trade had been rendered non-effective, by the bad faith and illicit conduct of the colonists, but that their legislatures expressly denied the imputation, and challenged the assertors to the proof. The petition concluded with praying, that the bill in question might not pass into a law, and that the petitioners might be heard against it by their counsel or agent.

It was affirmed by *Mr. Protheroe*, that several of the petitioners were, to his knowledge, decided advocates for the abolition of the Slave Trade; and that the merchants of Bristol were well known to have voluntarily abandoned that trade before it was abolished by the legislature.

Lord Castlereagh rose, to ask Mr. Wilberforce, whether he proposed to bring forward any measure with respect to the registry of Slaves during the present session; because, if such was his intention, he would urge certain considerations, which, he hoped, would induce him to waive his purpose. He then alluded to the negociations pending with certain foreign powers relative to the Slave Trade; and he also suggested to his honourable friend whether his system was not much more likely to be effective, if aided by the co-operation of the local legislatures. Touching on the right of parliament to legislate for the colonies, he said, that nothing short of absolute necessity should urge the assertion of that right, especially on a measure proposing to subject them to taxation without their will.

Mr. Wilberforce, though he entertained no sanguine hopes from the assistance of the colonial authorities, would, however, make one concession to the advice of his noble friend. But he still felt the propriety of some discussion on the merits of the measure he had in contemplation, and for that purpose should shortly

shortly move for some papers. He also declared, that he would undoubtedly bring forward his promised measure early in the next session.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Lord Grenville, who had moved for certain papers connected with the registry of slaves in the colonies, which, he understood, were soon to be laid on the table of the House of Lords, gave notice on May 30th, of his intention, early in the next session, to submit to their lordships some proposition on this head.

The papers moved for having been laid before both Houses of Parliament, *Mr. Wilberforce*, on June 19th, rose, and began his speech by saying, that although he had yielded to the noble lord's recommendation of deferring the question of negro slavery, yet, that the subject appearing to him now to stand upon different grounds, he thought it of the greatest importance, that there should be every possible degree of information, and felt it his duty to state some of the principles, which the House having adopted, it seemed necessary to carry into effect. In proceeding to this consideration, he would show what was the condition of a great part of the slaves in the West Indies; and that this was not as it ought to be was evident, from the circumstance of their not increasing in number. The latest accounts from Jamaica, where they were in general the best treated, admitted that great numbers were lost every year, from the circumstances of their being under-fed and over-worked. The hon. member then adverted to some of the plans that had formerly been suggested for meliorating their condition; but, said he, the friends of the abolition had been satisfied with that general measure. The only thing he regretted was, that it was not immediately followed by a registry bill. It had been objected, that they had changed their ground, and were now aiming at emancipation, a cry which had been raised from the first exertions in favour of the negroes; but it could be proved, that they had always regarded the slaves as incapable of liberty at present, and hoped that a change might take place by degrees, as the natural result of the abolition.

Mr. W. then took notice of a charge made against the registry bill, that it had been the cause of the late insurrection; and he gave reasons for attributing it to the irritation excited among the negroes by the violent language of the planters, when speaking on the measure of registering. He proceeded to state the probability of the smuggling of slaves into the islands, in opposition to the present declarations of the colonists; and made some remarks on the Jamaica report of the state of negro population for a number of years, to justify this suspicion. In fine, he concluded by moving, "That an humble address be presented to the Prince Regent, that he will be pleased to give directions, that there be laid before this House the titles and dates of any acts of the assembly of Jamaica, transmitted for his Majesty's approbation, by which any poll-tax on slaves was imposed

imposed, for the years 1808, 9, 10, 11, and 12, or any of those years, or by which any returns of slaves were required to be made in the said years, for the purpose of such taxation, or otherwise; specifying at what time or times such returns were directed to be made."

Mr. C. N. Palmer, rising as the advocate of the planters, said, that if he had entertained any doubt, whether the House should prefer, to an address for information, the duty of removing an existing agitation, the speech which had just been heard, and which appeared to him only calculated to increase an irritation, which all persons, he should have hoped, would have wished to allay, would have removed that doubt. He then entered into a general narrative of the situation of the Colonies, followed by a particular account of the insurrection, in which he brought facts to prove, that it arose from the expectations among the slaves of entire emancipation, fostered by the proposed registry bill. He quoted several passages from the Report of the African institution, and other publications, to confirm this opinion, and solemnly assured the House that the colonies were at present in a state of great danger; and he concluded with moving an amendment of the hon. gentleman's proposed address, which was leaving out the whole, and substituting the following:

"That an humble address be presented to the Prince Regent, praying, that he will be pleased to cause communications to be made to the governors of the several islands in the West Indies, signifying his Royal Highness's pleasure, that they do take immediate measures to proclaim throughout the colonies, which they respectively govern, his R. Highness's highest displeasure at the daring insurrection which has lately taken place in the island of Barbadoes; to declare in the most public manner, his Royal Highness's concern and surprise at the false and mischievous opinion, which appears to have prevailed in some of the British colonies, that either his Royal Highness or the British Parliament had sent out orders for the emancipation of the negroes; and humbly to request his Royal Highness, that while his Royal Highness directs the most effectual measures to be adopted, for discountenancing these unfounded and dangerous impressions, his Royal Highness would also graciously be pleased to recommend, in the strongest manner, to the local authorities in the respective colonies, to carry into effect every measure which may tend to promote the moral and religious improvement, as well as the comfort and happiness, of the negroes."

Mr. Barham said, that although it was his intention to vote for the amendment, yet, in his opinion, it fell short of what was called for by the occasion, and what the mover would have been supported in proposing, by the present feeling of the House. The honourable gentleman then went into a large and severe censure of the charges which had lately been brought against the colonists, to which he chiefly attributed the late calamitous events,

events, and which, he said, had thrown parties to an irreconcileable distance, whereby all the good that might have been obtained by co-operation was lost for ever.

It would occupy too much space in our work to attempt giving a summary of a debate continued to a great length by different speakers; but the matter of which was little more than repetition of the topics opened in the motions and observations contained in the above extracts. The conclusion was, that Mr. Palmer's address was agreed to, *nem. con.*; that Mr. Wilberforce having produced again the motion he had withdrawn, it was agreed to; as was likewise a motion by Mr. Canning, for a copy of the report of the assembly of Jamaica.

In the House of Lords, *Lord Holland*, on June 27, made a motion for an address, nearly in the same words as that adopted by the House of Commons, but with a brief addition relative to the negroes. The words were, "to make every necessary provision against any violation of the abolition acts, under the facilities which may be afforded by the restoration of peace." The address was unanimously agreed to.

It may be mentioned, that there appeared a pretty general opinion, that it would be best to leave the measure of registry to the colonial authorities, without the interference of the British legislature, unless they should fail in their co-operation.

On July 2d, the session of parliament was terminated by a speech delivered by the Prince Regent in person. After referring to the marriage of the Princess Charlotte with the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and the Royal consent given to an union between his Majesty's daughter the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Gloucester, his Royal Highness mentioned the assurances he had received from all the powers engaged in the late war of their pacific and friendly dispositions, and their resolution to execute inviolably the terms of the treaties entered into. Touching upon the arrangements adopted for discharging the incumbrances of the civil list, the greatest satisfaction was expressed with them, and an assurance given that, on the part of his Royal Highness, nothing should be wanting to bring them to full effect. The consolidation of the revenues of Great Britain was then mentioned with approbation. The measures to which his Royal Highness had been under the necessity of resorting, for suppressing the tumults which had unfortunately occurred in some parts of the kingdom, were said to have been productive of the most salutary effects; and whilst deep regret was expressed at the distresses which circumstances, at the close of a long war, had unavoidably entailed on many classes of his Majesty's subjects, a confident reliance was declared on their public spirit and fortitude in sustaining difficulties, which, it was hoped, would be found to have arisen from causes of a temporary nature.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER VIII.

Domestic Events.—Calamitous state of Europe in general, and its Cause. Distresses of Great Britain.—Agricultural Distress, changing into that proceeding from a bad Harvest.—Discontents among the inferior Classes.—Disturbances in the Eastern Counties, particularly Cambridgeshire.—Sufferings among the Manufacturers.—Iron Manufactories.—Staffordshire.—South Wales.—Spitalfields.—Meetings for Petitioning.—Daring Riot in London.—Condition of Ireland.—Marriages in the Royal Family.

THAT the first year after the restoration of general peace should have been characterised in this country, as that of a more widely-extended distress than its annals can for a long period exhibit, must doubtless have occasioned as much surprise as disappointment, in the greater part of the nation. This calamitous state of things must have been wholly unforeseen by those who direct its councils, if an inference may be drawn from that clause in the speech with which the Prince Regent opened the session of Parliament in which that assembly is informed, that "the manufactures, commerce, and revenue of the United Kingdom are in a flourishing condition;" for it cannot be supposed that deception, in so important a concern, would have been attempted for the purpose of obtaining a complimentary address. Yet the impending evils took their origin from sources so obvious to the view of every statesman, that we may wonder at any self-flattery, which could spread over them a momentary veil. In fact, the distresses of Great Britain have been contemporaneous with at least equal distresses in every part of Europe; and as such general consequences must have proceeded from a cause operating alike on all, it is impossible not to recognize as that universal cause a war of twenty-five years, in the baneful effects of which every European state has participated. Its operation was indeed somewhat different in different countries; but all were plunged in the same misfortunes of ruinous expenses, wasted finances, heavy public debts, and immoderate imposts. The condition of England was so far peculiar that, by means of her insular situation, she enjoyed a happy exemption from war upon her own territories; whilst, by her triumphant fleets, she was enabled to carry on an intercourse with every part of the world, whence she was not excluded by force of arms. By means of this commercial monopoly, and a much increased demand for many articles required by the wants of war itself, she long felt little other pressure

pressure than that of augmented taxation, which seemed counterbalanced by the increase of the public revenues.

But when these advantages were cut off by the peace, and Great Britain hoped to retrieve herself, by resorting to her usual customers on the Continent, she found them immersed in general poverty, and all eager to supply their wants by the exertions of their own industry. British manufactures, therefore, which, by the improvements of mechanical ingenuity, had been accumulated to a vast amount in the merchants' warehouses, found no regular demand, but were forced by speculation into foreign markets, where they could obtain a sale only at prices much below the prime cost. In consequence, the manufacturers found it necessary, either entirely to suspend, or greatly to reduce, the fabrication of their goods; whence a number of workmen in almost every branch became destitute of employment, and were plunged into severe distress.

Such is the deep-rooted cause of a calamity, too widely diffused to admit of effectual relief from partial measures, and which demands a remedy applicable to the circumstances, not of one country only, but of all which have formed a part of the same system of policy. Europe required a breathing time, of a continuance proportioned to her past toils and sufferings. What her future condition will be, is matter of conjecture; but it is obvious, that the spirit of internal improvement, and productive industry, is become so general in its states, that no one nation must hereafter expect exclusive commercial advantages; and if England may still hope to maintain her superiority as a manufacturing country, it must be by supporting a relative superiority in skill, knowledge, and enterprise.

After these general observations, we proceed to the particulars belonging to this chapter.

The domestic distress which principally engaged the public attention in the early part of this year, was that of the agricultural portion of the community. The subject had occupied a large share of the deliberations of the preceding session of Parliament; and it continued to employ the cares of a sitting committee in the House of Commons, which received voluminous reports of facts and opinions from every part of the kingdom. In our narrative of parliamentary transactions will be found notices of the principal discussions relative to this matter, together with a set of resolutions offered for legislative consideration, by the county member who appears to have taken the lead as the patron of the agricultural interest. From their tenor it will be perceived that, the fact being assumed, that the present state of agriculture in the kingdom was such as to afford the expectation of a superfluity in the regular supply of the necessaries of life from our own growth, the object was to prevent their depreciation by the importation of foreign supplies. It was therefore proposed to repeal that clause in the corn bill of the last year, which permitted the warehousing of foreign grain, duty free. Fortunately,

nately, the mass of discordant matter communicated to the committee in the progress of inquiry, so much retarded any parliamentary determination respecting the resolutions, that no alteration in the law had taken place, when a change of circumstances had given a very different idea of the state of the country. An uncommon inclemency of the seasons as the year advanced, presented such gloomy prospects for the approaching harvest, that the price of corn began to rise; and instead of apprehensions, that the stores in the farmers' granaries would rot unconsumed, or become mere drugs in the markets, the alarm of scarcity now took its turn. This fear was too well verified by the event; for the year's produce of grain proved so deficient in quantity, and inferior in quality, that, after harvest, the price rapidly ascended beyond the point at which the ports were open for importation; and the dearth extending through most of the countries of Europe, anxious looks were cast towards those quarters whence foreign supplies might be procured in aid of our boasted home resources. Distress now appeared among the cultivators of the land, in a different shape; and the complaints were of scanty and ruined crops, and the poor in danger of starving. Before the year closed, riots broke out in some parts, occasioned by the sudden rise of the markets, but they were no more than transient disturbances. It may, however, be hoped, that the remainder of the former harvest, together with such importations as may always be commanded by superior capital, will ward off any extremity of want; yet a high price of the necessaries of life will continue to aggravate the general calamity till a return of plenty.

The discontents among the inferior ranks of people, occasioned by the want of regular employment, and by reduced wages, first began to assume a menacing appearance in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, and Cambridge; where nightly assemblages were held, threatening letters were sent, and houses, barns, and rick-yards were set on fire, displaying melancholy proofs of the degradation of national character produced by long distress, and an interruption of the usual habits of industry. Many articles will be found in our Chronicle, relative to these unhappy incidents; of which the most remarkable was a kind of organized insurrection in the Isle of Ely, which was not suppressed without a strong hand, and which terminated in the trial of a large number of criminals by a special commission, several of whom paid with their lives their daring attacks upon the peace of society.

The distresses arising from the stagnation of manufactures were no where more severely felt than in those districts which had been rendered populous and flourishing by the numerous branches of the iron trade, several of which derived a large share of their demand from the consumption of war. Many great works of this class were suddenly put to a stop, with the effect of throwing entirely out of employment the labourers of different kinds who had been engaged in them. The southern

southern part of Staffordshire was particularly affected by this melancholy change; and the most lamentable accounts were transmitted of the state to which the working people of the populous village of Bilston were reduced, being rendered totally dependent on parochial relief, the funds of which were inadequate to preserve them from absolute famine. A body of men intimately connected with the iron factories, were the colliers, whose labours were nearly suspended from the same cause. Some of these resorted to a mode of obtaining relief from the public, occasionally practised in hard times—that of drawing loaded waggons of coals to distant towns, for the purpose of exciting commiseration. A division of these wandering petitioners approached the metropolis; but their advance was properly intercepted by the police, through the apprehension that their appearance might be attended with tumults, and they were sent back with admonition, and a gratuity. The same reception was given them on their march to other capitals; for although they preserved due decorum of behaviour, their mendicity came within the notice of the vagrant laws.

For the most part, the sufferers in the iron manufactories bore their hardships with due resignation, and were grateful for the charitable exertions made for their relief. In the great works of South Wales, however, especially those in the vicinity of that new creation of art and industry, Merthyr Tydvil, large bodies of discarded workmen assembled in a tumultuous manner, and were not restored to order without military interference, joined with such conciliatory measures as prevented any considerable mischief. In the other districts of the kingdom which partook, some of them largely, of the declension of manufactures, the public tranquillity was rarely disturbed. The hand of charity was liberally extended to the relief of distress, and plans were adopted in many places for supplying the want of usual employment by new undertakings of public utility. In the metropolis, large subscriptions were entered into for relieving the numerous poor, who were reduced to the most urgent necessity by the failure of demand for the silk manufactures in Spitalfields, as well as by the loss of various other sources of employment; and in almost every parish contributions were raised for enlarging donations without additional burthens upon the poor-rates.

In a state of society so pregnant with calamity, it is not surprising that the public mind was disposed to complaint and discontent; and that, in meditating upon the source of the existing evils, every defect in the system of government, how remotely soever connected with the mass of present misfortune, was studiously brought to view. We have seen, that in the great council of the state, the immense load of debt and expense entailed on the nation roused an active spirit of economy, which subjected to a rigorous scrutiny every demand upon the public purse not justified by utility, however sanctioned by the laxity of former times; and

and the resistance made by ministers to some proposed retrenchments, was by no means calculated to inspire general confidence in their government. A spirit of petitioning for a redress of obvious grievances was therefore diffused through the country, and in many places produced public meetings, at which the waste and corruption arising from pensions, sinecures, and extravagant charges of every kind were exposed with great freedom and severity. When, however, the lower classes, irritated by their distresses, and at all times readily acted upon by bold declamation, began to take a conspicuous part in such assemblies, the superior orders, alarmed with the dread of popular commotion, found it expedient in general to stand aside, and await the result of the lessons already given, of the necessity of conciliating the people at large, by farther sacrifices of personal interests. This quiescence was doubtless promoted by the introduction at meetings for petition, among other topics, of that of parliamentary reform, so often a subject of unavailing discussion, and almost discarded as an impracticability by the party considered as taking the lead in political improvement. Whether such an emergence as the present is a seasonable time for exciting a warm interest in the community, respecting a matter so important and difficult, we shall not enquire; but as a fact it may be stated, that the most guarded addresses for the abolition of abuses carefully avoided that topic. On the other hand it formed a conspicuous object in some remonstrances, especially in the address presented in December to the Prince Regent, from the corporation of London, which, with the answer of his Royal Highness, will be found among the State Papers, as a political document worthy of preservation.

Although assemblies in populous towns were convened for political purposes, which included the lowest and most uninstructed members of the community, yet either from their orderly disposition, or from the precautions employed by the government and magistracy, the public peace was little disturbed; and even in the metropolis, where popular meetings are peculiarly dangerous, they might have harmlessly passed over in listening to field orators, had not, on one occasion, a few desperate enthusiasts taken the advantage of collecting a mob, for the purpose of putting in execution a daring though absurd insurrectionary attempt, which, for a short time, threw the whole city into alarm, and threatened serious mischief. It was, however, without any difficulty, quelled by military assistance, and the principal agents were taken into custody. (See Chronicle for December for the particulars.) The year closed with general tranquillity through this island.

Ireland during the present year has suffered under a continuance of those disorders and atrocities, which so much prevailed in the last year, and which have rendered necessary the maintenance of an additional number of troops in that unfortunate country. The parts particularly infested with these disturbances, and the state of

of the island in general, will be found in Mr. Peel's report, inserted in our Parliamentary History. At the same time the people of Ireland have partaken even more than their share of the calamities proceeding from unfavourable seasons, and a deficient product of the necessaries of life, combined with commercial distresses. The situation of the country is indeed extremely melancholy, and little prospect is yet afforded of its melioration. With respect to the admittance of the Roman Catholics of Ireland to the full rights of subjects, so long, and anxiously expected by them, no progress towards that event has been made in this year; nor have the different opinions among themselves, relative to the terms to be proposed for obtaining the desired concession, been brought to an agreement. In the meantime it has been resolved by both parties, not to intermit the annual practice of petitioning for the redress of their particular grievances.

In the midst of the gloom which was spread over the nation, in consequence of so many spectacles of distress, the public feelings were cheered by the disposal in marriage, to the general satisfaction, of that Princess who appears destined at a future period, to wear the British Crown. In the choice of a partner, political alliance was wisely made no part of the consideration, and the personal merit of the individual was the deciding point. Leopold George Frederick, younger brother of the reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg of Saalfeld, a Prince of the Protestant branch of the House of Saxony, obtained high reputation in the war against Buonaparte, where he had a command of cavalry in the allied army; and after the surrender of Paris, in 1814, he accompanied the sovereigns on their visit to England, where he became advantageously known to the Prince Regent. The propriety of his conduct and the solidity of his understanding made a favourable impression on the court, which terminated in his being honoured with the hand of the daughter of the Regent. The nuptials between the Princess Charlotte and the Prince Leopold took place on the 2d of May, (see Chronicle). The parliament with perfect unanimity made a liberal provision for the illustrious pair; and numerous public bodies throughout the kingdom presented addresses of cordial congratulation on the auspicious event.

Another matrimonial union in the Royal Family, though rather a domestic than a political occurrence, was greeted by the public, as affording the well-founded promise of an addition of happiness in that august House. The Princess Mary, fourth daughter of his Majesty, married in July her cousin, the Duke of Gloucester; a couple regarded, by their manners and principles, as eminently suited to the duties of domestic life. Their establishment was framed upon a scale of moderation, which rendered unnecessary any application to the public purse.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER IX.

British Expedition to Algiers.

THE general peace on the European continent has happily during the present year left no other employment to the British land forces in this part of the world than that of assisting in the preservation of the external tranquillity so dearly purchased, but an unexpected circumstance has procured to the British navy the opportunity of acquiring fresh laurels of no common splendor.

It has long been a topic of reproach which foreigners have brought against the boasted maritime supremacy of England, that the piratical states of Barbary have been suffered to exercise their ferocious ravages upon all the inferior powers navigating the Mediterranean sea, without any attempt on the part of the mistress of the ocean to control them, and to reduce them within the limits prescribed by the laws of civilized nations. The spirited exertions of the United States of America in the last year, to enforce redress of the injuries they had sustained from these pirates, were calculated to excite invidious comparisons with respect to this country; and either a feeling of national glory, or some other unexplained motives, at length inspired a resolution in the British government, to engage in earnest in that task, which the general expectation seemed to assign it.

Of the original plan of operations, and the first proceedings towards putting it into execution, we are furnished with no documents from authority; but the following concise narrative is regarded as in some degree official.

Early in this spring, Lord Exmouth, the naval commander in chief in the Mediterranean, received instructions to negociate with the Barbary powers for treating the Ionian Isles as British possessions, and also to mediate a peace between these powers and the kingdoms of Sardinia and Naples; and further, if possible, to procure a general abolition of Christian slavery in Barbary. The Dey of Algiers was first applied to, and he readily consented to consider the Ionian Isles as entitled to the privileges of the British flag, and to make peace with Naples and Sardinia, but declined any overtures for the abolition of the slavery of captives. Lord Exmouth then proceeded to Tunis and Tripoly, with the Beys of which he concluded an arrangement similar to that made with Algiers, relative to the two first objects; but with the addition of a declaration on their part, promising in future not to make slaves of prisoners of war, but to conform to the practice of civilized European nations. Lord Exmouth then re-

turned to Algiers, with a view of inducing the Dey to sign a similar declaration; but after much altercation, he persisted in declining it, on the ground that, being a subject of the Ottoman Porte, he could not consent to such a condition without the permission of the Sultan; but that he would send a minister to Constantinople to request it: and, in fact, an Algerine ambassador was conveyed on board the Tagus frigate to Constantinople for that purpose.

To this summary relation, various particulars may be added from the extract of a letter which has been printed in a public paper.

It is there asserted, that upon the refusal of the Dey of Algiers to agree to the abolition of the slavery of captives, Lord Exmouth departed from the interview with a determination to commence hostilities, and that the Dey in consequence ordered the British consul (Mr. M'Donald) to be placed under confinement, and the English vessels at Oran to be seized. On the next day, the ships got under way; but a violent gale continuing till the afternoon, it was too late to take a favourable position alongside the batteries, and the ships anchored again. His lordship then dispatched a letter to the Dey, demanding the release of the consul, which he refused, without the payment of a large sum of money, which he said was due to him. On the next day, the Dey sent a proposal, stating his willingness to conclude a perpetual peace, but requiring a delay of six months, respecting the abolition of slavery, in order that the Grand Seignior might be consulted on the subject. Lord Exmouth agreed to a suspension of three months; the frigate, as above mentioned, was then sent with the ambassador to Constantinople; and the British Admiral, after an interchange of the usual civilities with the Dey, set sail for England.

In the French papers has been published a letter from Lord Exmouth to the King of Naples, dated Algiers, April 6. In this communication, Lord E. congratulates his Majesty on the restoration of peace with the regency of Algiers——affirms that he has made the Dey perfectly understand, that upon his good faith and moderation would depend the existence of his political power, and that, by departing from these principles, he would excite the resentment of all Europe, which is ready to unite to oppose the proceedings of the Barbary powers——informs the King, that he did not consider himself as authorised to compel the Dey to accept a less sum for the release of slaves, after his refusal to grant the Dey the enormous sum demanded by him for the peace, and to furnish him with naval and military stores in lieu of the annual tribute——and requests his Majesty to urge upon the Marquis of Circello the necessity of making with punctuality the first payment for which he has given his word.

There is subjoined a letter from his lordship to the above marquis, dated April 19th, congratulating him upon the hope of seeing a speedy end put to Christian

tian slavery; and impressing him with the importance of remitting as soon as possible, the money to be paid for the release of the slaves.

Before Lord Exmouth had quitted the Barbary coast, a tragical incident occurred, (which, however, did not come to his knowledge) resulting from the savage and perfidious disposition of a people trained to piracy, and rendered furious by the apprehension of being compelled to renounce their most profitable branch of traffic. At Bona, on the coast of Algiers, is an establishment for carrying on a coral fishery, under the protection of the British flag, which, at the proper season, is frequented by a great number of boats from the Corsican, Neapolitan, and other Italian ports. On the 23d of May, the festival of Ascension, at one in the morning, as the crews of all the boats were preparing to hear mass, a gun was fired from the Castle, and at the same time appeared about 2000 infantry and cavalry, consisting of Turks, Levanters, and Moors. A part of these troops proceeded towards the country, whilst another band advanced towards the river, where the fishing boats were lying at different distances from the sea; and firing, as did also the forts, upon the unfortunate fishers, who were partly on board and partly on land, massacred almost the whole of them. They seized the English flags, tore them in pieces, and trampling them under foot, dragged them on the ground in triumph. The men who happened to be in the country, saved themselves by flight, and declared that they saw the soldiers pillage the house of the British vice-consul, the magazines containing the provisions, and the coral which had been fished up. By the boats which escaped, intelligence was brought, that on the arrival of a courier, hostilities were suspended; that the Vice-consul was set at liberty, but not suffered to quit the town; and that several masters of boats, and seamen, who had taken refuge in a magazine during the massacre, were also liberated, and were advised by the Vice-consul to put to sea, with the boats which were destitute of crews. A Turk, who was asked the reason of this violence, replied, that the Dey had declared war against the English, because the Admiral had demanded the burning of the Algerine fleet. On the whole, it appears probable, that this horrid act was perpetrated, rather in consequence of the blind and ungovernable rage of a licentious soldiery, than of orders from the Dey and his Divan; for although the firing from the forts might be construed as an authorised hostility, there is no reason to suppose, that it would have been commanded by a regular government for the mere purpose of useless destruction.

Whatever was the direct cause of this atrocity, it cannot be doubted, that the intelligence invigorated the determination of the British cabinet to employ effectual measures for obtaining by force from these barbarians, that security for their future peaceful conduct which would be in vain expected from their regard to justice or humanity. Immediately,

ately, therefore, upon the arrival of Lord Exmouth, the most active preparations were made for placing under his command a naval power, which would be capable of overthrowing every defence that the piratical states could oppose to it. Some delay occurred in manning the additional ships destined for the expedition, the British sailors, not readily entering into the King's service, when they can obtain more lucrative employment in the trading marine. At length, however, the Admiral set sail with a fleet, "complete in all its points," consisting of his own ship, the Queen Charlotte, of 110 guns, the Impregnable of 98 guns, three of 70 guns, the Leander of 50 guns, four more frigates, and several smaller armed vessels; and having rendezvoused at Gibraltar, and received there five gunboats, he departed from that port on the 14th of August. Much had been said in foreign papers of an intended junction of the maritime force of other powers, especially of such as were particularly interested in abolishing the piratical system; but Great Britain, perhaps from choice, undertook the glory and the hazard alone, with the exception of a Dutch squadron of five frigates and a sloop, which proved itself worthy of the honourable participation.

Before Lord Exmouth left Gibraltar, he had received information which prepared him to expect a determined resistance in the quarter to which his expedition was directed. At Algiers, very considerable works were continually throwing up, not only on both flanks of the city, but immediately about the entrance of the mole, and a large army had been assembled for its defence. A corvette which the Admiral had sent to endeavour to get away the British consul, joined the fleet off Cape de Gatte; and Captain Dashwood, its commander, reported, that he had succeeded in bringing off under disguise the Consul's wife and daughter, leaving a boat to convey his infant child, but that the child, who was put in a basket, crying in the gateway, all the crew attending, 18 in number, were seized and confined in dungeons; the Dey gave a solitary proof of humane feelings, by sending off the poor child on the next morning. The captain further said, that about 40,000 men had been called in from the interior, as well as all the Janissaries from distant garrisons, and that they were indefatigably employed in strengthening the sea defences, and manning batteries. The ships were all in port, and between 40 and 50 mortars and gun-boats were made ready, and others were refitting. The Dey was fully apprized that the armament was destined against Algiers, and he had closely confined the consul, refusing either to give him up, or to promise his personal safety.

In consequence of calms and adverse winds, the fleet did not arrive before the bay of Algiers till the 27th. Lord Exmouth on the same day dispatched a boat with a flag of truce, bearing the demands he was enjoined to make on the part of the Prince Regent. These were, the immediate delivery of all Christian slaves

slaves without ransom; the restitution of the money which had been already received for the Sardinian and Neapolitan captives; a solemn declaration from the Dey, that he bound himself as those of Tunis and Tripoly had done, in future wars to treat prisoners according to the usage of European nations; and peace with the king of the Netherlands on the like terms as those with the Prince Regent of England. The officer who bore these demands was directed to wait two or three hours for the Dey's answer, and then, if none was sent, to return to the flag ship. He was met by the captain of the port, whom he informed of the time allowed for a reply to the requisitions, and after a delay of more than three hours, he returned with a signal flying, that no answer had been received.

The Admiral, who in the meantime had directed every preparation to be made for an attack, now instantly gave the signal to know if all the ships were ready; which, being answered in the affirmative, he bore up in the Queen Charlotte, followed by the fleet, for their appointed stations. The flag ship was anchored at the entrance of the mole, at the distance of about fifty yards; and at this moment not a gun had been fired from the town; "so that (says his lordship) I began to suspect a full compliance with the terms which had been so many hours in their hands." The grand scene of action has been thus described. Algiers, containing a population of 80,000 souls, rises with an awful abruptness from the water's edge, to a great height. The batteries are one above another, strongly constructed and fortified. Sweeping from the western extremity is a tongue of land, which defends the entrance to the inner part of the harbour, and also the approach to it. Along the whole of this tongue was a range of strong batteries, which ships must pass to take their station near the town, in order to bombard it.

A profound silence was prevailing, when a shot was fired at the Admiral's ship, which was then being lashed to the main-mast of an Algerine brig close to the shore at the mouth of the mole, and two more shots at the ships following. The position of the Queen Charlotte was at the extreme point of the tongue above described, by which she enfiladed the whole line of batteries along it; and she was so near, that every part of the mole, and what is called the Marine, was visible from the quarter-deck. Both these places were crowded with spectators, who seemed as if they expected no firing, which circumstance gave occasion to a display of Lord Exmouth's humanity, mentioned in a private narration. Before he began the dreadful assault, standing upon the poop, he waved his hat as a warning for these people to retire, but the signal was not attended to, and the first broadside swept off some hundreds of them. The other ships took their stations with admirable coolness and precision; and a fire more tremendous than was perhaps ever before witnessed immediately commenced on both sides, and was maintained from a quarter before three until nine without

without intermission, and continued partially for more than two hours longer. At the beginning of the action, the Dutch vice-admiral Van Capellen took his assigned station, and was followed by the remainder of his frigates, keeping a well supported fire on the flanking batteries. About sun-set the admiral received a message from our rear-admiral Milne, commanding the Impregnable, mentioning the severe loss he had sustained, then amounting to 150 men killed and wounded, and requesting that a frigate might be sent to take off some of the enemy's fire; the Glasgow accordingly weighed, but the wind having been laid by the cannonade, she was only able to obtain a more favourable position. At this time orders were sent for the explosion vessel to be carried within the mole, but the rear-admiral thinking that he should receive more benefit by exploding it under the battery in his front, this was directed and executed.

The flotilla of mortar, gun, and rocket boats was ably conducted, and it was by its fire that all the ships in the port, with the exception of the outer frigate, were involved in flames, which spread rapidly over the whole arsenal, store-house, and gun-boats, affording a spectacle of awful grandeur beyond the power of description. The shells were directed with so much precision, that though thrown across and over the men of war, not an accident occurred in them. The burning of the enemy's ships so near the British produced seve al anxious moments to the assailants; and it was long that the admiral resisted the eager entreaties of his officers, to make an attempt upon the outer frigate, lying about the distance of 100 yards; at length he yielded to the request of major Gossett, who was impatient to land his corps of miners, and permitted him to accompany lieutenant Richards to the attack, in the Queen Charlotte's barge. The frigate was instantly boarded, and within ten minutes was in a perfect blaze. The enterprise of a gallant young midshipman is mentioned, who, although forbidden, followed the barge in a rocket boat, but was desperately wounded, and lost many of the crew, in his rash attempt.

The enemy's batteries around the Admiral's division were silenced about ten o'clock, and reduced to a state of perfect ruin; but a fort on the upper angle of the city, on which the guns of the fleet could not be brought to bear, continued to annoy the ships with shot and shells during the whole combat. Indeed, there appeared no want of steadiness and resolution on the part of the mussulman defenders, who fought wherever they could mount a gun. The usual land-wind from the bay at length gave a desired opportunity of withdrawing the ships from their still painful situation, and all hands were employed in warping and towing off, till, about two in the morning, the whole fleet came to anchor, out of the reach of shells.

The behaviour of the noble admiral, and of all the officers and men acting under his command, on this trying day, deserved every praise which has crowned the exertions of the British navy.

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"The whole, (says Lord Exmouth in his dispatch) was conducted in perfect silence, and such a thing as a word never heard in any part of the line; and that the guns were well worked and directed, will be seen for many years to come, and remembered by these barbarians for ever." "Not an officer nor man confined his exertions within the precise limits of his own duty; all were eager to attempt services, which I found more difficult to restrain than excite." The modesty of the commander has left his own actions to be related by others; and they have met with a truly liberal encomiast in his brother admiral of the Dutch squadron. "Till nine o'clock (says Van Capellen) Lord Exmouth remained with the Queen Charlotte in the same position, in the hottest of the fire, thereby encouraging every one not to give up the begun work until the whole was completed, and thus displaying such perseverance, that all were animated with the same spirit. Shortly afterwards, the Queen Charlotte, by the loosening of the burning wreck, being in the greatest danger, we were, under the heaviest fire, only anxious for the fate of our noble leader; but, upon offering him the assistance of all the boats of the squadron, his reply was—That having calculated every thing, it behoved us by no means to be alarmed for his safety, but only to continue our fire with redoubled zeal."

The loss sustained in such an action, could not but be very considerable compared to the magnitude of the armament. It amounted, in the English fleet, to 128 killed, and 690 wounded. Among these was a full proportion of officers, but none of high rank were in the list of killed. The Dutch numbered 13 killed, and 52 wounded. Grand total 883. A summary of the destruction incurred by the enemy, enumerates four large frigates of 44 guns; five large corvettes, from 24 to 30 guns; all the gun and mortar boats, except seven; several merchant brigs and schooners; a great number of small vessels of various descriptions; all the pontoons, lighters, &c.; the store-houses and arsenal, and a large quantity of different marine articles. Their loss in killed and wounded is computed at between 6 and 7000; but this was probably much beyond the reality.

Although the close of the combat seemed to display a determined spirit of resistance on the part of the Algerines, its events were so decisive, that they fully justified the British commander in assuming the tone of a conqueror. Accordingly, on the following day, Lord Exmouth dispatched a letter to the Dey, the tenor of which was, to represent the atrocities committed at Bona, and the disregard with which the demands made in the name of the Prince Regent had been treated, as the motives for that signal chastisement which had been inflicted upon him—to offer him the same terms of peace as before; but with the proviso, that neither the British consul, nor the detained naval officers and men, should have been treated with cruelty, and that they should be sent off to the fleet—

fleet—and to require a signal for his acceding to these conditions, without which his lordship would renew his operations at his convenience. After a consideration of three hours, the token of acceptance, the firing of three guns, was heard; and a conference was held on board the flag-ship, with two persons empowered by the Dey, in the presence of the Dutch Admiral, and Admiral Milne and Captain Brisbane. On the 30th, Lord Exmouth announced to his fleet the signature of peace, under a salute of 21 guns, on the following conditions: The abolition, for ever, of Christian slavery: the delivery, to his Lordship's flag, of all slaves in the dominions of the Dey, to whatever nation they may belong, at noon to-morrow: to deliver also, to the same flag, all money received by him for the redemption of slaves since the commencement of this year, at noon also to-morrow: reparation to be made to the British Consul for all losses he may have sustained in consequence of his confinement: a public acknowledgment to be made by the Dey, in presence of his ministers and officers, and pardon begged of the Consul, in terms dictated by the Captain of the Queen Charlotte. On Sept. 1st, his Lordship had the satisfaction of informing the secretary of the Admiralty, that all the slaves in the City of Algiers and its immediate vicinity were embarked; as also 357,000 dollars for Naples, and 25,000 for Sardinia.

After the treaties had been negociated, it came to the knowledge of Lord Exmouth, that two Spaniards, one a merchant, the other, the Vice-consul of that nation, were still held by the Dey in rigid custody, on pretence that they were prisoners for debt. His Lordship's inquiries satisfied him, that the confinement of the Vice-consul was without just grounds; and that the merchant was confined for an alleged debt, on account of a contract with the Algerine government, which had been forced upon him, and caused him to be used with great severity. He, therefore, thought himself authorised to demand the release of these persons, on the article in the treaty for the liberation of all Christian prisoners; and on requesting it from the Dey, he offered himself as guarantee for any sum which the merchant should be found indebted to his Highness. This application being rejected, his Lordship proposed, that they should be freed from irons, and suffered to quit their dungeons, and be placed in the custody of the Spanish consul. The peremptory refusal of this request likewise, was considered by Lord Exmouth as bringing to issue the question of the continuance, or the total abolition, of Christian slavery, and he determined to decide it without delay. Demanding a positive answer, yes or no, respecting the release of the two Spaniards, with the assurance of immediately commencing hostilities in case of a negative, his firmness produced the desired effect, and the sufferers were discharged from their long and severe captivity. The noble Admiral, at his departure with his whole fleet on Sept. 3d., was gratified with the heart-felt triumph, that he had not

not left a single Christian prisoner in Algiers.

Such was the termination of an enterprise, than which, perhaps, no one more truly honourable to the British navy and nation is recorded in the kingdom's annals. With an exertion of valour scarcely surpassed, it has exhibited an example of the rare moral merit of national superiority employed for no interested purpose, but purely for the general benefit of mankind, in putting down with a strong hand a system of rapacity and cruelty. With the generosity characteristic of Great Britain, she has performed this great public service entirely at her own expense; abandoning even the restitutions which her arms compelled to the sufferers; bargaining for no salvage or indemnity, but freely imparting what she gloriously gained.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER X.

Affairs of France.—Position of the Army of Occupation.—State of Things at Nismes.—Law of Amnesty.—Obsequies of Louis XVI. and his Queen.—Insurrectionary Movements at Lyons.—Disturbances at Tarrascon.—Plan of National Education.—Parties in the Legislature.—Declaration of the Majority in the Chamber of Deputies.—Establishment of the Duke of Berri.—Insurrection at Grenoble.—Malcontents at Paris.—Tumult at Nismes.—Affair of the Abbe Vinson.—Dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, and Convocation of a new one.—Suppression of Cheateaubriand's Work.—Ministerial Influence in the Election.—Anniversary in Memory of Marie Anioinette.—Opening of the Chambers and King's Speech.—Conclusion of the Year.

IN the beginning of this year, the right wing of the army of occupation in France began to extend its line further than the limits marked out by the treaty of Paris, from Charlemont to Amiens, in which last town an allied garrison was placed. This wing is stated as being composed of 25,000 English troops, 16,000 Russians, 5,000 Hanoverians, and 5,000 Belgians, all on a complete war establishment, with a proportionate reserve of artillery, always ready to march on a summons. These measures were thought to be adopted in concert with the French government, for the maintenance of order and tranquillity, and it could not be doubted, that in many parts of France, the minds of the people were inflamed by distresses and party divisions, threatening to break out into dangerous commotions. A royal ordinance, dated January 10th, gave, however, a favourable report of the state of things at Nismes. In that town, it was said, the ordinance of November 21st had been received with respect and submission, and although the assassin of General Lagarde had not yet been apprehended, he had neither asylum nor protection there. The church of the Protestants was open and they enjoyed all the security which was guaranteed to them by the laws. After so marked a return to order, the King would no longer postpone the revocation of the rigorous measures which had been drawn from him by necessity; he, therefore, by the present ordinance enjoined that the troops in garrison, or quartered on the inhabitants of Nismes, should without delay be withdrawn, and distributed in the barracks, and in such parts of the department of the Gard as the commander might judge necessary, and that the prefect should declare to the inhabitants of Nismes, that the King is satisfied with the zeal with

with which they have concurred in the re-establishment of tranquillity and good order.

The long debated law of amnesty was at length passed, and was sanctioned by the royal assent on Jan. 12th. Its articles are stated in the followiug terms, in the Gazette Officielle:—

Art. I.—A full and an entire Amnesty is accorded to all those who directly or indirectly took part in the rebellion and usurpation of Napoleon Buonaparte, saving the exceptions hereinafter named.

2. The ordinance of the 26th of July will continue to be executed with respect to the individuals named in the first article of that Ordinance.

3. The King can, in the space of two months from the promulgation of the present law, exile from France such of the individuals comprised in the 2d article of the said ordinance as he shall keep on it, and as shall not have been previously brought before the Tribunals; and in that case such parties shall quit France within the time fixed for them, and shall not return without the express permission of his Majesty, under pain of transportation.

The King may, in like manner, deprive them of all property and all pensions granted to them on grounds of favour.

4. The relatives of Napoleon Buonaparte, in ascending and descending line—his uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces; his brothers, their wives, and their issue; his sisters and their husbands, are excluded for ever from the kingdom. All are bound to depart therefrom in the space of one month, under the penalties specified in the 91st article of the Penal Code. They cannot enjoy any civil right in France, nor possess any property whatsoever, any title or pension granted to them of favour; and they shall be bound to sell, within six months, all the property that they hold in France by purchase.

5. The present Amnesty is not applicable to those persons against whom prosecutions have been directed, or against whom judgments have been pronounced, prior to the promulgation of the present law; such prosecutions shall be continued, and such judgments executed conformably to the laws.

6. Are not comprised in the present Amnesty crimes or offences against individuals, at whatever period they may have been committed. The persons charged with such crimes may be always prosecuted according to the laws.

7. Those of the regicides, who, in contempt of a clemeny almost boundless, voted for the Additional Act, or accepted offices or employments from the Usurper, and who, by so doing, declared themselves irreconcileable enemies of France, and of the lawful Government, are for ever excluded the realm, and are bound to quit it in the space of one month, under pain of the punishment enacted by the 33d article of the Penal Code. They cannot possess any civil right in France, nor any property, title or pension granted to them of favour.

On Jan 20th, the anniversary service of the obsequies of Louis XVI. and his consort was celebrated at the Abbey church of St. Denis

Denis in great solemnity, the princes of the blood attending, with deputations of the two chambers, and of other public bodies. The same solemnization was also observed in the capital at the metropolitan and the other churches, and the temples of the Protestants; and it is affirmed, that on the whole day, the most impressive tokens were given of the public sorrow.

About this time, however, insurrectionary movements were taking place at and near Lyons. The following details appeared in the Paris papers. The commandant-general of the department sent to the police for examination on Jan. 20th, a subaltern officer, who made several discoveries; in consequence of which, three suspected persons were arrested at Lyons, and one of their adherents at Roanne. On the night between the 23d and 24th, fifty of the national guard mounted were conducted to Condrieux, whence they brought 140 muskets. Lyons remained afterwards in a state of tranquillity, though arrests frequently occurred. With respect to the cause and origin of this commotion, it is affirmed, that a party hostile to the existing government arose at the time of Buonaparte's landing from Elba, of which the professed object was the preservation of the country from the incursions of a foreign enemy. For this purpose, five thousand of the citizens of Lyons met in the hall of St. Clare, and entered into certain resolutions for bringing it to effect. Their association was termed *La Federation;* and all the persons composing it have been regarded with much suspicion since the restoration of the Bourbons, and many of them have been arrested.

At Tarascon on the Rhone, disturbances broke out in the early part of February, which are affirmed to have had no connection with any plan of revolt, but to have originated in popular effervescence. They were, however, of sufficient consequence to occasion a royal ordinance, dated Feb. 22d. In this it is declared, that the laws have been violated at Tarascon; seditious persons have rendered necessary the infliction of a legal punishment by the magistrates: prisoners legally apprehended have been wrested from the hands of justice: the national guard, when called upon to preserve order, have stood motionless; and the sub-prefect himself was obliged to withdraw, in order to escape the violence with which he was threatened. By way of punishment for these criminal disorders, the ordinance decrees, that the seat of the sub-prefecture and tribunal of Tarascon be transferred to the city of Arles, and the prisoners, forcibly released on the 13th, be conducted to the prisons of Arles, to be proceeded against according to the laws; and that proceedings be immediately instituted against the authors of the outrages committed at Tarascon. These vigorous measures appear to have entirely suppressed the commotions in that quarter.

In the beginning of March a royal ordinance was published on the important subject of national education. The plan adopted was the

the establishment of cantonal schools under the superintendence of local gratuitous committees, and subject to the visitation of the superior clergy and magistrates. The children of the poor are to be taught gratuitously. The system of instruction is to proceed in gradation from the first elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic, to those attainments which may be useful in ordinary life, such as mensuration, surveying, &c. Masters are to be employed at salaries proportioned to their abilities in three distinct classes. Moral and religious principles are particularly to be attended to; and provision is made for the instruction of Protestant children, under the superintendence of their own clergy, or conjointly with those in the general schools where there are no separate establishments for them. Besides the public funds destined to the support of this system, private donations and bequests are encouraged. This plan, if duly carried into effect, seems well calculated to remedy that ignorance which has long been the reproach of the lower orders of people in France.

Of the party differences prevailing in the French legislature, some notice was taken in the history of the last year. They were such as might with certainty be expected from the political state of the country, and the rapid and extraordinary changes it had undergone in the system of public authority; and independently of peculiar circumstances, they might in great part be referred to those diversities of opinion, which are always found in constitutions the basis of which is partly monarchical, partly popular. As the Whigs and Tories of England have always divided on the principle of regal authority, one deriving its origin from national choice, the other from indefeasible hereditary right, so, after the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty, there was a party in France which chose to regard Louis XVIII. as reigning by the authorization of the people, and on conditions settled by a national constitution; and another, which considered him as the heir of *legitimacy*, as the term is applied, and regarded as null every claim which was the product of the revolution. The latter were accordingly eminently monarchical in their principles, and were invidiously branded with the title of *ultra-royalists;* whilst the former, under the name of constitutionalists, were charged with a leaning to republicanism. A zealous attachment to the established religion, as in other countries, was a feature of the votaries of monarchy; while the greater part of those who embraced revolution politics, were supposed to be more than indifferent to the interests of religion.

The contests of these opposite parties afford a leading topic for the domestic history of France in the present year. An important document connected with it, appeared in an English paper, with the title of "Declaration of the principles of the majority of the Chamber of Deputies, Jan. 20th, 1816." Considering it as a real exposition of the views and principles avowed by the royalist party, we shall give it without abridgment.

"We, the members composing the majority of the Chamber of Deputies, are united on principles, of which we here make a formal declaration.

1. We are invariably attached to the monarchical government, and to the legitimate succession in the reigning house.

2. We fully adopt the principles of the constitutional charter, and the division of powers which it establishes. We will maintain the spirit, and follow up the consequences of that system, as the most rational substitution of our ancient institutions, liberties, and franchises.

3. We look back to the past only for the purpose of drawing therefrom lessons for the future, and between which we wish to erect a wall of brass. It is accordingly our opinion, that all the interests created by the revolution, and which are completed, shall be irrevocably assured; we will maintain the abolition of privileges and privileged orders as political bodies, the equality of rights and admission to all employments, the liberty of worship, the alienation of the property sold during the revolution, whatever may be its origin; but we will not hereafter admit the application of the principles which created these interests, and we regard them as destructive of all government.

4. We are of opinion that the new institutions ought to be placed on the ancient and immutable bases of religion and morality. It is, therefore, our wish to give to the clergy an honourable independence, the administration of property or revenues which may secure that independence, and finally a civil establishment, associating them at the same time with the dearest interests of the state, by making them participate in public education, and in the management of institutions consecrated to the solace and the welfare of mankind.

5. In pursuance of the same principles, we are desirous of placing the laws under a higher moral influence—of effacing whatever is contrary to religion or opposed to public morality; and, in fine, whatever does not accord with the spirit of the monarchy. On these grounds we demand the revision of the civil and criminal laws, and wish at the same time to see the magistracy invested with a greater degree of consideration.

6. We believe that the police ought neither to be an odious inquisition nor an agent of despotism, but a guarantee for the throne, and a magistracy serving to make known to the government public opinion, and through that opinion its true interests—that the press ought to be free, but that its offences should be repressed by severe laws.

7. We wish France to recover the complete independence of her territory, and the first means for attaining that object is, we conceive, the full and entire execution of the engagements contracted with the allied powers; we are equally desirous of preserving honourable alliances, and we regard the prosperity of the nations which surround us as the best pledge of that of France.

8. Free from all spirit of conquest,

quest, we wish for a national army, which, notwithstanding its narrow frame in time of peace, may be capable, in the case of war, of opening its ranks to numerous soldiers; and we do not regard as lost to France the warriors, who, being led away by extraordinary circumstances, were obliged to be disbanded, but who will, by their talents and their bravery, contribute to the security of the country, as they have contributed to its glory.

9. We are of opinion, that the interests of the people ought, in a great measure, to be confided to local administrations, either municipal, departmental, or provincial; that the centralisation of all affairs and all decisions in the ministry is an abuse, and that it ought to cease by confiding powers more extensive to the superior agents delegated by the ministers. On these principles we demand the revision of the administrative laws.

10. We place within our prospect the hope of diminishing the land-tax, and regulating its repartition—of imposing the indirect taxes in a manner less uniform, but better adapted to the interests and habitudes of the different parts of the territory, and so as to make them fall more upon the consumption of the rich than on that of the poor—finally, of establishing a good system of public credit.

11. We shall neglect no opportunity for promoting the interests of commerce, of developing all the branches of industry and every kind of production, and of diffusing all the knowledge capable of perfecting them; and it is our wish that there should be formed in the different classes of arts and manufactures, free associations for securing their interests, and maintaining a useful discipline among the members, but so that these establishments may not restrain the independence of industry.

12. We define what we mean by purification. It is the removing from public employment, men who, since the restoration, have established themselves in a state of war with the legitimacy of the throne, and the principles of morality; to this we add certain restrictions: We demand that offices of the first order, such as those of ministers, governors, directors-general, and counsellors of state, should not be filled, except by those who, since the restoration, and particularly during the three months of usurpation, have given to the King and the country positive pledges of their attachment—that offices of the second order, such as those of the prefects, commandants, head magistrates, and chiefs of boards of administration, and receivers-general, should be confided to those only who at least cannot be reproached with any act against the royal authority since the restoration in 1814—finally, that in inferior offices all persons should be removed whose conduct is contrary to morality and probity.

13. In stating these principles, and these wishes, the majority of the Chamber of Deputies does not lose sight of the bounds within which the part which it might take in their fulfilment is confined; they desire, therefore, that the King's ministry, united in the same

same principles, should propose to them, as times and circumstances may permit, the means of their application. In that case they will find in the majority of the Chamber a perfectly frank and disinterested concurrence, but also a firm and constant opposition to the application of any principles of a contrary nature."

The devotion of the chamber to the Royal Family was manifested at the sitting of March 27th, when the order of the day was the discussion on the plan relative to the Duke of Berri's establishment at his approaching marriage. The resolutions of the committee nominated for this purpose were unanimously adopted, and thereby the reduction of 500,000 francs for the first five years from his annual dotation, proposed by the ministers, was not accepted: the marriage expenses also, fixed in their proposal at one million, were raised by the chamber to 1,500,000 francs. The Duke of Richelieu then addressing the assembly said, that his Majesty, who anticipated their sentiments, ordered him, when he expressed his sense of them, to add to his acceptance of the offer, that, resolved to maintain the principles of strict economy, and to strip the happy event which was about to console France of all useless pomp and superfluous ostentation, he destined the 500,000 francs which they had voted, to the immediate relief of the departments which had suffered most by the two invasions. The Duke of Berri, also, by the same channel declared his intention of devoting annually the 500,000 francs with which they had augmented his establishment, to mitigating the calamities that pressed upon many parts of France.

The session of the chambers was adjourned on April 29th.

At the time when nothing but mutual kindness between Prince and people appeared in the intercourse between the court and the legislative body, an insurrection was secretly forming, which too plainly proved, that a dangerous mass of disaffection to the government was still existing in the nation at large. It had for some time been observed at Grenoble and its environs, that certain persons known for their revolution principles, and for the active part they had taken on late occasions, made excursions around that town, for a circuit of several leagues, assembled, and wandered about the streets of Grenoble, with an air of leisure which attracted the attention of the magistracy. They also circulated incendiary writings, and by letters without signatures, invited soldiers on half-pay to repair to Grenoble on Sundays. In the morning of May 4th, the prefect was informed, that there were assemblages of people at Vizille, and Mure, communes near Grenoble. The peasantry had been instigated to rise, by telling them, that all Languedoc was in a state of insurrection, that Paris was in full revolt, and that the garrison of Grenoble had marched to occupy the line through which the Duchess of Berri and her retinue was to pass. General Donadieu, commander of the department, informed of these proceedings, immediately took measures for dispersing

dispersing the seditious. He distributed cartridges to the regular troops, and the national guard requested leave to fight in the same ranks. In the meantime the prefect, Count de Montlivant, dispatched a courier to Lyons, who was for some time detained near the town by a group of the disaffected. At nine in the evening, about 600 men, under the command of one Giallet, a half-pay lieutenant of artillery, appeared before the gates of Grenoble, with the intention of attempting a *coup de main* upon the town. A patrole of 80 men of the legion of the Isere, who had been sent out by Gen. Donadieu, were fired upon from various quarters, while signal fires were seen lighted up at different distances. The General now, having ordered the inhabitants to place lights in their windows, and keep within their houses, marched out with his troops and a piece of cannon, and meeting the advance guard of the insurgents, by some discharges of grape shot, drove them back, and a general action ensued. The insurgents, reckoned in one account at 1500, were soon put to flight, leaving on the field a number of killed and wounded. In the pursuit, many prisoners were taken, who were brought to Grenoble on the next morning, and thrown into prison; and thus was entirely quelled an incipient rebellion, which appears to have been not less rash and inconsiderate than daring.

About this period, but probably without any participation in the same design, a body of malcontents in Paris was brooding over plots, the object of which is said, in the account published in the *Moniteur*, to have been "the renewal of the execrable system of the year 1793." According to this narrative, they had circulated among their *brothers and friends* a printed proclamation, and a certain number of stamped cards, to serve for rallying tokens. In order to excite confidence in their projects, they availed themselves of the most absurd and extraordinary reports, which obtained belief among the credulous, and were beginning to act upon the public mind, when the police, which always keep these movements under its eye, thought proper to interfere. The printer of the proclamation, the engraver of the cards, and those who undertook the work of distribution, were simultaneously arrested, and were delivered into the hands of justice; and the Moniteur affirmed, that it was an obscure plot, the ramifications of which had constantly been under the power of the police, and had never been of a nature to give the slightest serious alarm to government. That, however, the machinations of disaffection had extended more widely, and under a more alarming aspect, than this writer chooses to acknowledge, may be inferred from a royal ordinance published on May 5th. Its words are, "On the account rendered to us, that a political and secret society has assembled for three months at Amiens, without any obstacle having been interposed thereto by the authorities; that our Attorney-general before the Royal Court had even consented to become a member

of it; that the prefect, though informed from the first of the existence of this society, made no report thereon to our ministers, but tacitly authorised it; and that Colonel Clouet, the Colonel of the departmental legion, was one of the chiefs and founders of this society: our ministers being heard, we order, That the Sieur Morgan, our Attorney-general, before the Royal Court of Amiens, and Sieur Seguier, prefect of the Somme, are recalled; and that the Sieur Clouet is dismissed from active service.

It was, doubtless, in consequence of suspicions occasioned by these political manœuvres, that the allied troops were drawn in the beginning of the year to Amiens and its vicinity, beyond the line first marked for their occupation.

That the metropolis was still considered as not free from internal danger, appeared from an article in the Paris papers, May 12th, which mentioned, that for some days past, several 24 pounders had been removing from the castle of Vincennes, to the royal hotel of the Invalids, to be placed on the platform.

Party rancour had proceeded to such an extreme at Nismes, that it was not to be expected, that an outward reconciliation, produced by the intervention of authority, would suppress every outrage of a bigotted and infuriated populace, when the power of immediate coercion was withdrawn. A letter from that town made public in Paris, relates, that on May 14th, a marriage having been celebrated among the Protestants, a mob, which had threatened some persons who were going to the solemnity, assembled at the spot after it was dark, and began to perpetrate violences. The persons within, finding their lives in danger, left the house, which was broken open, as was likewise one in the neighbourhood. The prefect, in sending an account of this incident to the minister of the interior, represented it as if the mob had gone to a house in which were some adherents of Buonaparte, where they had committed some excesses—an example of the practice of the Catholics, to conceal their religious persecutions under the mask of political zeal. The minister, M. Lainé, however, causing the affair to be more closely examined, obtained from the minister of justice the punishment of the rioters, and the Protestants expected in him a future protector. In the meantime, most of the Protestants of distinction and property thought it prudent to leave Nismes.

On June 17th, was solemnized the marriage of the Duke of Berri, younger nephew of the King to Maria Carolina, the daughter of the king of Naples.

During the recess of the chambers, the two parties of constitutionalists and high royalists were actively employed in supporting their several principles; and the ecclesiastics were endeavouring to diffuse those maxims of church authority, which, though frequently in France at variance with the regal prerogative, were habitually the firm auxiliaries of the monarchy. An Abbé Vinson distinguished himself as the author of a work entitled "Concorda

cordat expliqué au Roi," for which he was legally proceeded against by the Correctional Police. The judgment of the Court was given on September 3d, to the following effect: "Considering that the Abbé Vinson is, according to his own avowal, the author of the publication in question: that, through the whole course of that work, disregarding article 9 of the Charter, and article 13 of the Concordat, he has characterised as pillage and manifest robbery, the sale of the national domains, and their purchasers and possessors, even those of the present day, as sacrilegious robbers; that he has endeavoured to alarm the consciences of the said holders, by menacing them with the vengeance of heaven, and by maintaining, that the pope and the bishops could not legalize the seizure of the domains of the church: Considering that in another passage, he strongly censures the conduct of our Holy Father the Pope, and the body of the Gallican church, which he designates under the name of *Concordaire*, and denominates schismatic; that in so doing, the Abbé Vinson, whatever may have been his intentions, has instigated the French people to violate a law of the realm, maintained, at least provisionally, by the Charter, and has failed in respect to the King, and has even encouraged disobedience to his authority,"—— the tribunal, therefore, suppresses the work, sentences the Abbé Vinson to three months imprisonment, to a fine of 50 francs, and to remain two years under the surveillance of the high police, under a bail of 300 francs.

The principles of the royalist party were apparently so favourable to the crown, that it was long regarded as certain, that when the time came for re-assembling the legislative chambers, they would exist in their former state, and possess the same majorities to controul the ministers, and give an impulse towards measures for the gradual renovation of the character of the ancient monarchy. But from causes not perfectly explained, probably, however, resulting from alarms excited in the King's mind of the spread of public disaffection, in consequence of danger to constitutional liberty and private property, the nation was surprised on September 6th, by a royal ordinance, by which the chamber of deputies was dissolved, and a new one was constituted with great alterations. This document commenced with the following preamble: "Since our return to our states, every day has demonstrated to us, that truth which we proclaimed on a solemn occasion—that theadvantage of ameliorating is closely accompanied with the danger of innovating. We are convinced, that the wants and the wishes of our subjects united in preserving untouched, that constitutional charter which is the basis of public law in France, and the guaranty of general tranquillity. We have therefore judged it necessary, to reduce the Chamber of Deputies to the number determined by the Charter, and to summon thereto only men of the age of forty: but to carry into effect this reduction in a legal manner, it is become indispensa-

ble to convoke anew the electoral colleges, in order to proceed to the election of a chamber of deputies." Then followed a set of articles for the regulation of the impending general election of deputies, the first of which was, "None of the articles of the Constitutional Charter shall be revised." The number of deputies now to be returned for the 86 departments of the kingdom was 258.

This sudden and unexpected change is said to have been urged upon the King, principally by the four cabinet ministers, the Duke of Richelieu, Corvetto, Lainé, and De Cazes, and at length carried against the opposition of the other ministers. The princes and princesses of the blood were not apprised of the intention, till the publication of the Moniteur containing the royal ordinance; and their principles being highly monarchical, they were thrown into great consternation at the intelligence. The courtiers in general participated in the affliction; but the first effect on the public was a rise in the stocks. The dissolved deputies hastened down to the places where their interest lay, and the usual bustle of a general election began to pervade the country.

The influence of the ministerial majority was displayed in a signal manner, by the treatment of Viscount Chateaubriand, a distinguished character in the royalist party. He had published a work against the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, and the changes adopted for its renovation, the announcement of which excited an extraordinary curiosity in the public. A very few copies had been sold, when the police took possession of the whole impression; and on September 21st, a royal ordinance was issued, directed against the author. It was in the following terms: "Viscount Chateaubriand having, in a printed work, raised doubts respecting our personal will, manifested by our ordinance of the 5th, of the present month, we have ordered and do order what follows:—Viscount Chateaubriand shall, from this day forth, cease to be reckoned among the number of our ministers of state."

The measures, taken for securing the elections to the new chamber as much as possible in favour of the ministry, are worthy of observation. The secretary of state for the interior informs the prefects of the departments, that whatever vacancies may have happened in the electoral colleges since 1815, the ordinance of the 5th does not authorise their being filled up; and that if the president of the departmental college be not arrived by the 4th of October, the King confers upon them the power of choosing who shall preside among the members of the college. He further intimates, that the electoral colleges, according to the existing regulations, are precluded from any business, except that for which they are convoked, and are therefore prohibited from drawing up addresses, and appointing particular deputations.

The following circular was addressed by the minister of the interior, to the several presidents of the electoral colleges of departments.

partments. "The King, by his ordinance of the 5th of September, has appointed you to preside at the electoral college of ——. This choice is highly honourable to you, so that you cannot but be penetrated with the importance of the duty you will have to fulfil. It consists in regulating and directing the assembly, which will have to elect the Deputies which his Majesty has convoked for the 4th of November. In leaving to the Electors all that freedom which appertains to them, you will bear in mind that his Majesty has delegated to you his right of maintaining order in the Electoral Assembly. The influence which your important mission gives, should not be exercised without your constantly impressing, at the same time, that the King expects of his faithful subjects, that they will make choice of no others than men recommended by their principles in favour of legitimacy, by their moderation, by their love for their Sovereign, and for France, of which his Majesty is most of all desirous of ensuring the tranquillity and happiness.

The check given to ultra-royalism did not prevent the consecration of an additional religious solemnity, to commemorate the sufferings of the late unfortunate possessors of the throne. On October 9th, a circular letter was addressed by the King, countersigned by the minister, to the archbishops and bishops of the kingdom, directing, that the anniversary of the 16th of that month should be observed by a solemn service in all the churches, in memory of the late Queen Marie-Antoinette; at which, however, no discourse or funeral oration should be pronounced, but there should be read from the pulpit a letter from that princess, "recovered as it were by miracle," written some hours before her death, in which she expressed all the sentiments with which religion could inspire a most Christian Queen, and the most tender of mothers.

On the 3d of November, the King, who had communicated to the Vicars-general of Paris his pleasure, that on the eve of the opening of the Chambers, a solemn mass of the Holy Ghost should be celebrated, repaired in grand procession to the cathedral of Notre Dame, accompanied by all the members of the Royal Family.

On the following day, proceeding in state to the chamber of deputies, and attended by the peers, his Majesty delivered a speech from the throne, which began with giving a gratifying representation of the general state of France. "Tranquillity (said he) reigns throughout the kingdom: the amicable dispositions of the foreign Sovereigns, and the exact observance of treaties, guarantee to us peace without; and if a senseless enterprise for an instant caused alarm relative to our interior tranquillity, it has only served to elicit a further proof of the attachment of the nation, and of the fidelity of our army." As a cloud over this exhilarating prospect, he then touched upon the intemperature of the seasons, which had delayed the harvest, and caused sufferings among the people; and upon the

the great charges unhappily still necessary, the first of all the means for meeting which is *economy*, which it has been his study to render operative in all parts of the administration. Speaking of his negociations with the Holy See, and the state of the church of France, he said, "You have no doubt been of opinion with me, that we ought—not to restore to divine worship that which the piety of our fathers had bestowed upon it (that unfortunately would be impossible) but—to ensure to the ministers of our holy religion an independent income." A resolution is then declared of the King's firm adherence to that fundamental law of the Charter, which secures to the faith of their ancestors the pre-eminence due, but guarantees to all a rational liberty, and to each the peaceable enjoyment of his rights, condition, and property. As speeches from the throne may probably, in France as well as in England, be regarded as the language of the existing ministers, the substance of the preceding address will indicate the principles of government adopted by the persons now at the helm.

Several important topics were brought into discussion at the meetings of the chambers before the close of the year; but as we do not profess to include the debates of foreign deliberating assemblies in our historical sketch, and the results of those in question will afford matter for the ensuing year, we here terminate our summary of French affairs, now, happily, interesting rather as the domestic concerns of a particular nation, than as exerting an influence on the politics of Europe.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER XI.

Affairs of the Netherlands.—Finances.—Debate in the States on Printing Speeches.—System of Weights and Measures.—Sacred Alliance.—Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Restriction on the Press.—Treaty with Algiers.—Discussions respecting Commerce and Manufactures.—King's Speech at Brussels on the Finances.—Treaty between the Netherlands and Hanover.—Fortifications on the Frontiers.—Debate on Exportation of Corn and proposed Law.

NONE of the European governments burdened by the enormous expenses of the late general war, appear to have applied with more steadiness and wisdom the principles of order and economy, for extricating themselves from financial difficulties, than the new kingdom of the Netherlands; in the practice of which laudable policy, the character of the Sovereign happily concurred with that of the nation. As in the present state of things, no political considerations can be more important than those which relate to the means of remedying the evils everywhere pressing upon the public finances, we trust we shall not be charged with filling a page uselessly by transcribing a part of the budget presented on the 29th of December last to the second chamber of the States-general of the Netherlands, by Mr. Six Van Otterleck, minister of finance.

The amount of the expenditure for 1816, he estimated as follows:—

Royal Household	2,600,000	florins
High Colleges—(expenses of the Chamber, &c.)	1,220,000	
Department of the Secretary of State	330,000	
Department for Foreign Affairs	890,000	
Home Department	2,300,000	
Department of Justice	4,000,000	
Department of the Reformed and other Religious Worship, that of the Roman Catholics excepted	1,010,000	
Department of the Roman Catholic Worship	1,600,000	
Department of Education, Arts, and Sciences	1,000,000	
Department of Finance	23,500,000	
Naval Service	6,150,000	
War Department	29,000,000	
Sea and River Dykes and other Public Works	5,000,000	
Department of Commerce and Colonies	2,550,000	
Unforeseen Expenses	650,000	
Total	80,000,000	

(N.B.—A Florin is equal to 20d.)

The

The Minister of Finance stated, that the above would be the maximum of the expenditure for the ensuing year, unless in the case of the occurrence of new and unexpected events.

He had also to state, that under the head of 23,500,000 florins for the department of finance, were included two new items. One of these was the sum of 1,500,000 florins, as the share of the Netherlands for the payment of the interest and the extinction of the Russian debt, in conformity to the Convention concluded at London, on the 19th of May last. The other was a sum of 475,000 fl. for payment of interest on the Austro-Belgian debt, which the kingdom of the Netherlands had taken upon itself by the Convention of the 11th of October.

The Minister next proceeded to state the Ways and Means for meeting this expenditure. Among these were the Land Tax for all the provinces of the kingdom, which is fixed at 16,132,540 fl.; the tax on persons and moveables, fixed at 2,735,570 fl.; and the tax on doors and windows, at 1,578,330.

Then follows an enumeration of a variety of other taxes, direct and indirect, the produce of which is not stated in the speech of the Minister, though subjoined in schedules annexed to the plan of law.

The total produce of the Ways and Means is estimated by the Minister at 75½ millions of florins. The amount of the expenditure is estimated at 82 millions, thus creating a difference of 6½ millions. On the subject of this difference, the Minister observes, "that however improvident it might appear, in ordinary times, to fix the expenditure of a year without providing the means for meeting the whole of it, yet it appeared inexpedient to his Majesty, in the present situation of things, to propose to the Chamber any increase of the taxes or other burdens on the country, so long as there was a possibility that the difference would of itself decrease either in whole or in part." He expressed his hope, that the restoration of general peace would leave a surplus, even after all the necessary expenses of the State were defrayed. It was impossible at present to state how far experience would justify this hope; but the question would be decided long before this difference of 6½ millions could be felt as a burthen upon the finances of the country. If, however, the hope of some considerable diminution of the expenditure in various branches, which had been fixed at the maximum, should be disappointed, together with the hope of the improvement of the revenue from the restoration of general peace, then it would be for the States General, at their next sitting, to consider of the means of covering this unlooked-for deficit."

As few particulars of the assembly of the states have been brought before the public, there is reason to suppose, that it passed with general tranquillity: we find however in a Dutch paper the report of a discussion, which, as relating to the forms of a representative body, may be regarded with interest. At the sitting

sitting of the second chamber on Jan. 4th, the report of the central section was read, relative to the mode in which the minutes should in future be drawn up, and whether the opinions delivered by the members should be inserted at length, or in analysis. The report recommended, on the ground of an article in the standing orders, that no speech should be inserted in the minutes, with the exception of leading or incidental expositions. This occasioned a warm debate, and Mr. Pycke, a member from East Flanders, delivered a long speech against the recommendation. Arguing from an article in the Constitutional Code, enacting the publicity of the discussions in the second chamber, he contended, that the intention of the legislature could hardly have been that this publicity should be confined to the few auditors who daily attended in the galleries at Hague and Brussels; and that it was important that the public, as well as the deputies, should be acquainted with the persons who most promoted the interests of their country, in order to direct them in their future elections of representatives. He replied to the objections urged in the committee, of the slowness such a practice would occasion in their proceedings, and the time it would cost to the secretary and members, by remarking, that their time could not be better expended than by promoting the good of the kingdom.

Mr. Gondebieu, from Hainault, in opposition, said, that the meetings of the chamber being public, every one who chose it might hear and report their discussions, and that for this reason it was unnecessary that the minutes should contain the deliberations. The question being put to the vote, Mr. Pycke's motion was negatived by 64 to 23.

Another member from West Flanders having put the question, whether the minutes might not at least contain an abstract of the opinions of each member, it was negatived by 52 to 35.

The great improvement in domestic policy, of establishing an uniform system of weights and measures founded on stable principles, which has occupied many states in Europe, and it is to be hoped, will in time become universal, has in this year been taken up by the government of the Netherlands, and his Majesty on June 4th submitted a plan for the purpose to the States-general. In the royal message preceding, it is observed, that the plan approved, called the *metrical* or *decimal*, has already been introduced by law into many provinces of the kingdom, (those, apparently, which had longest been under the dominion of France,) and had been employed in all the transactions in which public authority takes a part. As it cannot but be of advantage to place under general consideration every well-weighed proposal for bringing into practice a scheme of great national utility, we shall copy the articles of the law here offered for enactment.

Art. 1. As soon as circumstances shall permit, and at furthest by the 1st of January, 1820, the same weights and measures shall be introduced throughout

out the whole interest of the kingdom.

2. After their introduction, no one shall be permitted to make use of other weights and measures.

2. Commencing from the 1st January after the year of introduction, no claims whatever which become the subject of legal dispute shall be pronounced lawful; unless in the deeds, books, and documents on which they are founded, and which shall be brought to prove their legitimacy, the new system shall be used, and form the groundwork of the calculation.

4. From the enactment in the preceding articles are excepted transactions entered into abroad with the subjects of other powers.

5. Moreover, after the 1st of January, 1817, in all the schools of this kingdom, without exception, where arithmetic is taught, elementary instruction must be communicated according to this established system of weights and measures; and after that time no one shall be admitted into them as teacher, who is not sufficiently acquainted with the same to be able to give instruction to others.

6. The new system of weights and measures for this kingdom, shall have for foundation a length which is the forty-millionth part of a meridian-circle of the earth, which passes through Paris.

7. All measures and weights shall stand in connexion with this length, and all its multiples and aliquot parts shall be decimal.

8. To them shall be given none other but the usual Dutch names; and such, by preference, shall be employed of the present weights and measures as come nearest to them.

9. The length mentioned in art. 6, is the foundation or element of all length-measure, and shall bear the name of ell.

10. The unity of all measures of distance shall be the ell multiplied a thousand times.

11. The foundation of all superficial measure is the square of the ell, or the ell square.

12. For land measure the square of a multiple of the ell by ten shall form the unity of measure.

13. The foundation of all measures of contents in the great shall be the cube of the ell.

14. The cube of the tenth of the ell shall be the unity of the measure of contents for retail articles.

15. The foundation of weights shall be the weight of a quantity of purely distilled water reduced to its greatest solidity, contained in the cube of the tenth part of the ell, and shall bear the name of pound.

16. The cube of the ten thousandth part of the pound shall be the unity for the weight of valuable wares.

17. The direction and form of the new weights and measures together with their multiples and aliquot parts, as also the names of every measure and weight, together with their multiples and aliquot parts, in conformity to what is contained in art. 8, shall afterwards be fixed by us.

The so-termed *Sacred Alliance* entered into by the three confederate potentates was acceded to on June 21st by the king of the Netherlands, which act was notified by a message to the States-general

general on July 1st. His Majesty declares it to have been in compliance with the invitation of his powerful ally the emperor Alexander.

From a royal decree dated July 17th, it appears that the bigotted attachment of the clergy in the Belgian states to the See of Rome has not deterred the King from that assertion of the rights of the crown in ecclesiastical affairs, which even many Catholic Sovereigns now openly maintain. He orders the full and entire execution in his states of the law which prohibits resorting to the papal see for dispensations, briefs, and rescripts in spiritual and ecclesiastical matters, without having previously obtained the permission of the Sovereign; matters of conscience being alone excepted. Further, all such dispensations, &c., granted even after permission to solicit them has been given by the king, are to remain null and void, without the Royal *exequatur*.

The delicate subject of the freedom of the press, at this time a topic of particular interest in every government partaking of political liberty, was brought before the legislature of the Netherlands in September, by a message from the King, accompanying the plan of a law for restraining the licentiousness of the press, in respect to foreign powers. His Majesty, in his introduction, observes, that the constitution of the country makes all persons responsible for what they publish, the limits of which responsibility are to be found in the penal code; that some have thought the regulations under this head insufficient to protect from the insolence of the ill disposed the government of a country, in which the censorship, arbitrary arrests, and other coercive measures are, and must be, illegal; but as long as calmness and probity are the national characteristics, his Majesty sees no reason to fear the conflict between truth and error, or to restrain the expression of opinions relative to the internal government; that, however, the case is different with respect to insults offered through the medium of the press to neighbouring governments and sovereigns, which abuse has lately increased to a great degree; and the numerous complaints made on that head, show that it is high time to put a stop to it. The law is then proposed under the following articles:

Article 1. Those who, in their writings, shall have abused or outraged the personal character of foreign sovereigns or princes with whom we live in peace and good understanding, shall have denied or called in question the legitimacy of their dynasty and their government, or shall have represented the acts of their administration in an odious light, shall be, for the first offence, punished by a fine of 500 florins, or, if they are incapable of paying it, with 6 months' imprisonment; and in case of a repetition of the offence, with from 1 to 3 years' imprisonment.

2. The same penalties shall be applicable to printers, publishers, aad booksellers, who shall have printed or published, or caused to be printed or distributed, the aforesaid writings, provided they shall

shall be incapable of giving up the author, so that he may not only be prosecuted, but also convicted of the offence, and punished accordingly; and the penalty thus inflicted on printers, editors, and booksellers, shall be accompanied with the suppression of their patent, and the prohibition to print or publish any work for three years, for the first offence, and for six years for the second offence, with confiscation, in both cases, of the copies of the work printed or published, notwithstanding such prohibition.

3. Neither authors, editors, nor printers, publishers, nor booksellers, shall be admitted to allege as ground of excuse that the writings or articles, which give occasion to their prosecution, are copied, extracted, or translated from foreign papers or other printed writings.

4. Every official complaint and reclamation of a foreign government, grounded on writings of the kind mentioned in art. 1, shall be directly transmitted by our Minister for Foreign Affairs to our Minister of Justice, in order that the author, editor, printer, or bookseller whom it concerns, may be, if there is ground for it, prosecuted before a court of justice, at the instance of the Attorney-general, or other public judicial officer in the place where he is domiciliated.

It is obvious whence the complaints proceeded which suggested this restriction of the free publication of political opinions relative to foreign courts and governments; it was indeed well known that in the Belgian provinces the cause of Buonaparte still possesses zealous votaries. The restraint, however, appears to have been quietly acquiesced in by the body of the nation; for when the plan of the law was discussed in the second chamber, on September 25th, it passed by a majority of 64 to 4.

The share taken by the government of the Netherlands in the British expedition against Algiers, has been recorded in our relation of that glorious enterprise. Its success produced a treaty of peace between the two states, concluded by the Dey, and Vice-admiral Capellen, at Algiers, on August 28th, the conditions of which were laid before the States-general on Oct. 1st. Their substance is a declaration of peace and friendship between the two countries, and a renewal and confirmation of all the articles of the treaty of amity concluded between them in the year 1757; together with an agreement for the reception at Algiers of a Dutch consul, upon precisely the same footing and with the same privileges with the British consul.

Previously to the Algerine expedition, there had been concluded between the kingdoms of the Netherlands and Spain a defensive treaty, the object of which was to protect from piracy the commerce of the powers who were parties to it.

The union of the Dutch and Flemish provinces under one government, occasioned a difficulty respecting commercial regulation, arising from their different interests and policy in that respect. From the era of the independence of the Seven Provinces, the found-

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dation of their prosperity was laid in extensive foreign commerce; and in order to render their unproductive country the receptacle and mart of commodities from all parts of the world, the greatest facilities were given to importation, while domestic products were no further regarded than as they supplied the immediate wants of a trading and maritime population. The Belgian provinces, on the other hand, had long attained to great wealth and distinction to their manufactures, which they exported largely to all the neighbouring countries; and when the mercantile superiority of Holland had reduced to insignificance the foreign traffic of the Flemings, they still exercised to advantage their industry and ingenuity in the fabrics of their looms, and other products of art. In process of time they encountered rivalry in these branches, which greatly reduced them in the scale of general wealth and population; yet manufactures were still subsisting in their principal towns, which, if encouraged, might find employment for a proportion of their remaining inhabitants. They were, however, unable to support a competition with British goods of a similar kind: and when the inundation from the warehouses of England began to overflow the continent, the shops and factories of the Low-countries were shut up or deserted. Loud complaints of the ruinous consequences echoed through the Belgic provinces, and produced various petitions for redress to the legislative body. The English name and character even suffered under the irritation excited by severe losses: its commercial spirit was pronounced exclusive and insatiable; and at Ghent the popular indignation was vented in a public bonfire of British manufactures.

The government took these calamities and discontents under its serious consideration; and on September 3rd, Mr. Wickers, director-general of convoys and licenses, presented to the second chamber of the states, on the part of the King, the plan of a law and tariff, by which the levying of duties on the import, export, and transit of all wares and merchandize in the kingdom, might in future be regulated on an equitable and uniform footing. After an introductory speech by the director, respecting trade in general, and the modes in which it may be favoured by the interference of government, the principles and grounds of the proposed law were laid before the assembly; and as the matter of this exposure appears to us, both on account of its reasonings, and the future commercial prospects it affords, well worthy the attention of our readers, we shall insert it at length.

On these principles it is proposed:

1. That all the objects of great branches of commerce be very moderately charged, on import, export, and transit.

2. That very small duties be laid on the import of all raw materials used in our native manufactures.

3. That upon the import of all foreign manufactured goods which can come into competition with home fabrics, such high duties should

should be levied as may be sufficient to favour the sale of our own productions; but so as that foreign commerce may be as little as possible obstructed.

4. That the export of all articles of internal industry should, as much as is practicable, be favoured and free.

Articles of foreign manufacture must in this way of course become dearer to the consumer. But it should be recollected, that a revenue will thus be raised, which must otherwise have been levied in some more oppressive mode; and that the destruction of our internal manufacturing establishments, would, too probably, be the result of a free and unimpeded import of foreign goods. The foreign manufacturer would then be able to dictate his own prices, and render the domestic merchant and consumer wholly dependent upon him. Besides, would not the value of our domestic raw materials be in great part lost by the fall of our manufactures; or, if the foreign manufacturer purchased them of us, would it not be with a view to send them back to us in the wrought state; thus compelling us to pay the price of the manufacture?

In fine, what would be the result, after the fall of our internal fabrics, when wars arising should render our foreign supply of goods difficult or impossible?

In fact, if we take counsel from the experience of other nations on this head, if we look into the recent laws and tariffs of commercial and manufacturing nations in Europe, and even in America, we may thence derive the lesson, that they, in order to favour internal industry, tax heavily foreign, and, therefore, our manufactures, on import, or in some cases prohibit them; that they in all possible ways favour the export of their own manufactures, in order to furnish the foreign consumer with them.

It, thus, Gentlemen, requires no further proof that our internal manufactures, which have reached such a measure of perfection, cannot remain in that state, unless care be taken that foreign manufactures be charged with such a duty as may proportion their price to the consumer, to that of own products,—a price which, in consequence of the burdens and taxes here bearing on the manufacturer and workman, cannot be diminished.

Our hatters, our glass-makers, our tanners, our flax, cotton, and wool spinners and weavers, our manufacturers of arms and iron-smelters, with many others, must thus be supported by laws, and maintained in their present state. And this, the rather, because no choice remains for us to act on certain theoretic principles, but in conformity to the actual subsistence of so many valuable establishments, whose permanence can be exposed to no one moment of interruption, to not one day of discontinued protection, without endangering their fall, the discharge of industrious workmen, and establishing the triumph of our enterprising neighbours.

It is not, however, meant that the protection and favour afforded to our domestic productions, should cramp and circumscribe our extensive and beneficial commerce.

merce. To protect this, the proposed law permits the transit of all goods and merchandise free of import and export duties, with the payment alone of a moderate duty for such transit over our territory. With this view it is proposed, that in every town where any extensive commerce is carried on, an entrepôt should be established, where, for a very moderate duty, goods should be placed under the inspection and care of the administration of convoys and licenses."

The session of the States-general, held in turn at Brussels, opened on October 21st, with a speech from the throne. It touched upon various topics relative to the state of the country, one of which was a meditated exchange of small portions of territory on the Prussian frontier, with equivalent portions belonging to that power, for mutual convenience. The most interesting topic was that of the finances, concerning which his Majesty spoke in the following terms: "When the view of the receipts and the expenses of the public treasury shall be communicated to the States-general, your High Mightinesses will see, I hope, with satisfaction, the considerable reduction which conformably to your wish and mine, has been effected in the charges of the general administration. In consequence, no augmentation of the existing means, no creation of extraordinary resources, will be necessary to cover them. At the same time, the regularity and the facility of the collection of the revenues in almost all the provinces demonstrate the salutary influence which the liberty of commerce, and of every species of industry, has already had on the situation of the inhabitants. But neither this circumstance, nor any of the facts from which it is permitted to presume the still increasing solidity of the public credit, will make me forget the necessity of further economy, and the duty imposed on me, not to require from my subjects any sacrifices, but such as are strictly indispensable to maintain the honour and safety of the state."

On rising, after the delivery of his speech, the King was saluted by the repeated acclamations of the whole assembly; and there is reason to suppose, that no sovereign in Europe has better succeeded in acquiring the general confidence of his people in the sincerity of his declarations of regarding their interests as exclusively his own.

A treaty was laid before the States concluded between the King of the Netherlands and the Prince Regent of Great Britain and Hanover, the purpose of which was to abolish the tax called the Droit d'Aubaine, and the imposts named Gabelle d'Heredité and Redevance d'Emigration, when an inheritance passes from the States of the King of the Netherlands to the dominions of Hanover, and reciprocally: which arrangement is extended, not only to the duties and imposts which come into the public treasury, but to those levied on account of provinces, towns, corporations, and other public bodies.

The defence of the Netherlands against any future attack from a powerful neighbour, could not but

but be a momentous concern; and the king sanctioned the measures proposed by the war-department for completing the fortifications commenced on several points of the frontiers, in which labour from 10 to 12,000 workmen were to be employed during the winter season. At the same time a perfect coalesence between the northern and southern provinces of the kingdom was effected by the abolition of the whole line of custom-houses between them.

The failure of the harvest, and consequent scarcity of the necessaries of life, prevalent in the Netherlands as in so many other parts of Europe, occasioned a clashing of interests in different portions of the kingdom, which was the cause of warm debate in the assembly of the states. Holland, which had been accustomed to derive its chief subsistence from foreign commerce, and had thereby become a great mart of corn as an article of free importation and exportation, was unwilling to acquiesce in those restrictions on the corn trade which some of the Belgic provinces, reduced to great necessity, represented as essential to preserve them from famine. After much consideration, his Majesty, on December 20th, proposed to the legislative body a law on the subject in the following terms:

"Having taken into consideration that the absolute prohibition of the exportation of corn must be considered in this kingdom as a measure liable to very great inconveniences, as it might have the effect of interrupting the ordinary course of the trade in corn, and suspend or lessen the importation:

"That, however, a partial prohibition may be attended with salutary consequences for the inhabitants of some provinces, and particularly of those which, by their situation, and by the prohibitory laws of the neighbouring states, have not to expect any direct supply of foreign corn: For these reasons, by the advice of our Council of State, and in conjunction with the States-General, we have ordained, as we ordain by these presents:

"Art. 1. It is forbidden to export wheat, rye, barley, oats, or meal of any kind whatsoever, by the land frontier of the kingdom, to countries whence it is not permitted to export those articles to the Netherlands.

"Art. 2. We reserve to ourself to extend the said prohibition to other articles of food, and to revoke it entirely, or in part, as circumstances shall require.

"Art. 3. The corn, and other articles of food, included in the above prohibition, or in that of the 20th of Nov. 1816, the exportation of which shall notwithstanding be attempted directly or indirectly, shall be confiscated, and the trespassers condemned, besides, to pay a fine of one thousand florins.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER XII.

Spain.—Weakness and Fluctuations of the Government.—Character of the King.—Change of Ministry.—Matrimonial Connections between the Courts of Spain and Portugal.—Conspiracy at Madrid.—Decree respecting Religious Orders.—Property of Jesuits Restored.—Prisoners at Ceuta removed.—Royal Nuptials.—General Pardon, with great Exceptions.—Portugal: its Commerce flourishing.—Brazil declared a Kingdom.—Naples.—Treaty with the Piratical States.—Sicilian Papers excluded from Naples.—Transactions with the United States of America.—Decree respecting the Political Relations between the Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily.—Rome insulted by Pirates and Banditti.—Torture forbidden in the Inquisition.—Security declared to Purchasers of National Property.—Confiscation no longer permitted to the Profit of the Inquisition.—Negotiations of the Church of Rome with France.—Venice.

THE beginning of the year afforded a melancholy view of the state of the kingdom of *Spain*, which seems to have been freed from internal war and the shackles of foreign dominion, only to be re-delivered to that system of weak and arbitrary government, under which it has so long been declining in the scale of Europe. In the capital and the principal cities, the spirit of freedom was at this time so far subjugated, that the discontents which subsisted, were buried in secrecy; but in the northern and frontier provinces, parties of guerillas were roaming uncontrolled, many of them composed of the dispersed insurgents under Porlier, and of soldiers become deserters for want of pay. The public finances were in a wretched situation, and the measures of administration were perpetually changing. This fluctuation may in great part be ascribed to the personal character of the monarch, distinguished by restless activity, and impatience of all opposition to his will. It is said of him, that "He sees every thing, decides every thing, and watches over all the parts of the administration. Supreme master, his dispositions experience no delay; his wishes are instantly executed. This explains the rapidity of events at court." One of these, which excited much surprise at Madrid, on the 21st of January, was a total change in the ministry. The principal minister, Cevallos, was, however, announced in a Gazette extraordinary of the 26th, as restored to all his functions, his Majesty signing with his own hand the following declaration: "Considering as unfounded the motives which induced me to order your discharge from the office of my first secretary of state, and of the

cabinet: and being highly satisfied with the zeal, exactitude, and affection with which, in the cruelest times you have served myself and the state, I re-instate you in the use and exercise of your offices, of which you will immediately take charge." From the same royal decree, it may be learned that the King had been alarmed by reports of public discontents; for the extraordinary commissions for the trial of state offenders are abolished, and they are remitted to the ordinary tribunals, and the use of the party appellations of *liberales* and *serviles* is forbidden. The other dismissed ministers were not restored, but other emoluments and honours were conferred upon them. Such, however, was the mutability of the royal councils, that the abolition of the commissions was soon after revoked.

In February a royal decree was made public, informing the royal council, that the King, in order to strengthen the bonds of relationship between the families of Spain and Portugal, had treated with the Prince of Brazil for an union between himself and the second daughter of the Prince, his own niece, the Infanta Maria Isabel Francisca; and another union between the Infant of Spain Don Carlos, and the third daughter of the same Prince, the Infanta Maria Francisca de Asis; and that full powers had been given for concluding these matrimonial contracts. The Duke of Infantado, president of the council of Castile, was nominated to go in state to Cadiz, for the purpose of receiving these Princesses on their landing from Brazil. Meanwhile, there being a great deficiency of money, expedients were resorted to for replenishing the treasury, one of which was, that it should be open for receipt, but shut for payment.

About this time a conspiracy was detected at Madrid, the object of which is reported to have been the destruction of the king and his brothers. It had for some time been remarked, that an unusual number of discharged guerilla officers without pay had resorted to the capital, and suspicions were thence excited, which at length produced the discovery of a plot. Many persons were in consequence arrested, among whom were names well known in the history of the late war; and they were examined *by torture*. General O'Donoghue, who was one of the apprehended, was afterwards discharged. The conspiracy, of which nothing was made known by authority, appears to have been suppressed without any public commotion.

In July, the King issued a long decree, in which, after lamenting the corruption of morals and doctrine effected in Spain by the late war, he announced his intention of employing in future the religious orders in the education of youth, and mentioned that he had obtained permission from the Pope, that some of the nuns should be abstracted from their devotional exercises in convents, and engaged in the education of females. That the re-establishment of the company of Jesus might be effected as speedily as possible, he declared his sovereign will, that all the houses, colleges,

colleges, funds and rents, of which it had been deprived at the suppression, and which still exist, should be restored to it.

The rigors of despotic police were in the meantime exercising throughout the kingdom, seizures being made, it is said, in every town, and even every village, of all persons meeting in the street at a certain hour. A measure put in practice with respect to the patriots of the late Cortes confined at Ceuta, struck terror among all the friends of freedom. On the 19th of July, they were taken out of their beds at the dead of night, carried on board a xebec under a strong escort of soldiers, loaded with irons, and conveyed no one knew whither.

On Sept. 28th, the new Queen arrived in Madrid, when the royal nuptials were consummated, with those of the King's brother and the Queen's sister. On this occasion his Majesty "wishing to signalize the happy day by a mark of his royal mercy," published a "general pardon to all delinquents capable of receiving it," which description excluded the following crimes: lese-majesty: divine and human treason; homicide of priests; blasphemy; fabricating false money; exporting prohibited articles; resistance to justice, and malversation of the royal powers; with some others. Hence it appears, that a large scope was still left for the indulgence of royal vengeance against the class of patriots and reformers. It must, however, be admitted, that an established government cannot be blamed for taking precautionary measures for protecting itself, and preserving the general tranquillity.

The important and still wholly unsettled affairs of Spanish America, will be brought under consideration when the events of that quarter of the world claim our attention.

Portugal, governed by a regency during the residence of its sovereign in Brazil, is reported to be flourishing in commerce, partly at the expense of the rest of the peninsula. Several rich mercantile houses from Malaga and Cadiz have established themselves in this kingdom, the more liberal spirit of which has favoured the settlement of foreigners. It is even affirmed, that religious toleration has extended so far as to have allowed the German merchants to open a Protestant place of worship in Lisbon, notwithstanding the opposition of the clergy. The trade with both Indies was so much extended, that in the year 1815, 490 vessels laden with European produce, sailed for South America alone, bringing back a very valuable importation.

The additional importance attached to the Transatlantic colonies since they were personally known to the sovereign was manifested by a decree published at Rio-de-Janeiro, in December 1815. The Prince Regent of Portugal (as was then his title) after alluding to the vast extent of his dominions in America, and the abundance and variety of the elements of riches which they contain, remarks the advantages which would result to his subjects from a perfect union of interests between his territories in Europe and in Brazil. He therefore declares from the present time, the State of Brazil raised to

the dignity and denomination of a kingdom; and orders, that in future the kingdoms of Portugal, the two Algarves, and Brazil, shall form one sole kingdom, under the title of *United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and the Two Algarves*. The transactions in that part of the world will hereafter be mentioned.

The *kingdom of Naples*, was visited at the beginning of the year with a pestilential disease, (apparently the true plague) which broke out at Noia, on its eastern coast, said to have been brought by infection from a Turkish ship. As soon as it was discovered, a strict cordon was drawn round the place by the Austrian troops, which appear to have this weak monarchy still under guard, whereby it was prevented from spreading; and after committing considerable ravages, it was finally extinguished.

The situation and the weakness of this kingdom, having exposed it to the depredations of the piratical states of Barbary, Lord Exmouth, as the British naval commander in the Mediterranean, undertook in the spring to mediate a peace for the King with the Dey of Algiers, which at that time could not be effected without an agreement for paying a large sum for the liberation of the Neapolitan slaves, the discharge of which the admiral was obliged to urge with some importunity. When, however, the noble commander had reduced the barbarian to his own terms, he made the restoration of all the ransom paid by Naples one of the conditions of peace.

Although the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily were now reunited under the same crown, their constitutions remained different, and the limited government of the latter, in which a degree of freedom of the press was established, could not but be regarded with jealousy by a Neapolitan court. The King therefore prohibited the introduction of the Sicilian journals into his continental territories.

A signal proof of the little respect inspired by the government of Naples was exhibited by the arrival, in the beginning of August, of an American squadron under Commodore Chauncey, off the city of Naples, having on board Mr. Pinckney, whose purpose was to demand a large sum of money, being the amount of American property confiscated in the reign of Murat. This measure, which had the appearance of intimidation, excited great alarm in Naples, almost all the ships of the Royal Navy having been disarmed: the other means for the defence of the port, however, were not neglected; and the Austrian general Nugent accepted the command of the Neapolitan army. The marquis Circello, minister for foreign affairs, delivered a note to each of the foreign ministers relative to the American claims, and couriers were sent to engage the protection of different courts. The negociation of Mr. Pinckney was protracted, and took a more moderate tone; and part of the American squadron left the bay of Naples for Messina.

In the month of October, it is announced from Naples, that Mr. Pinckney had taken his leave of the

the King, and that it was believed all differences with the United States were terminated. It was thought that a treaty had been proposed between the two countries, and advantages had been guaranteed to the Americans in the ports of Sicily.

On December 12th, was published by the king of Naples, a decree for the purpose of confirming the privileges granted to the Sicilians, and reconciling their inviolability with the unity of the political institutions of the United Kingdom. By its articles, all civil and ecclesiastical employments in Sicily are to be conferred exclusively on the Sicilians, as, on the other hand, they can form no claim to the same employments in the other dominions of the crown. The great dignities of the United Kingdom are to be shared by them, in proportion to the population of the island, which is reckoned at a quarter of that of all the subjects. Offices in the army, navy, and household, are to be conferred without any distinction of the part of which the persons are natives. The government of the whole kingdom is always to reside with the person of the King; a governor of the royal family, or some other person of distinction, being appointed to preside over the portion lying on that side of the straits opposite to the royal residence. The lawsuits in each part are to be determined in the last resort by their own tribunals. Feudal rights are to be abolished on each side of the straits. The permanent expences of the state are to be regulated every year by a partition, but in Sicily, they can never exceed th sum fixed by its parliament in 1803, without the consent of the parliament. From the quota is to be deducted not less than a particular sum mentioned, for the payment of the debt bearing no interest, and of the arrears of interest, till the entire extinction of both, after which, the same sum is to be a sinking fund for paying the Sicilian debt. Until the general system of civil and judicial administration of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies is promulgated, all its branches are to remain on their present footing.

Italy. The general weakness of the Italian governments at the present period, would necessarily become conspicuous in a state so ill constituted as the secular dominion of the *Roman See;* and its incapacity to preserve itself from piratical insults, and from the outrages of banditti, is among the first intelligence transmitted from the ancient capital of Europe. In February, whilst a convoy of vessels was proceeding down the Tiber to Civita Vecchia, and another was about to sail from this port up the river, a large Tunisian xebeck made its appearance, which, putting out two boats, gave a general chace. The vessels all dispersed, and some of them sought protection under the guns of a small tower on the coast. The pirates boldly approached, notwithstanding the fire, and took possession of two vessels, which, however, they afterward found it expedient to relinquish. On the 13th, two piratical vessels appeared off Fiumara, and made captures; and it

it is asserted from Civita Vecchia, that pirates are daily in sight, by whom the navigation is wholly intercepted. In fact, the finances of the Pope are so much disordered, that he cannot maintain a sufficient force on the coast, or in the interior, to protect his subjects. At Rome itself, daring robberies are said to be committed in the most frequented streets; and the military tribunal at Frusinone being dissolved, and the moveable columns of soldiers called in, the banditti are again making their appearance, though their expulsion had been proclaimed by the distribution of honorary crosses, with the inscription "Latronibus fugatis, securitas restituta."

As an ecclesiastic, his Holiness did himself honour by a decree relative to the form in inquisitorial proceedings, in which the application of torture is forbidden. This determination was communicated by the Cardinal secretary of state to the ministers of Spain and Portugal.

The same Cardinal on May 4th, published a declaration in the name of the Pope, that having been informed, that some ecclesiastical courts had presumed to print regulations in opposition to those which he directed in his edict of July 1812, relative to the acquisitions made under the late government, of property termed national, whereby alarms were spread among the purchasers, and fears as to the security of the purchases themselves, his Holiness orders it to be made known, that the said papers have been printed without his knowledge, that he highly disapproves of them, that the above edict is still in full force, and that he guarantees peaceable possession to the purchasers. This is a circumstance worthy of observation, as indicating the unwearied efforts of the Roman Catholic clergy, to recover all of which they had been deprived in the late changes of the time, and the timidity of the head of their church, relative to any measure which might involve him in contests with the secular authority.

An additional proof of the more humanized spirit of the religion of Rome, was given in the beginning of August, by an edict of the Pope, ordaining that confiscation shall no longer take place to the profit of the Holy Office of the Inquisition in matters concerning the faith. This process had been already abolished in the papal territories, and the present determination was the result of the liberal ideas of Count Funchal, the minister of Portugal, who was desirous of introducing the same reform into that kingdom and Spain.

The following article of intelligence from Rome, dated at the close of September, if it may be depended upon, affords an interesting view of the present state of the papal authority in some of the countries, acknowledging the supremacy of the Roman church.

"The news from Germany is very afflicting. It appears now exceedingly difficult, to say nothing worse, to enter into negociations with several governments. We have temporized too much. The Princes, seeing their subjects without first pastors, have established them by their own authority, and in fact the church of Germany appears to be completely

pletely abandoned. It is only with time, patience, and great circumspection, that we can recover what we have lost. If any thing could console us, it is the conclusion of the negociations with France. That business is no longer a mystery. His Holiness made known in the Consistory of the 23rd, the happy results of the policy of the church of Rome in that delicate and important affair. This much is said to be certain—The Concordat concluded under the Government of the Usurper is annulled, and things are replaced on the footing of the *statu quo* established by the Concordat between Leo X. and Francis I, with some modifications. The affair has been discussed directly between the two sovereigns, by autograph letters. Secrecy has prevailed throughout the progress of the negociation, and nothing was allowed to transpire to the public until all was finished."

In the other parts of Italy, no public events have occurred during the present year, which require historical notice. States formerly independent, having in the late general settlement of Europe been portioned off among greater powers, of whose dominions they are rendered mere appendages, have lost all political existence, and can only participate in the movements of greater machines. Complaints of conscious debility have been occasionally heard; and an account transmitted from Venice, of the depredations practised in the Adriatic by Albanian pirates, was accompanied with an indignant reflection on the powerlessness of Italy to guard her own seas, which office was delegated to the marine of England, by which it was imperfectly executed.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER XIII.

Germany.—Slow Progress in Political Alteration.—Hanover, Annexation of East Friseland, and Cession of Lauenburg.—Order of Guelph.—Assembly of States.—Prussia.—Discussions relative to Representative Government.—Restrictions on the Press.—Electorate of Hesse.—Continuance of Differences between the King and the States of Wurtemberg.—Death of the former, and Acts of his Successor.—Austria, Financial Plan.—Death of the Empress, and Marriage of another.—Germanic Diet.—Constitution of Weimar.—Switzerland.—Diet.—Law in Friburg.

IN the great and enlightened country of *Germany*, the progress towards settling the political constitution of its different states during the present year, has been much less than was generally expected. Whether this tardiness was owing to the variety of opinions, prevalent among a people habituated to discussion, and prone to theorize, or to a reluctance in the governing powers to admit the governed to a share in their authority, is a matter of conjecture rather than of proof; but there is reason to suppose, that both these circumstances have co-operated in throwing difficulties in the way of bringing to a termination the process of forming new constitutions. Meantime the public tranquillity seems not to have suffered from this indeterminate condition of things; such disputes as have arisen, having been chiefly conducted in the quiet mode of lettered argumentation.

Of the occurrences in the different states, those in the new kingdom of *Hanover* take the precedence in point of time.

In December, 1815, were published by the authority of the Prince Regent, the letters patent on taking possession for the crown of Hanover of East Friseland and the land of Harlingen. This appropriation is declared to be in consequence of a cession from the King of Prussia confirmed by the powers at the congress of Vienna; and the states of the country are required to transfer their allegiance to their new sovereign, with assurance of constant attention to their welfare, and protection in their rights.

As a kind of indemnity for this accession, that portion of the Duchy of Saxe Lauenburg which lies on the right side of the Elbe was ceded by Hanover, in July, to the king of Prussia, to be afterwards conveyed to the king of Denmark, as part of the compensation adjudged to that Sovereign for his cession of Pomerania to Prussia.

The

The Prince Regent decorated the kingdom of Hanover with an order of knighthood, entitled, that of The Guelphs, with the same gradations of honour as those of the Bath. The insignia of Grand Cross of the Order were sent to the Brunswick princes, and to the reigning prince of Lippe Buckeburg.

In January, the assembly of the States recommenced its sittings, and employed itself in preparing a new system of taxation. In the same month was announced the dissolution by the Prince Regent of the special commission, created in the preceding April, for superintending the internal security of the kingdom against all suspicious persons, whether natives or foreigners

A second meeting of the States took place in autumn. In the beginning of November, was officially declared the appointment of the Duke of Cambridge to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Hanover.

Nothing further of consequence is reported from this kingdom, which seems to be enjoying the blessings of a well-administered government.

No state in Germany appears so much to have excited the interest of politicians as that of *Prussia*. At the very commencement of the year, general attention was fixed upon the progress in forming that *representative constitution* which was announced in the royal ordinance of May 22nd, 1815. The question first standing for discussion related to the establishment of a chamber of peers, which encountered many difficulties, in consequence of the comparative indigence into which the order of noblesse had fallen, especially within the last ten years. The public canvassing of this and the other important topics connected with the business under consideration, could scarcely be agreeable to a government habituated to treat political measures as state secrets; and we accordingly find, that on the 3rd of January, his Prussian Majesty issued a cabinet order for the suppression of a paper much read as a political journal, the "Rhenish Mercury." Counsellor Sack, president of the Prussian provinces on the Rhine, wrote to the superior officers of his government, acquainting them with this order; and also mentioning, that the King was occupied with framing a law concerning the freedom of the press, which, for the future, would reconcile the jarring claims of public opinion and the welfare of the state. In the meantime, the president desires, that the censors in their respective districts would redouble their vigilance in examining all gazettes and political journals; so that no passages might appear in which injurious attacks were made upon any foreign government, or incompetent criticisms on the transactions of their own. As there is no test more certain of the disposition of governments to favour public liberty, than the degree of their indulgence to the freedom of the press, an inference may be drawn from the fact above recited, of the ideas entertained by the Prussian court of those rights of the people which may be admitted under a monarchy.

Nothing more of a public nature

ture has been communicated from Berlin; we only learn, that the new constitution remained unsettled at the end of the year, but that a promise has been given by his Majesty, that it shall make its appearance early in the ensuing year.

A remarkable example of that spirit of sound sense and plain dealing, which is probably now making a steady progress through Germany, appeared in March, in a memorial presented to the assembled States of the Electorate of Hesse, from the districts on the river Diemel, and signed by a hundred of their chief magistrates. Its translation runs thus:

"As our gracious Sovereign has again called the States together, to deliberate on the distresses of the country, and, if possible, to relieve them, we take the liberty urgently to lay before our Deputies chosen for the present Assembly, the following desire:—The taxes which we have to pay are intolerably heavy. The French times were bad; but the present, if all the money paid is reckoned together, are still worse; and were it not for our own dear Elector, who is a Hessian as well as ourselves, the country would not have been silent so long: for the money is demanded without intermission, and yet there is no trade, no business; and when the money is once out of our hands, it never comes back any more. We know that we are bound to give what is necessary for the support of the State, and we will do it with pleasure as long as it is possible; but the misfortune is, that we do not know how much the country properly requires. However, as our most gracious Prince has called his States together, to consult with them on the economy (the German word means *the housekeeping*) of the country, it is to be hoped, that every body will learn what is necessary, and what is too much. We hoped that this would be done last year; but as it was not, and as our burthens have since become still greater, we beg our Deputies, 1st, To ascertain what part of the large outstanding sums of money, which they say the country of Hesse demands, belongs to the country, and what part of the public property, which we already have, belongs to the country, and what to the Prince. When this is ascertained, we beg them to examine, 2nd, Whither (that is, into what coffers) the large sums of money flow, which we have to pay annually, and for what purposes it is employed. And then, 3rdly, To seek for ways and means by which the existing taxes may be diminished, and placed on a more moderate footing. And that this mild, reasonable rate of taxation may not be altered arbitrarily, we beg our deputies, 4thly, To provide that an established constitution may be given to the country, so that, without the consent of the States nothing may be demanded or imposed, because it is just and reasonable, that he who is to give, be asked how much he can give. These are our wishes, our necessary desire. We should not have spoken, if it had been to be borne; but it is too bad, and it grieves us that our good Prince loses the love of the people in the country, because

cause he does not forbid evil counsellors to approach him; therefore we beg our deputies to speak the truth openly, and not to dissemble: for we Hessians mean it honestly both with our Prince and our country, and wish that the ancient order in the country, and the ancient love to the Prince, may return. Then we shall all be helped!"

The differences between the King and the States of Wurtemberg, which occupied a considerable place in the political transactions of Germany in the last year, were renewed early in the present, with unabated contention. In April, was published a rescript of the King's ministry to the Assembly of the States, on an address of the latter in January, relative to the tax-executions (as they are named) issued with his Majesty's approbation. It consists of detailed reasonings concerning the obligations of pays ing the taxes imposed, in which a statement is given of the reductions made in the expences of the state, a large proportion of which is in the military establishment. The paper concludes with an admonition, that as long as the present *provisional* state of things continues, the assembly can only be regarded as a body convoked to deliberate upon a constitution, and that it has no claim to co-operate as states of the kingdom, which can only be conferred by a future constitution.

On April 20th there was published at Stuttgard, a royal monition, which is an important document respecting the liberties of Germany. The King, it is affirmed, has received clear proofs, that several of the Princes and Counts, formerly states of the empire, and now his subjects, have not only entered into an union among themselves, and with other formerly immediate states of the empire, but have applied to foreign courts, and attempted to procure their interference in determining their political relations to the state; they are therefore reminded that such conduct can be regarded in no other light than as a crime against the state, to be punished with the utmost severity of the law; and besides the legal proceedings to which they will expose themselves by future criminality, they are threatened with the immediate sequestration of all estates belonging to them in his Majesty's dominions. This notification appears to have been sent individually by the minister of the home department in the persons concerned.

The States of Wurtemberg, persisting in their resolution of regarding themselves as partakers of the national authority, presented to the King, on June 12th, a protest against the levying of taxes by the Crown, without the joint consent of the States. This measure produced on the part of the King, a rescript, in which he declared, that he should be justified in dissolving an assembly which indulged itself in language contrary to all principles of order; but that not to disappoint the expectations of his people respecting a constitution, he refrains from taking such a step. He however, positively assures the states, that he will, in future, attend

tend to no representation which shall not relate to the business of the constitution.

The small effect produced by this declaration, appeared by three addresses successively presented to the King, one of which was a remonstrance against an extraordinary levy of 900 men, ordered without any plausible reason, and of which no official notice had been given to the States.

This dissension between prince and people was continued without the prospect of an amicable termination, when it was concluded by the death of the King of Wurtemberg on the 30th of October. This sovereign was born in 1754, and married for his first wife, a princess of Wolfenbuttle, by whom he has left three children. His second wife was a daughter of the King of England, who had no issue. He was raised to the regal dignity by Buonaparte, in the beginning of 1806, which honour he purchased by large contingents for his patron's expeditions, and by the marriage of his daughter to Jerome Buonaparte, and of his eldest son to a princess of Bavaria, which last nuptials, however, were not consummated. His disorder is said to have been an apoplectic seizure, resulting from a very gross habit of body. In character he was impetuous and arbitrary; but a lover of justice and versed in several branches of knowledge. His successor, now of the age of 35, greatly distinguished himself in the two last campaigns against the French, and has been generally regarded as liberal in his political sentiments. He has married the Duchess of Oldenburg, sister to the Emperor Alexander.

Shortly after his accession, his Majesty received an address from the assembly of the States, expressed in terms of profoun respect and attachment. Alluding to the expectation entertained by his subjects of future happiness under his sceptre, they say, "To your Majesty the country owes the first step towards a return to its rights, namely, the recognition of the fundamental laws of the country, which his late Majesty, according to his own declaration, made, after having previously consulted with your Majesty." In his answer, the King speaks of his conviction, that the object on which his people and himself place their highest happiness, can only be obtained by a representative constitution, adapted to all their various relations. The States were prorogued to the following January.

The first accounts of the new reign relate to the system of reform in the expenditure, which the King is bringing to effect in every part of the administration. The reductions in the army comprise those corps which are particularly devoted to the purposes of regal state, the Royal Horse Guards, and the Hulan Body Guards. A number of saddle and carriage horses in the King's stables were also brought to sale; and all the employments at court were newly organized, with great savings. Another indication of a favourable change in the sovereign authority was given by the liberation of state prisoners confined in the castle of Asperg. It may be hoped that the succeeding

ing year will afford in Wurtemberg the example of a king and people co-operating with harmony in establishing a form of government equally conducive to the maintenance of private liberty and public security.

The court of *Vienna* was thrown into mourning in April by the death, at Verona, of the second wife of the Emperor Francis, after a lingering illness. She was born at Milan, and was the daughter of the late Archduke Ferdinand, and the Archduchess Beatrice of Este. She bore a high character for the performance of her public and private duties.

The finances of Austria having long been in a very embarrassed state, there were issued at Vienna in the beginning of June, four imperial patents, by which a new system for supporting the public credit was established. By the first of these enactments it is declared, that in future no paper money having a forced value and circulation shall be created, nor shall any increase take place in the amount of what is already in circulation; and if extraordinary circumstances should require expenses beyond the ordinary resources of the State, measures should be taken to cover them by new expedients, without having recourse to forced paper money. The second related to the erection of a national bank, which was the principal engine for converting the existing paper money into a security of a different kind. By the third, certain revenues of the State are indicated, which are to be paid exclusively in bank notes, or, for smaller sums, in what is termed *convention money;* and the fourth provides for maintaining the value of the small copper coin received as convention money.

The idea of the Austrian finances afforded by this scheme, is by no means encouraging; and before the end of the year, government found it necessary to publish, that it was impossible, in the present distressing circumstances of the State, to repeal, for 1817, the imposts which were laid in the preceding year.

It was not long before the Emperor made a proposal for supplying the vacancy in the imperial bed from the royal family of Bavaria, which was accepted, and the Princess (the same who had before been contracted to a Prince of Wurtemberg) was conducted to Vienna in November. At the request of the bride, it is said, the festivities ordered on occasion of the nuptials, were countermanded in consequence of the distresses of the people. This new alliance may contribute to strengthen the amity between two sovereign houses which have been habitually hostile to each other.

At the opening of the Germanic Diet at Frankfort in this year, a speech was delivered by the Austrian minister as its president, which contains matter worthy of observation. After dwelling some time upon a general character of the German nation, and a historical sketch of its principal political epochs from the time of Rodolph of Hapsburg, to the recovery of its independence in the year 1815, and its new union in the league constituting the Diet of Frankfort, he said, "Germany is not destined

to

to form one dominant power; but as little is it wished, that its union should be a mere political league of defence. Germany is summoned to form a league of states, securing the nationality of the whole. It will be our duty to hold sacred this twofold object; respect for the various races of people, and various governments of Germany, and equal respect for the great uniting league which excites and supports our nationality." The president, in conclusion, took notice of the relation to the Diet, of that court, the head of which once wore the imperial crown. It is solemnly declared, (he said) by the express order of the Emperor, my master, that his Majesty considers himself as in all respects an equal member of the league; that he recognizes in the conferred presidency of the Diet no real political privilege, but merely respects in it the honourable distinction of being a conductor of its transactions." Such is the principle of equality fundamental to the new Germanic Diet. What will be its real influence on the internal affairs of the nation, time must prove.

An appeal to its authority on one important occasion has been made public, by an application to the Diet from the envoy of Saxe Weimar, submitting to it the new constitution of that state, and demanding for it the guaranty of the Germanic confederation. This occurrence was rendered interesting in Germany, as being calculated to sound the disposition of the several powers with respect to representative forms of government. The envoy stated in a memoir, that the object of the proposed guaranty was to secure to the different branches of the constitution the peaceable enjoyment of their stipulated rights, and he concluded with proposing, that the Weimar constitutional act should be deposited in the archives of the Diet. The envoys of Austria and Prussia complimented the Duke of Saxe Weimar on this proof of his patriotic sentiments; but said that they must apply for instructions to their respective courts.

The Netherland envoy for the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg held a different opinion. He said, the event was satisfactory, as serving for an example of the establishment of such a constitution without angry discussions or metaphysical parade, and on the simple principle of *suum cuique*; and he wished it might prove an additional motive with other princes and states to perform a similar duty. Though he might see with pleasure a great state exercise long deliberation on such a topic, he could wish that states of less extent should act with more celerity. He concluded a speech of some length with proposing a vote of thanks to the Duke of Saxe Weimar, and a resolution assuring his states and country of the guaranty of the German federation.

The conclusion was, that the Diet resolved, that the fundamental law of the constitution of Weimar should be deposited in its archives, but that before deciding on the question of guaranty, they must wait for the votes of Brunswick and Nassau.

The Diet paid a due respect to their national language by an unanimous

unanimous resolution, that in future all communications and petitions addressed to it should be in German. The immediate cause of this determination was the presenting to them a reclamation in French, from M. Latour Auvergne, on the subject of the Duchy of Bouillon.

Switzerland. At a sitting of the general Diet of the confederation, on July 15th, heavy complaints were made of the ruin brought upon the Swiss manufactures by the severity of the French government; which had imposed duties upon their entrance into France amounting to a prohibition, and had executed its ordinances with the utmost rigour. This treatment was considered as particularly hard, as practised towards a nation dovoted to France, and which lately, in its capitulations respecting troops for its service, had given unequivocal proofs of its attachment to the House of Bourbon. After several discussions on the subject, the whole was referred to the examination of a committee.

On the following day a brief from the Pope was read before the Diet, addressed to the governments of Switzerland, in which his Holiness claimed their intervention for the re-establishment of the Abbey of St. Gall. The deputies of that canton, and those of Lucerne, Basle, Appenzel, Zurich, and Geneva, spoke with great energy against this pretension, as being contrary to that act of the congress which assures an indemnity and honourable rank in life to the late Abbot of St. Gall, and to the constitution of the canton, guaranteed by the confederation. Eleven deputies rejected the Pope's demand; nine voted for the *referendum;* and two deputies reserved their votes; so that the decision was temporarily adjourned. The result is of importance, as affording a test of the influence of the Roman pontiff in the Catholic part of Switzerland.

The multifarious local constitutions in the Helvetic confederacy have offered an example of polical contrivance which in modern times is probably unique. It is thus stated in a communication from Lausanne.

The Government of Friburg has published a collection of the organic laws of its Constitution in German and French. The most important part of its contents is that which relates to the Tribunal of Censorship. This tribunal is composed of seven members, who have the singular title of *Secrets.* They must be of different families, and each must have completed forty years of age. This tribunal is to assemble as often as business may require, but regularly each year on the anniversary of the Battle of Morat. The duties of the *Secrets* are performed gratuitously. Their persons are inviolable, and those who offend against them are to be prosecuted criminally as disturbers of the public peace. Their functions embrace two principal objects—the maintenance of the laws, and the superintendence of morals. With respect to the first, the tribunal watches the administration of the Government. It takes care that the officers who compose the Government, do not overstep the bounds of their authority

thority, that neither public nor individual liberty be compromised, and that no ordinance in opposition with the law be put in execution. For this purpose the tribunal possesses the right of *veto*, to the exercise of which every authority is obliged to yield. With regard to morals, the tribunal watches the public and private conduct of the members of Government. It is also competent to call upon the members of the grand council to give an account of their conduct, to address suitable exhortations to them, to suspend them, and even to dismiss them, according to the nature of the offence. Finally, this tribunal examines and determines whether the members of the grand council, newly elected, have fulfilled the conditions of eligibility required of them by law.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER XIV.

Sweden and Norway.—Denmark.—Russia.—Ionian Islands.—Turkey.

AT the end of June, the Prince Royal of Sweden, with his son the Duke of Sudermania, arrived at Christiania to attend the close of the Norwegian Diet, or Storthing, which had been assembled a year before. The Prince Royal delivered a speech on the occasion in French, which was repeated in the Norwegian language by his son. It began with announcing general peace and confirmed amity with the nearest powers, those of Russia, Prussia, and England. Satisfaction was then expressed with the friendly confidence displayed by the Norwegians towards the Swedes, and the harmony subsisting between the King and the Diet, notwithstanding unfavourable predictions. "You have recently (he said) acquired the faculty of speaking your rights: you have discussed your interests and social prerogatives; and we must hope, that happy results will in future be the fruit of your labours." The Prince then touched upon the difficulties and hardships under which nature had destined Norway to labour, and the necessity of encountering them by industry and frugality; and hinted at some provisions against the sufferings of the indigent which remained to be put in practice.

In the reply of the Diet it is said, "The constitution which guarantees to us a legal liberty; the union of the Scandinavian peninsula under a wise government, which secures our political condition; the bases which we have endeavoured to lay of a part of our internal arrangements, and the measures which we may expect in future, when the national assemblies shall have acquired more experience; make us hope for the future happiness of Norway."

Prince Oscar, son of the Prince Royal, has been appointed Viceroy of Norway.

A new survey of the frontier between Sweden and Norway has been determined on for the ensuing year, to be divided into three divisions, each to be visited by a Norwegian and a Swedish officer. The whole line is estimated at between 7 and 800 English miles, a great part in mountainous and steril regions.

Active measures have been taken for meliorating the condition of Sweden, which, like every other kingdom in Europe, has been reduced to financial difficulties in consequence of the war. Its foreign debt has been partly paid and partly liquidated by the money received for Pomerania and Guadaloupe. Provincial committees have been employed in framing

plans for restricting luxury, by which the use of foreign articles will be much circumscribed. Their importation of late years has risen to the amount of twenty millions of rix dollars, whilst the exports have little exceeded nine millions; a drain absolutely ruinous to so poor a nation. Plans are also in agitation for enabling the national bank to pay off the paper money in specie, which, however, cannot be brought to effect without the sanction of the States, whence a new meeting of the Diet is expected. Of the military conscription, divided into five classes, the first class, amounting to 70,000 men, is to be called out, armed and exercised for annual service. In this number is not included the standing army of nearly 42,000 men, part of which are provincial regiments, raised and maintained by the landed proprietors.

A national bank for Norway has been established at Christiania.

Near the conclusion of the year, reports were spread of great disturbances prevailing among the peasantry of Norway, who were reduced to extreme distress by a dearth, which could not fail of pressing at this period with extraordinary severity, in a country almost always labouring under a degree of scarcity. The inhabitants of the interior are said to have been particularly exasperated against the mercantile population of the sea-ports, to whose interests they supposed themselves sacrificed.

Denmark. Respecting this kingdom, the most memorable circumstance of the year relates to the transactions between the united duchy of Sleswick and Holstein, and the crown. The permanent Assembly of Prelates and Knights of this duchy, published a collection of their most important acts, two of which are said to have produced an extraordinary sensation on the continent. In the first of these, a writ from the royal chancery of the duchy to the permanent committee of prelates, &c. mentions, that their petition of March 7th, and likewise their remonstrances concerning the future condition of the duchies, had been submitted to his Majesty by the chancery, which had thereupon been commissioned by his Majesty to make known to the committee, that the internal management of the duchy must continue, as it had been regulated by the royal resolution of the 6th of September in the last year, and that the King would hereafter determine more precisely the time for carrying into effect any other resolutions, touching the matter in question. This document was dated May 7th.

The committee reply, That the permanent committee had received with gratitude the assurances of a new constitution to be given them: but that they perceive with deep concern, that the period for the accomplishment of so desirable an object was left indefinite, and to depend upon the future will and decision and will of his Majesty. They feel the more regret on this account, as they have daily opportunities of witnessing the painful anxiety of all ranks on the subject. They also could not forbear to confess that, fully relying on the royal

royal word, they had been greatly disappointed at having to wait till a protracted period for the confirmation of their privileges. They found themselves grievously frustrated in their hopes by the indefinite line of his Majesty's conduct, which could not, as in other times, have been governed by pending political events.

This is another example of that reluctance in crowned heads, to admit any diminution of their own authority, which has so much retarded the expected progress in the formation of free constitutions for the European states.

Russia. An imperial Ukase was published on January 2d, at St. Petersburgh, which remarkably illustrates the system of religious toleration in the Russian empire, and at the same time exhibits the indelible character of the order of Jesuits. This society, after having been abolished by a papal bull, and expelled from all the Roman Catholic states, obtained an asylum in Russia, under the Empress Catherine II., and was permitted to engage in the education of youth, a task for which its members were regarded as peculiarly qualified. Proselytism being held as the highest of all duties by the church of Rome, it has always been pursued with peculiar zeal by the Jesuits, its most devoted satellites; and the emigrants of that order in Russia could not refrain from exercising the influence they had acquired in that country, in making converts, though the laws of Russia strictly prohibit every native, born and brought up in the established Greek religion, from changing it for any other. In the words of the ukase, "They have turned aside from our worship young people who had been intrusted to them, and some women of weak and inconsiderate minds, and have drawn them to their church." His Majesty's ideas of this conduct are thus expressed: "To induce a man to abjure his faith, the faith of his ancestors—to extinguish in him the love of those who profess the same worship—to render him a stranger to his country—to sow discord and animosity in families—to detach the brother from the brother, the son from the father, and the daughter from the mother—to excite divisions among the children of the same church,—Is that the will of God and of his divine Son Jesus Christ our Saviour?" The results of his deliberations are contained in the following articles: That the Catholic church in Russia be again established as it was in the reign of the Empress Catherine II., and till the year 1800; that all monks of the order of Jesuits be immediately banished from Petersburgh: that they be forbid to enter the two capitals. At the same time, that there might be no interruption in the Roman Catholic worship, the metropolitan of that church was ordered to replace the Jesuits by other priests then present until the arrival of other Catholic monks who had been sent for, for that purpose.

A note of the Russian chargé d'affaires at Hamburg to the senate of that city, stating the circumstances of the misconduct of the Jesuits, and the measures taken by the Emperor in conse-

quence mentions that they were sent back to Poloczk, where they were settled till the reign of the Emperor Paul.

A private account of this transaction communicated from Petersburgh, refers its origin to the influence of Prince Galitzin, the minister of public worship, who was greatly exasperated at the conversion to the Romish faith of his nephew, a youth educated at the Jesuits' academy. The general of the Jesuits was sent for by the minister on the occasion, and severely reprehended; and although the society employed all their caution to avoid giving farther umbrage to government, and determined to admit none but Catholics in future into their institution, they could not reconcile the Prince, who continually urged their expulsion from the capital. The restoration of their order by the Pope augmented the suspicions against them; the conversion of some ladies more inflamed the public mind; and on the return of the Emperor from his long absence, he was prevailed upon to issue the ukase above cited.

Alexander is generally regarded as the principal promoter of that remarkable convention or treaty between the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, signed first at Paris on September 26th, 1815, and published at Petersburgh in the beginning of 1816, which has borne the name of the sacred or Christian league. By its articles (see State Papers) the parties reciprocally bind themselves to consider each other as brethren united in the principles of Christianity, and resolved to act towards one another, and towards their subjects, according to the precepts of that holy religion. They promise, indeed, "on all occasions, and in all places, to lend each other aid and assistance;" but lest this obligation should give umbrage to other sovereigns, they declare their readiness to admit into their alliance all other powers who shall avow the same principles; and it will appear in the parliamentary history that the Emperor of Russia communicated to Lord Castlereagh the substance of the treaty before it was signed, in order to be transmitted to the Prince Regent of England, with the hope of his concurrence. As politicians could scarcely conceive of a convention between powerful princes, the sole purpose of which should be to put into practice those maxims of universal justice, charity, and good will which have always been held forth in the declarations of sovereigns, but never acted upon, a variety of conjectures were on float respecting its real and secret object; but the tenor of its language, and the total want of all diplomatic etiquette seem to denote it the product of feeling rather than of design. The manifesto issued by the Emperor Alexander on Christmas day, accompanying a copy of the alliance, and ordered to be read in all the churches, bears every mark of sincere intention.

The vast empire of Russia has afforded few memorable incidents during the present year. The Emperor, with his habitual activity, undertook in the summer a progress

a progress through those parts of his dominion which had been the principal sufferers in the war, for the purpose of affording every practical relief. Moscow, the ancient capital of the empire, was the first object of his survey, and he found it rising fast from its ruins, and putting on the appearance of a splendid and populous city. He was received with all due honours at the Kremlin, whence he issued a manifesto highly laudatory of the inhabitants of Moscow, which was deposited in its archives. In September, from the quarters of the regiment of Iletzki, he issued an ordinance, directing, that on account of the general peace in Europe, the annual recruiting through the empire should cease, and the sixth corps of the army, which was to be broken up, should be employed for completing the land and naval forces.

That his Majesty, however, has no intention to diminish the military force of his territories capable of being called into action when occasion requires, is apparent from the following article of intelligence published at Warsaw on November 21st.

By a decree of his Majesty the Emperor our King, of the 17th of last month, relative to the military conscription, which was published the day before yesterday in 60 articles, every person in the kingdom of Poland, without distinction of rank, origin, or religion, is for ten years a soldier, viz. from his 20th to his 30th year. Two corps of reserve are to be formed; the conscripts of the first are destined to complete the troops of the line, and those of the second come into their places.

From the Conscription are exempt—Foreigners and their sons born abroad, only sons, one son out of each family, brothers as guardians of their minor brothers, widowers who have children, the officers of state, those married before this decree was published, or who shall be married in future before the age of 20, the clergy, professors, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, manufacturers, artists, with their journeymen; and among the Jews, a rabbi in every commune. Substitutes are allowed. The conscripts of the first reserve must appear at their depôt every year on the 15th of April, and exercise till the 5th of June.

It is a circumstance well worthy of notice, though its final consequences cannot be foreseen, that an official journal, published at Petersburgh in the Russian language, contains an article expatiating in the warmest terms on the benefits resulting to states from a free press, to which the noble energy and patriotical enthusiasm by which England has been so much distinguished, are ascribed. The Emperor's visit to this island, we may therefore hope, has made a durable impression.

The *Republic of the Ionian Islands*, rendered on various accounts interesting to Great Britain, appears destined to attain prosperity under her protection. One evil to which it is exposed by its situation will probably continue its occasional ravages; and while the government of Turkey neglects every effectual precaution against the contagion of the plague, its immediate neighbours

neighbours will always be liable to share in that dreadful calamity. The Isle of Corfu, the centre of the insular administration, was visited by a pestilential infection at the beginning of the present year, which was not extirpated during some months, though its devastations were confined within a narrow limit.

An eloquent oration, highly laudatory of the English, and predicting the happiest results from the connection entered into between the republic and this nation, was pronounced at Corfu on the 23d of April, before a great concourse in the church of the patron saint, by the Baron Theoloky, President of the senate of Corfu. Sir Thos. Maitland, his Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, is mentioned with singular eulogy for his liberal conduct towards the islanders, in respect to their religion, commerce, and other objects tending to improve their condition. Sir Thomas, who soon after returned from a voyage to the other islands, was received with every demonstration of respect.

One of the measures which doubtless particularly ingratiated him with the Greek natives, was a proclamation issued by him, relative to the rights and privileges of the dominant church. After affirming it to be a fixed maxim of the policy of Great Britain with respect to all foreign countries under her sovereignty or protection, to guarantee their religious establishments, he said, he had observed that the French had forcibly taken away many of the places of worship in the city of Corfu, and converted them to military and other uses. He had further understood, from a report lately made to him by the high police, that some officers of that department had entered a church in pursuit of a person suspected of a heinous offence. In consequence, his Excellency directed, 1st, that every place of public worship shall be evacuated and given up to the head of the religion to which it belonged: 2. That no soldier, officer of police, or other person, shall pursue any suspected offender into the sanctuary or interior of any church, but shall confine himself to placing sentinels ronnd it to prevent his escape; at the same time giving an account of the circumstance to the governor.

Sir Thomas Maitland afterwards issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Ionian Isles, informing them that he was going to England for the purpose of receiving instructions respecting the definitive formation of a constitution for the island: desiring that no innovation might be made during his absence, and expressing his hope that nothing would prevent his calling together the representative body on his return.

Turkey.—The Porte, after its long and sanguinary contests with the Servians, concluded a treaty of which the following were the principal articles:

1st. Servia recognizes the Grand Signior as sovereign.

2d. It retains the liberty of exercising its religion.

3d. Every chief of a family pays annually a ducat, and besides that, a piastre per head.

4th. No Servian can settle in Turkey,

Turkey, but he is allowed to be there on commercial business.

5th. The fortress of Belgrade remains occupied by Valipy Pasha.

6th. In time of peace the Grand Signior has the free disposal of a corps of 12,000 Servian troops.

7th. Servia is always to have an accredited agent to the Divan, at Constantinople.

A French ambassador was received with distinction at Constantinople, and the most amicable sentiments were expressed towards Louis XVIII.

In August the Porte exercised its usual mode of calling to account one of the great officers of the Empire. On the 25th the fleet of the Captain Pashaw or Grand Admiral, 44 sail in number, cast anchor in the road of Smyrna. On the second visit paid to him on board the fleet by the Governor of the city, Hadgi Mahomet Kialep Oglou, the latter was arrested by his order, decapitated on the same evening, and his head sent by a Tartar to Constantinople. The event threw all the Europeans in Smyrna into great consternation, the governor having protected them by a very rigorous police; but the Captain Pashaw, being informed of their alarm, sent word to their consuls that he would strictly maintain the general tranquillity. Among the crimes imputed to Oglou was his enriching himself by illicit trade; but it is supposed, that the favour shewn by him to the government of Algiers, and the violences which he exercised in dispatching recruits to the Dey, were the real causes of his punishment.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER XV.

United States of America.—Opposition to the Commercial Bill with England.—Treaties with the Indians.—Disputes with the Spanish Government.—Decline of Manufactures.—Measures for restoring Payment in legal Currency.—Hostility on the Gulf of Mexico.—President's Message.

THE bill for carrying into effect the commercial treaty with Great Britain, which had passed the House of Representatives, was rejected in the Senate on January 19th, by a majority of 21 to 10. The objections made to it had no reference to the merits of the treaty, but took the ground, 1st, that it was unnecessary, since the sanction the treaty had received by the President and two thirds of the Senate gave it the full force of a law: 2dly, that to re-enact it by way of bill tended to confer on the House of Representatives a concurrence in the ratification of treaties which the constitution had denied to it, and in effect gave it a power of cancelling arrangements with foreign states constitutionally concluded and ratified.

The treaties of peace with the Indian tribes on the north-west frontier were ratified; and orders were issued, that such subjects of the United States, as, without consent, had settled within the Indian territories, should immediately withdraw from them on pain of military compulsion.

In the same month the President communicated to the House of Representatives three documents, consisting of two letters from the Spanish minister to the American secretary of state, and the secretary's reply. In the first of these, a demand is made of the restitution to Spain of the territory in Florida, west of the Perdido, which was taken possession of by the United States in consequence of the Louisiana treaty, intimating, however, that after it has been given up, the two governments may discuss the right to it. Complaint is also made of the armaments fitted out in Louisiana against the Spanish possessions; and it is required, that the revolutionary flag of South America shall not be admitted into the ports of the United States. The second letter complains, that two bodies of troops of 1000 men each, raised in Kentucky and commanded by American citizens, were to join the expedition fitting out at New Orleans by the traitor Toledo. The American secretary in his answer, speaks of injuries received by them from the Spanish government, which the latter ought to redress rather than make demands upon the American government;

vernment; proposes to submit the question of territory to negociation; and denies any knowledge of the existence of such troops as those stated, in Kentucky. With respect to the exclusion of the revolutionary flag, he affirms, that the government of the United States has by a general rule authorized the admission into its ports of all flags except those of pirates, and therefore is not disposed to prohibit the reception of the flag of the colonies, which have established independent states.

The Spanish minister had afterwards an interview with the President, the result of which is said to have been so little satisfactory, that he left Washington, declaring a resolution not to return.

The decline of the American manufactures since the peace had restored the commercial communication with Great Britain, caused memorials to be presented to the House of Representatives from the persons concerned in the cotton fabrics, which were referred to a committee. In February they gave in their report, which was prolix and rhetorical, but contained some facts and observations deserving of notice. The increase of the cotton manufactory of the United States within a few years is very striking. The number of bales manufactured in 1800 is stated at no more than 500; in 1810 it had risen to 10,000; and in 1815 to 90,000. This rapid advance was obviously occasioned by the want of competition; for the goods here fabricated could not contend at an open market in cheapness with those imported from Europe or India. "The American manufacturers (says the report) expect to meet with all the embarrassments which a jealous and monopolizing policy can suggest—and they have good reason for their apprehensions. The foreign manufacturers and merchants will employ all the powers of ingenuity and art to prevent the American establishments from taking root, and by the allowance of bounties and drawbacks they will be furnished with additional means for carrying on the contest." It is further stated, that the balance due for British manufactures is more than seventeen millions of dollars, a sum greater than the value of all the exports from the United States to foreign countries.

In conclusion, the committee propose the following resolution: "That from and after the 30th of June next, in lieu of the duties now authorised by law, there be levied on cotton goods imported into the United States from any foreign country whatever —— per centum valorem, being not less than——cents per square yard."

In the summer, the American government issued an official notice, that no private bank paper would be taken after Feb. 20th, 1817, in payment for duties, taxes, &c. due to government, unless such bank was prepared to pay its notes in cash when required, and unless it took the treasury notes at par. Mr. Dallas, secretary of the treasury, in a circular document of office dated July 22d, addressed the state banks for the purpose of facilitating

tating the execution of the resolution passed to resume cash payments, the objection to which payments, he says, rest chiefly with the banks of the middle states. A notice is then given by the treasury, for the consideration of the state banks, recommending as a preliminary measure, that all small notes under five dollars should not be taken after October 1st, unless the bank issuing it should pay the amount when required. Several banks sent deputies to Philadelphia, in order to consult on the present state of the currency; and it is said in the New York paper, that the delegates from the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Virginia, agreed on resuming payments in specie, on July 1st, 1817.

A notice issued from the Treasury department on Sept. 12th, mentions, that the payment of small sums in coin on October 1st, has been generally declined by the state banks; and as an arrangement for supplying the people with a requisite medium to pay their duties and taxes independently of those banks cannot conveniently be made until the bank of the United States shall be in operation, no further measures will be taken with a view to the collection of the revenue in coin on the above day. In pursuance, however, of a resolution of Congress on April 29th, notice is given, that from the 27th of February, 1817, all debts or sums of money becoming due to the United States must be paid in the legal currency, or treasury notes, or notes of the bank of the United States, or in notes of banks payable on demand in the legal currency, and not otherwise.

Some of the earlier American papers speak of bickerings on the Canadian lakes between the vessels of the two powers; which will be very liable to arise in tracts of divided sovereignty, and which have so lately been the theatre of severe contest. There does not, however, appear any present danger of serious differences from this source. At the other extremity of the territory of the United States, where they come in contact by land and sea with the Tranatlantic dominion of Spain, the hazard of national quarrel is much more urgent, especially on the undetermined limits of maritime possession; and an act of hostility in the Gulf of Mexico practised by a Spanish squadron upon an American vessel, excited much indignation in the United States towards the close of the year. But instead of entering upon the dubious details of this and other circumstances related in the public papers, we shall have recourse to the President's speech for a concluding view of the general state of this republic.

On December 3d, the President transmitted a message to both Houses of Congress, of which the following were the most important particulars. It began with adverting to the peculiarity of the seasons, which had threatened some districts with scarcity; but upon the whole, the aggregate resources were said to be more than sufficient for the aggregate wants. It was then regretted that a depression had been experienced by particular branches

branches of manufacture, and by a portion of the navigation of the country. The first was imputed to an excess of imported merchandize, and it was hinted that the native manufacturing establishments ought not to be suffered to sink too low. The decline in navigation was ascribed to the operation of the British navigation laws. The late convention of London had equalized the laws of the two countries with regard to the intercourse between the American ports and the British ports in Europe; but the British government had enforced its regulations, prohibiting a trade between its colonies and the United States in American vessels, whilst it permitted a trade carried on in British vessels, thus favouring its own navigation at the expense of the American. The reasonableness of the rule of reciprocity in one branch of commercial intercourse, as well as in the other, had been urged upon the British cabinet, but it had declined entering into any negociation on the subject.

The president then stated, in general, that the United States remained in amity with foreign powers. An occurrence, however, had lately taken place in the Gulf of Mexico, which, if sanctioned by the Spanish government, might make an exception as to that power. A public armed vessel had been attacked by an overpowering force under a Spanish commander; and the American flag, with the officers and crew, had been insulted in a manner calling for prompt reparation. This had been demanded; and the Spanish minister in the United States had given the strongest assurances that no hostile order could have emanated from his government. Differences existing between the Dey of Algiers and the government of the United States were then noticed, the result of which was as yet unknown; but reliance was expressed upon their fleet in the Mediterranean, to protect their commerce, if treated with hostility by the Algerines.

The Indian tribes within the limits of the United States were said to be disposed to remain in peace. From several of them purchases of land had been made, favourable to the security of the frontier settlements; and in some instances, where the titles of the native tribes were dubious, their claims had been extinguished by double purchase, rather than entering into contests, and employing force against a feeble people.

Among the objects of national improvement recommended to the consideration of Congress were the re-organization of the militia upon a more effectual plan, the establishing of an uniformity of weights and measures, the founding of an university within the government territory, and a revisal of the criminal code.

With respect to the finances of the state, it was mentioned as a subject of great gratification to find that even in the short period since the return of peace, the revenue had far exceeded all the current demands upon the treasury, and that it will afford an ample fund for the early extinguishment of the public debt. Some particulars were entered into relative to this topic; and the ordinary annual expenses of government

vernment in every department were estimated at less than 20 millions of dollars, while the permanent revenue arising from the existing sources was stated at about 25 millions. The measures taken for regulating the currency were alluded to, in which the Bank of the United States would be an important auxiliary.

The President concluded his message with self congratulation on the condition of that country, his public services in which he was soon to quit, and certainly, at the present period, it would not be easy to name the ruler of any other considerable state, who could offer a prospect so cheering, of difficulties overcome, and the means of future prosperity.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER XVI.

Spanish America.—Carthagena.—Caracca.—Isle of Margarita.—Buenos Ayres.—Its Army defeated in Peru.—Its Fleet under Brown in the Pacific.—Its Declaration of Independence.—Bolivar.—Army from Brazil takes possession of Montevideo.—Mexico.—Venezuela.—British West India Islands.—Jamaica.—Insurrection in Barbadoes.—Alarm in the other Colonies.—Proceedings in St. Vincent, Demarara, Barbadoes' General Assembly, Dominica, Jamaica.

THE condition of *Spanish America* is still as unsettled as ever; and whilst the weakness of the mother country prevents any vigorous efforts for recovering its authority over its revolted colonies, their intestine divisions and want of concert have disabled them from adopting measures which could establish their independence upon a firm footing. In the meantime the war, preserving its character of ferocity, has dwindled into petty and desultory actions, the relations of which are obscured by all the contradictions and exaggerations of narratives appearing through the medium of party. A few facts, however, may be collected, which will afford an idea of the general state of affairs in this part of the world.

Carthagena, which had long been under sieges by the royalist General Morillo, was at length reduced to such distress by famine, that it was evacuated on December 6th, 1815, by the garrison, who, after spiking the guns, embarked in thirteen vessels, and forcing their way through the enemy's gun-boats, made for Aux Cayes. Several British subjects were arrested on the entrance of the Spaniards, and marched into the interior. Morillo afterwards undertook an expedition against Santa Fe, the capital of New Granada, which was evacuated by the insurgents without resistance, and all that part of the province was restored to the royal authority. That General then declared in a state of blockade, all the ports from Santa Martha to the river Atrato, except the two ports of Santa Martha and Portobello. A proclamation published at the Caraccas by the captain-general Moxo relative to the blockade of the island of Margarita, affords a striking instance of the ferocious spirit with which this war was waged. Every Spanish vessel encountered in carrying men, arms, ammunition, and naval stores, to the insurgents in Margarita shall be confiscated, the master and other principals hung up at the yard arm, and of the sailors, if not found so culpable as the others, one out of five to undergo the same fate: the same also

also to be observed with respect to foreign vessels and crews.

Bolivar, the independent general, after quitting Carthagena, went to the part of St. Domingo under the authority of Petion, and there collected a force stated at 21 armed vessels, having on board 3,500 troops, of whom were 1500 coloured soldiers of the line from Petion's army, which sailed for Margarita. On May 9th, they discovered a large brig and schooner coming from the land, which crowded sail to escape. A general chace was ordered, and the brig, after a severe action and great loss, was taken. She was a king's ship of 14 guns and 140 men. The schooner was also captured. One division of Bolivar's fleet was attacked close to Margarita by seven large schooners, but the assailants were obliged to strike; and the independent fleet by these successes was augmented to 35 sail, chiefly schooners from 2 to 16 guns. Bolivar soon after his arrival at Margarita summoned the Spanish fortress of Pampatur; and upon the Commander's refusal, carried the place by storm, putting the whole garrison to death. Such is the account of these transactions received through the partizans of independence.

The first intelligence concerning Buenos Ayres relates a defeat of its army in Peru under Gen. Rondeau, who, not informed of an accession to the royal troops commanded by Pezuela, the Lima general, advanced a part of his own force too far, which was met by superior numbers, and routed. In consequence, Rondeau abandoned Potosi; he however remained in the province waiting for reinforcements.

Commodore Brown, the admiral of the Buenos Ayres fleet which had defeated the squadron of Montevideo, after his success undertook an expedition to the eastern coast of South America, and on Feb. 9th, appeared off Guayaquil, in the Viceroyalty of New Granada. He commenced an attack upon a battery defending the shore, when, bringing his own vessel as near as possible in order to bear upon the guns, she was left aground on the ebb of the tide, and troops being sent to board her, was obliged to surrender. The rest of his squadron, consisting of two large corvettes, two schooners, and some prize vessels, among which was the Consequencia of Cadiz, having on board more than 800,000 dollars, remained at anchor in the roads of La Puna. The second in command of the squadron applied to the Spanish governor for an exchange of Brown against the prisoners he had on board; which proposal was rejected, unless the whole of the squadron should also be given up, except one vessel for them to return home in, and a large sum be paid in dollars. The Commander thereupon on the next day fired on the town. In conclusion, Brown was sent on board, on the condition of releasing his prisoners, and restoring four captured vessels, and paying some money besides. It appears, that before this occurrence the Buenos Ayres squadron had obtained considerable success, and struck a great alarm on that coast.

Of the further operations of Bolivar

Bolivar, the most discordant accounts have been given by the opposite parties. About the end of May he sailed with his squadron to the eastern coast of Cumana, where he landed and gained possession of a defensible post. He was here surprised by the governor of Cumana, and it is said, lost a great part of his forces. He afterwards withdrew to Margarita; and finding that a royalist squadron was approaching to attack Pampatur, he ordered the embarkation of the women and children who had fallen into his hands, and sailing away, landed 60 miles from La Guira. Here his forces occupied a craggy mountain considered as impregnable; but being surrounded by the royal troops, they were all put to the sword, except those who escaped to the fleet, which immediately took its departure. Such is the royalist account; to which it is added, that Bolivar, attempting to penetrate into the interior, was completely routed by the king's troops, and after further actions, the slaughter among the insurgents is represented as so great, that their cause would appear entirely ruined in that quarter. Bolivar was afterwards heard of at the West Indian island of St. Thomas.

On July 19th, was published at Buenos Ayres a Declaration of Independence, by the "Representatives of the United Provinces in South America, assembled in General Congress." Invoking the Supreme Being, and protesting to all the nations and men of the globe the justice of their intentions, they declare their unanimous purpose to break the galling bands which united them to the Kings of Spain, and assume the character of a nation, free and independent of Ferdinand VII., his successors, and their mother country.

The situation of these provinces was at this time critical. Artigas who had quitted Buenos Ayres, apparently to set up for himself, and had placed his troops on the left bank of the Rio de la Plata, gave a pretext to the Portuguese government in Brazil, for interfering in the affairs of the Spanish colonies; and it was known for a considerable time past, that an armament was preparing, the purpose of which was matter of conjecture. At lenth the Brazilian army entered the territory of Montevideo, and two proclamations were addressed to its inhabitants, one by the Marquis de Allegrette, Governor and Captain-general of the Captainship of St. Pedro of the Rio Grande; the other by General Lecor, Lieut.-gen. in the army of Portugal, and Commander-in-chief of the troops destined for the participation of the left bank of the Rio de la Plata. The language of these proclamations was very vague and indeterminate; but the second gave as the reason for the entrance of the Portuguese troops, the "repeated insults given by the tyrant Artigas to the inhabitants of Montevideo, and the Rio Grande," and the proof that there could be no stable government among themselves, nor security in the Portuguese dominions, whilst they remained subject to his oppressions. Two other proclamations from the same authorities appeared in the Cadiz papers,

papers. The first is apparently the same with the former; but that of Lecor is entirely different. It begins, "Without prejudicing individual interests, we proceed to take possession, in the name of his Most Faithful Majesty our Lord, of the territory to the east of the river Plate.—It has been a necessary measure adopted between the cabinets of our monarch and his Catholic Majesty who subjects you to the dominion of a king, great, beneficent, and generous." If this be authentic, it removes any doubt of the concert of the two crowns in this extraordinary expedition; and of the intention of a transfer of American territory from the Spanish to the Portuguese dominion, doubtless for the purpose of mutual advantage. The general fact of this invasion has alone yet been made known in Europe, but much curiosity has been excited as to the further results.

In the extensive province of Mexico, as far as can be deduced from the extraordinary accounts of the opposite parties, the greater part of the districts north of the city of Mexico were in the power of the independents, while the royalists retained the possession of the south, especially of the chief towns. Morello, the independent general, having been taken prisoner in an action, was brought to the prison of the Inquisition at Mexico, and was condemned and executed in that city. The patriotic cause is represented as having obtained an accession of strength by the following circumstance. One of the commanders who, with the officers under him, quitted Carthagena on its reduction by the royalists, fitted out a squadron, with which he took possession of the posts of Matagorda and Galveston in the northern part of the bay of Mexico. A decree was afterwards published by "Citizen Joseph Manuel de Herrera, Deputy of the Mexican Republic," in which, by virtue of the powers and instructions given him by the Mexican Congress, he enacts certain articles relative to the establishment of Matagorda and Galveston, until an improved form of government shall be sanctioned for the province of Texas, in which they are situated. Later accounts from Mexico speak of the affairs of the republicans in that quarter as wearing a prosperous aspect; but there is reason to suspect that the intelligence is adapted to the effect it may produce on the favourers of their cause in the United States.

The latest advices from Spanish America agree in reporting successes of the patriots in different parts. A general in their service, under the name of Sir Gregor M'Gregor, who had been returned as killed in the royalist accounts, was at the head of a considerable force in Venezuela, where he was making a rapid progress, and after having taken possession of Cumana, was proceeding against Caraccas. This place, however, was occupied by the royalists on October 16th, when a gazette was published there, announcing a victory obtained by their party at sea, over a small force of the independents. In such a perplexed and indecisive state of things, it cannot be desirable to lengthen this article by minute and uninteresting details to which little authority can be annexed.

British

British West India Islands.—Notice was taken in the history of the last year, of the unfavourable reception which the Slave Registry Bill, introduced into Parliament by Mr. Wilberforce, met with in the Island of Jamaica. The feeling respecting it was participated, as might be supposed, by all the other British Islands in the West Indies. The Houses of Assembly in each appointed committees to report on the tendency of the proposed bill, which expressed their opinions in strong language, generally contending against the right of Parliament to legislate internally for the colonies, and attributing the agitation of the measure to fanatics, unacquainted with the matter on which they undertook to legislate.

In this state of affairs an alarming insurrection broke out among the negro slaves in Barbadoes On the night of April 14th, the slaves of some estates on the windward part of the island rose in open revolt, and began to execute a plan of destruction which appears to have been general. They began with demolishing the houses of the overseers, and proceeded to destroy the sugar pans and all the implements belonging to the works, and to spread conflagration over the fields of sugar canes. The alarm soon reached Bridgetown, and martial law being proclaimed, the militia and troops from the garrison marched against the insurgents, who were dispersed through the interior in perpetrating their ravages. Having apparently formed no concerted project of resistance, they retreated in all directions at the sight of the military, and were fired upon with so much effect that 800 or 900 were killed or wounded, and a great number made prisoners. On the following morning tranquillity was perfectly restored, but not fewer than twenty estates in a single parish had been entirely laid waste by fire. Of the white inhabitants very few suffered in their persons; and the negroes in many estates stood to the defence of their masters. Notice of these occurrences was transmitted to Gen. Sir James Leith at Guadaloupe, who immediately embarked in a French vessel, and reached Barbadoes on the 24th. A considerable number of the insurgents were executed; and Sir James issued an address to the whole slave population, for the purpose of correcting their mistaken notions, and reconciling them to the lot in life which had befallen them. The event was studiously connected with the consequences of the proposed registry bill by all the enemies of that measure; and it was affirmed, that the negroes had been led to consider it as a law of general emancipation, the delay of which had roused their fury. Some argumentation on this subject will be found in our parliamentary history.

An alarm could not fail to spread throughout the West India islands on the intelligence of such an insurrection; and as early as April 24th, Sir Charles Brisbane, Governor of St. Vincent, and the other islands bearing the name of the Grenadines, thought it advisable to issue a proclamation relative to the subject. He

spoke of it as the result of a delusion practised by some designing men upon the most ignorant of the slave population in the islands, to make them believe that the British government had interfered in their behalf, by directing the colonial authorities to make such a change in their condition as would almost extend to total emancipation. He said that his Majesty's government had been always disposed to second the views of the colonial legislatures in promoting the comforts and happiness of the slaves, for which purpose many salutary regulations had been made; but that beyond this, no interference on its part was to be expected.

Of the notions prevalent in this island respecting the origin of discontents in the slave population, an extract from the Minutes of the House of Assembly on May 3d, affords a remarkable exemplification.

"The following message came from the Council:

"This board further recommends, that an act of the legislature should be immediately framed, for the better regulation of the Methodist mission in this government, and that dissenting preachers of every denomination should in future not be allowod to preach within it, until they have entered into securities, themselves in 400l. currency, and two freeholders in the like sum each; that no doctrine or opinion shall be inculcated or circulated by them unfriendly to the system of government established in this colony, or inconsistent with the duty slaves owe to their masters; and that every such preacher shall also take a solemn oath, binding himself in the observance of this obligation; and further deposing he has no connexion, and holds, nor will hold, any correspondence, directly or indirectly with any self-created society, or any other unauthorised set of men in England, who, either directly or indirectly, have or shall attempt to interfere in the relations between master and slave in these colonies.

ANDREW ROSE,
Clerk of the Council."

To which was returned the following answer:—

"The recommendation suggested by your Hon. Board, for obviating as much as possible the baneful and pestilent doctrines of certain Methodist missionaries within this government has long been a subject of a most serious reflection in this house, and it pledges itself to lend its hearty aid and co operation to carry into full force and efficacy any law or laws which may be framed by your Hon. Board for remedying the evil complained of.

ALEX. CRUIKSHANK, Speaker."

Further intelligence from Barbadoes, dated May 16th, related that martial law still was in force, and that the militia were much harassed by their constant guard, and their marches through the island in search of the insurgents, or in conveying them for execution to their owner's plantations. More than a thousand of these unhappy wretches are said already to have lost their lives, and many remained to undergo capital punishment; nor is it to be wondered at that the slaves who continued quietly at their labour, displayed a sulky demeanour

demeanour. All the neighbouring islands were placed under martial law, as it was discovered that their negroes had been secretly apprised of the conspiracy in Barbadoes, and were only waiting to hear of its success till they should join in a similar attempt. At the colony of Demarara on the continent symptoms of restlessness appeared among the slaves on hearing of the insurrection, which occasioned the governor to put forth a proclamation addressed to the united settlements of Demaraea and Essèquibo, by which, and his precautionary measures all disorders were obviated.

In the General Assembly of Barbadoes several messages were delivered from the Governor, in August, containing copies of the Addresses from both Houses of Parliament to the Prince Regent, relative to the insurrection in that island, and also a dispatch from Lord Bathurst, recommending to the Legislative council and the Assembly, that they should meet the views of the sovereign and the parent state by passing such acts as might prove beneficial to the true interests of Barbadoes. Mr. Mayers congratulated the House on having, in a bill under consideration, anticipated the views of the British Government by the adoption of measures for ascertaining more accurately the slave population. The House then went into a committee on the bill, and the Speaker gave his support to it. Its clauses being read, were agreed to unanimously. On a further consideration of the bill, Mr. Mayers moved as an amendment, that the appointment of the persons to receive and transmit lists of slaves should be left to the Commander-in-chief, instead of to the Representatives, which was carried; and a clause was unanimously passed for fixing the penalty for each slave omitted to be given in at 100*l*.

In Dominica a correspondence took place between the House of Assembly and Governor Maxwell on the subject of the policy adopted by the British ministry since the peace with America, as to the mode of providing the West India islands with provisions. The House represented that in consequence of the hurricane in Dominica of the 15th and 16th of September, without the importation of supplies, particularly from the United states of America, a great proportion of the slave population must perish with hunger before his Majesty's Government could be consulted, and an answer returned. They therefore earnestly urged, that the ports of the island ought to be immediately opened to the vessels of the United States for the importation of provisions and lumber in barter for the produce of the island. The Governor in answer stated, that he had submitted their request to his privy council, who were of opinion that the injunctions of the royal order were so imperative, that they could not advise compliance: at the same time he sent to the Assembly a copy of Lord Bathurst's instructions on the subject. This communication did not satisfy the Assembly, which passed resolutions, that the distress contemplated by the instructions, as requiring the opening of the ports, had occurred:

that

that famine would be felt in its most frightful form if this measure were not speedily put in practice: that experience had convinced them that all expectations of substantial relief from the British North American colonies in British bottoms were altogether visionary, and that partial supplies from the neighbouring islands, doubled in their price as they must be, would be above the planter's means of payment. The Council again advised the Governor not to adopt the measure requested, as not called for by such a necessity as would justify it, as, on the contrary, they hoped that the means already employed would prove sufficient to avert that necessity.

The session of the House of Assembly of Jamaica was opened at the close of October with a speech from the Duke of Manchester, Governor, in which, after adverting to the calamitous event at Barbadoes, he recommended to the consideration of the Assembly whether some further legislative regulations might not be necessary to promote the moral and religious instruction of the negroes, as well as to improve their general comfort and happiness. The House, in reply, after affirming that the delusion among the negroes which produced such fatal effects at Barbadoes, "had been insidiously spread by the practices of certain associations in the mother country," and praising the peaceable and orderly conduct of the slaves in their own island, mention their purpose of attending to the recommendation of his Grace, and entering into the considerations pointed out, "pursuant to the resolutions of the late House of Assembly at the close of the last session." The Governor's message, in consequence, having been referred to a committee of the House, a resolution was reported on Nov. 6th, in the following words:

"That it be recommended to the House to send a Message to his Grace the Governor, thanking him for the communication contained in his message to the house of the 1st instant: to assure his Grace that the House properly appreciates the care with which his Majesty's Ministers have guarded against the interference of Parliament on a question, the consideration of which exclusively belongs to the Legislature of this island; an interference which must ever provoke the utmost irritation and alarm in the minds of his Majesty's loyal subjects of Jamaica, as a direct invasion of their most sacred and important rights; that although the House will never suffer its proceedings to be influenced by an apprehension that the wisdom and justice of the British Parliament will allow the malignant and unfounded aspersions which have been cast upon the inhabitants of this island to operate to their disadvantage, and although it has been distinctly proved that no clandestine or illicit importation of slaves has taken place here, the House is still willing to satisfy, if possible, even the prejudices of those who may have been deceived into a belief that a change of circumstances may afford new facilities to a violation of the Abolition Laws, and will,

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in compliance with his Grace's recommendation, proceed to adopt such measures as may appear best calculated effectually to ensure a strict and faithful observance of those laws, in a manner least burdensome to the inhabitants of the island."

A motion having been made by way of amendment, which was a total change in the resolution by substituting one which mentioned the Registry Bill in terms of great asperity, and implying a determination to make no enactment of that nature, it was negatived by 25 votes against 4, and the report was agreed to.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER XVII.

East Indies.—Renewal of Hostilities with the Nepaulese.—Actions, and final Treaty.—Proceedings in Cutch.—Insurrection at Bareilly.—Irruption from Mahratta.—China.

IN the relation of occurrences in British India during the last year, mention was made of the termination of hostilities between the Nepaulese and the English Company, by a convention concluded with the principal Goorkah chiefs, who resigned a large tract of frontier country. It was, however, thought expedient by the Governor-general to reinforce the army opposite to the Nepaulese; but this measure was at that time sufficient to prevent the renewal of war, and on the 2d of December 1815, a peace was finally settled between the Nepaul and the British governments.

It appears, however, that when the troops were withdrawn, the Nepaulese evinced such a reluctance to fulfil the conditions of the treaty, that it was found absolutely necessary to have recourse to compulsion. Accordingly, Sir David Ochterlony was again dispatched to the frontier, which he reached about the close of January. That general in the following month sent accounts of his proceedings, the first of which is dated from the camp at Muckwampore, Feb. 28th. It mentions, that after having put in a state of defence the fortified depôt at Etowndah, he marched forward his remaining force to the ground he then occupied, opposite to which, on a steep hill, he descried on his arrival a strong party of the enemy, which evacuated their position, on which he posted a party of his own. On the very next day, an attack was made upon the British posts by large bodies of the Nepaulese, reckoned at 2,000 men with guns and repeated reinforcements; which, during a momentary superiority of numbers approached close to the village held by the British. This was obstinately disputed by its few defenders, until the arrival of more troops changed the fortune of the day; and from that time the repeated attacks of the enemy, upon the British positions were invariably repulsed, and they were at length driven off in confusion, chiefly by a charge of the 2d battalion of the 8th Native Infantry. The loss of the Nepaulese was very considerable; and that of the British troops amounted to a total of 45 killed, 175 wounded, and 2 missing. On the whole, as on former occasions, it was evident that they had to contend with antagonists defective neither in courage nor discipline.

On

On March 3d, Gen. Ochterlony received intelligence of the capture of the important fortress of Hurriapore, which was evacuated by the enemy on the 2d, after they had been repulsed in a sally made with desperate bravery.

The Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of March 15th, announced that the treaty of peace concluded between the British Government and the Rajah of Nepaul, on December 2d, was finally ratified by the Rajah in the British camp before Muckwampore on the 4th instant, with all the proper formalities; and the following copy of its conditions was published for general information.

"Whereas war has arisen between the Honourable East India Company and the Rajah of Nepaul; and whereas the parties are mutually disposed to restore the relations of peace and amity, which previously to the occurrence of the late differences had long subsisted between the two States, the following terms of peace have been agreed upon;

Article I. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honourable the East India Company and the Rajah of Nepaul.

II. The Rajah of Nepaul renounces all claim to the lands which were the subject of discussion between the two states before the war, and acknowledges the right of the Hon. Company to the sovereignty of those lands.

III. The Rajah of Nepaul hereby cedes to the Hon. East India Company, in perpetuity, all the under-mentioned territories, namely--

First, The whole of the low lands between the rivers Kali and Rapti.

Secondly, The whole of the low lands (with the exception of Bootwul Khaas) lying between the Rapti and the Gunduck.

Thirdly, The whole of the low lands between the Gunduck and Coosah, in which the authority of the British Government has been introduced, or is in actual course of introduction.

Fourthly, All the low lands between the river Meilchee and the Teesah.

Fifthly, All the territories within the hills eastward of the river Meilchee, including the fort and lands of Naggree and the pass of Nagarcote, leading from Morung into the hills, together with the territory lying between that pass and Naggree. The aforesaid territory shall be evacuated by the Goorkah troops within forty days from this date.

IV. With a view to indemnify the chiefs and Barahdars of the state of Nepaul whose interests will suffer by the alienation of the lands ceded by the foregoing article, the British Government agrees to settle pensions to the aggregate amount of two lacs of rupees per annum on such chiefs as may be selected by the Rajah of Nepaul, and in the proportions which the Rajah may fix. As soon as the selection is made, sunnuds shall be granted under the seal and signature of the Governor-general for the pensions respectively.

V. The Rajah of Nepaul, renounces for himself, his heirs, and successors, all claim to, or connexion with, the countries lying to the west of the river Kali,

Kali, and engages never to have any concern with those countries, or the inhabitants thereof.

VI. The Rajah of Nepaul engages never to molest or disturb the Rajah of Siccem in the possession of his territories; but agrees, if any differences shall arise between the State of Nepaul and Rajah of Siccem, or the subjects of either, that such differences shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government, by whose award the Rajah of Nepaul engages to abide.

VII. The Rajah of Nepaul hereby engages never to take or retain in his service any British subject, nor the subject of any European or American State, without the consent of the British Government.

VIII. In order to secure and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established between the two states, it is agreed that accredited ministers from each shall reside at the Court of the other.

IX. This treaty, consisting of nine articles, shall be ratified by the Rajah of Nepaul within fifteen days from this date, and the ratification shall be delivered to Lieut. Col. Bradshaw, who engages to obtain and deliver to the Rajah the ratification of the Govenor General within twenty days, or sooner if practicable.

Done at Segowley on the 2d day of December, 1815.

L. S. (Red Seal of the Rajah of Nepaul.) PARIS BRADSHAW, Lieut. Col. P.A.

L. S. GOOROO GUJRAJ-MISSER,

L. S. CHUNDER SECKUR OPADEEAH.

A particular account of the military operations at Hurryhurpore will be found in the Supplement of the London Gazette, August 10th.

The Nepaulese fulfilled all the conditions of their treaty, the last of which was the cession of the fort of Nagnee, which took place on April 13th.

In the Bombay Gazettes for February were published relations of proceedings in the province of Cutch, on the north-western coast of the Peninsula. A force under the command of Colonel East had entered that province, and captured the fortress of Anjar, not far from the capital of Cutch. A treaty of alliance was in consequence concluded with the state of Cutch; and a detachment of Col. East's army had been marched under the command of Lieutenant Col. Barclay, to Wagur, for the purpose of reducing that uncivilized district to the authority of the Rao of Cutch, its legitimate sovereign, and of destroying all the fastnesses of the banditti, whose depredations have been so destructive to the neighbouring territories.

A sanguinary tumult occurred in the month of April at the city of Bareilly in Rohilcund. It arose from the popular discontent excited in that and the neighbouring towns by the introduction of what is called the Chookedaree establishment, and contributions for which the people of Bareilly had for some time refused to pay. On the 16th, as Mr. Dumbleton, the chief of the place, was riding in the city, the mob made an attack upon him, and

and killed two of his horsemen. Sending for a party of the provincial battalion for his protection, several of the assailants were killed and wounded, among the latter of whom was the mufti. Some of the leading mussulmans, with a number of the lower class, then quitted their houses, and assembled at the Musjid in the old town, thus giving the quarrel the appearance of a religious dispute. Capt. Boscawen with two companies and two six-pounders was sent to disperse them, and at night took his station close to the insurgents; in the morning, however, he found his force so inferior, that he did not venture to move from his position, and it was thought advisable to send an express for a detachment of Capt. Cunningham's horse stationed at Mooradabad. The number of the insurgents continued to augment, and on the 18th they were joined by several thousands of mathlock and swordmen from Rampoor, Pillibeet, and the Nawab's provinces. Other expresses were therefore dispatched for a battalion of the 13th regiment, and for more troops from Futtighur. The rioters had now planted four green standards (the mussulman colour) and posted strong piquets close to Capt. Boscawen's party, which they threatened to attack. Capt. Cunningham, who had arrived with about 450 men of his corps, had been obliged to take a position about half a mile in front of Capt. Boscawen's right flank, the wide plain between them being entirely occupied by the insurgents. On the morning of the 21st, the latter apprised of the approach of more troops, commenced hostilities, by killing young Mr. Leycester, who was walking unarmed between their outposts and Capt. Cunningham's station. A general engagement ensued, in which Captain Boscawan's small party drawn up in a square, was surrounded by a whole army; and a desperate charge being made by a body of Puthans, sword in hand, they broke in, and were near carrying one of the guns, but were at length driven off with great slaughter. A severe conflict was maintained in other quarters for a considerable time, which finally concluded in expelling the insurgents from their posts in the old town, who gave ground in all directions, and retreated to the new city. The loss was severe on both sides, but much the greatest on that of the aggressor. A force was afterwards assembled in the district of Bareilly sufficient to keep it in awe; and tranquillity, if not good-will, was restored.

No further intelligence of importance respecting the affairs of British India has been transmitted, at least by authority, in the present year; and it may be presumed that the dominion of the Company over its vast territories is at this time so firmly established, that it has no cause of apprehension from the machinations of its open or secret enemies. The native powers appear to be too much at variance with one another to join in any dangerous league against strangers. The city of Jypoor, in Agra, has long been subjected to the assaults of the Nawab Umeer Khan, which it

it had resisted as far as the latest accounts, in the close of June; but it was still threatened, and the Rajah had made application to the British Government for assistance. This circumstance may in the event involve the Company in fresh hostilities.

It may not be improper to add, though only from private information received from Madras, that an irruption of Pindaree horse from the Mahratta territory burst, in the spring, upon the Guntoor Circar, one of the most prosperous of the Company's possessions on the coast of Coromandel, and after desolating it in the most savage manner, carried off a prodigious booty, without being brought to action by any British force, in the whole of their rapid career from one side of the peninsula to the other and back again.

In our eastern narrative of the last year we inserted an article from Rome, reporting a great progress made by the Catholic Missionaries in *China*, in ptopagating the Christian religion through that empire; at the same time expressing our doubt of the permanency of such conversions under a despotic government. This apprehension has been too well verified by the intelligence conveyed in the following extract of a letter dated Canton, Jan. 1, 1816.

"In June last there was a persecution carried on against the Roman Catholics of Szechuen. The Viceroy of that province begins his report by saying, that the religion of the West, denominated the religion of the Lord of Heaven, is a depraved or irregular religion, particularly injurious to the manners and hearts of men. He says, that in the 15th year (five years ago) 2000 families recanted, and since upwards of 200 families. He recently apprehended 72 persons, and seized 53 books. It is, however, distinctly stated, that in the books seized there were not found any expressions that could be construed into an opposition to government. He closes his report by saying, that he suspects there is some European among the mountains of Sze chuen, though he has not been able to apprehend him.

His Majesty begins his reply, by noticing the blind obstinancy of men; that though their persons be involved in the net of the law, when once a notion of ascending to Heaven takes possession of the mind, they are regardless of death.

The two leaders who would not recant. Chooyung and Tunggaen, are ordered to be strangled immediately: 38 others, who also refused to recant, are ordered to be sent to Tartary as slaves; among these are several women, and an old man of 80. Women and old men are in many cases allowed to redeem themselves by paying a fine; but in this case it is directed that they shall not be allowed to do so. Further, the obstinate old man and a few others, who seemed more culpable than the rest, are to be condemned to wear, *for ever*, a heavy wooden collar."

This information is confirmed by an article in the "Austrian Observer," which states, from the last accounts of the Missionaries

ries at Pekin, that the persecution of the Christian converts is continuing with great fury. And at Rome itself has been published more particular intelligence to the same purpose in the following extract of a letter from the province of Su Tcheu, in China, dated the 25th Sept. 1815;—

"Religion is preached in China by Missionaries of different corps and different nations; the Chief of the French Missions in the province of Su Tcheu, where I am at present, has made, within some months, thirty native priests and four European. Not long ago, persecution deprived us of the Vicar Apostolic, sacrificed to the rage of the Governor of this province, an enemy equally to the European and Christian name. The Bishop Coadjutor has been compelled to fly, and I believe has taken refuge in Tonquin. Three native priests, and a number of the faithful of both sexes, have finished their mortal career by a glorious martyrdom. There is still, in almost all the prisons, a numerous body of generous confessors, who suffer for the cause; and I, who have not yet merited the grace of shedding my blood, am charged with the spiritual and temporal cares of this Mission, which before the persecution numbered 60,000 Christians.

(Signed)

J. E. Escodeca Boissonade,
Missionary Bishop.

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

Puerto Orotava (Teneriffe) Dec. 12, 1815.

WE had a dreadful fire here a few days ago, which consumed a large convent for women; and I am sorry to relate, seven unhappy victims felt the fury of the unrelenting flames. The scene for some hours was dreadful. It was first discovered about ten o'clock at night: all the nuns were in bed, and it was some time before they could be made acquainted with their danger. The few that escaped were obliged to leave the convent naked, as they never sleep in their clothes. Those that were burnt were seen at the windows, till the flames consumed them. There were no means of saving them, as the windows were strongly grated with iron, and only one door that they could get out of, which was entirely enveloped in flames. The fire was occasioned by a nun making sweetmeats; she had placed her fire on a table, in a small earthern stove, and left it unextinguished; the heat of the stove made the rosin in the wood to fry out: it is supposed a cinder had fallen, and the convent being built of the same kind of wood as the table, it was soon in a blaze. The next night we had a tremendous fall of rain! the water courses were filled, and ran a different way; in consequence of which, fourteen persons were drowned in their houses.

There is now, or was very recently, living in Constantinople, a very extraordinary man, upwards of 100 years of age, generally known under the name of "Soliman, the eater of sublimate." This man, when young, was accustomed, as the Turks do, to swallow opium; but having taken by degrees, a large quantity, without producing the desired effect, he adopted the use of sublimate, and, for upwards of thirty years, has taken a drachm, or sixty grains, a day. He would sometimes go to the shop of a Turkish Jew, and call for a drachm of sublimate, which he mixed in a glass of water, and drank it up immediately. The first time the apothecary was very much alarmed, for fear he should be charged with poisoning the Turk; but he was struck with amazement when he saw the same man again on the next day, who called for another dose. Lord Elgin, Mr. Smith, and several gentlemen now in England, have met this extraordinary man, and have heard him say, that the sensation he experienced after having drank that extremely active poison, was the most delicious he ever enjoyed. Such is the force of habit! It is

 generally

generally thought, that since the days of Mithridates, no one had ever made constant use of such a substance.

1. *State of the King.*—The public Bulletins which have been issued for some months past, have all stated that his Majesty's disorder remains undiminished. At times, however, it appears that he is tolerably composed. The number of persons specially appointed to attend him by the physicians, are reduced from six to two, and his principal pages are admitted, and have been for some time, to attend him, as when he enjoyed good health. His Majesty dines at half-past one o'clock, and he in general orders his dinner; he invariably has roast beef upon his table on Sundays. He dresses for dinner, wears his orders, &c. His Majesty, together with his attendants, occupy a suit of 13 rooms, which are situated on the north side of Windsor Castle, under the state rooms. Five of the 13 rooms are wholly devoted to the personal use of the King. Dr. John Willis sleeps in the sixth room, adjoining the five rooms, to be in readiness to attend his Majesty; every morning after breakfast, about half-past ten o'clock, he waits on the Queen, to report to her the state of the King's health; he afterwards proceeds to the Princesses and other branches of the Royal Family who happen to be at Windsor, and makes a similar report to them. In general her Majesty returns with Dr. Willis down a private staircase leading into the King's suit of rooms, and converses with her royal husband. The Queen is the only person who is admitted to discourse with the King, except the medical gentlemen, and his Majesty's personal attendants. In Dr. John Willis's absence, Dr. Robert Willis, his brother takes his place. The other medical gentlemen take it in rotation to be in close attendance upon the King. The suit of rooms which his Majesty and his attendants occupy have the advantage of very pure and excellent air; and his Majesty would not be prevented from occasionally walking on the terrace; but he declines it, owing to the bad state of his eyes, which do not enable him to enjoy the views. The lords and grooms of the King's bed-chamber, his equerries and other attendants are occasionally in attendance at Windsor Castle the same as if the King enjoyed good health. Two King's messengers go from the secretary of state's office daily to Windsor and return to London, as they have been accustomed to do for a number of years past. The messenger who arrives at noon brings a daily account of the state of the King's health to the Prince Regent and the members of the Queen's council. His Majesty has never been left, since his malady, without one of the royal family being in the castle, and a member of the Queen's council, appointed under the Regency Act.

Copenhagen.—In the last year the following number of ships paid the Sound Duties:—2,398 English, 2,270 Swedish, 497 Norwegian, 676 Danish, 455 Dutch, 1,827 Prussian, American and Portuguese, 699 Russian, Spanish, French, Hamburgh, &c.; in all, 8,815 ships.

2. An

2. An inquest was taken at the Guildhall, Newport, Isle of Wight, before Thomas Sewell, esq. coroner of the island, and a respectable jury, on the body of Charles Cavendish, serjeant of the 75th regiment. It appeared in evidence, that the soldiers of the 75th quartered in Newport, agreed to dine together with their wives and families at the Castle-inn, on New-year's day; they made a subscription for the purpose, and engaged a room to themselves, where they all, to the number of 25, assembled at dinner at four o'clock: about half-past nine, a man of the 36th, named James M'Kean, opened the door and intruded himself into the room, and said he wanted beer; he was civilly told, that if he wanted beer he must go to the tap-room, and serjeant Grant put him gently into the passage, saying he would show him to the tap-room.—M'Kean immediately drew his bayonet, stabbed serjeant Grant, and then ran away. Serjeant Cavendish was coming out of the kitchen as M'Kean ran by; he caught at him, but instantly fell back, crying "I am murdered."—M'Kean had at this instant his bayonet uplifted, as if in the act of stabbing. Cavendish expired in a few minutes. M'Kean was pursued and taken about a quarter of a mile from Newport, on the Carisbrooke road, with his bayonet drawn, with which he attempted to stab his pursuers. The jury returned a verdict of *Wilful Murder* against M'Kean, who was immediately committed to take his trial at the ensuing assizes. M'Kean is further detained, under Lord Ellenborough's Act, on a charge of maliciously stabbing serjeant Donald Grant, who, it is hoped, will recover.

3. The Venus de Medicis has made its solemn re-entry into Florence; it arrived on this day, preceded by a brilliant suite; the principal pictures of the Italian school, the *chef-d'œuvres* of Raphael, Michael Angelo, Guido, Salvator Rosa, Andrea del Sarto, and Julio Romano, served for the escort. All the population went out to meet it.

Mr. Dumbreck, supervisor of excise, accompanied by several officers, discovered near Tumbowis, in the parish of New Kilpatrick, Scotland, an illicit distillery of great extent. The house was of rude construction, consisting of branches of trees interwoven with leaves and straw, supported partly by a steep bank and partly by some fine elm trees which formed its walls. The working utensils, however, were of a superior kind. They consisted of a still and boiler, placed upon convenient furnaces capable of containing the one 70, and the other 300 gallons, a new wooden mash tun and cooler, ten fermenting tuns, and various other smaller utensils, amounting in all to more than twenty vessels. At the time of the discovery, the smugglers were actively employed; one mash of malt had been finished during the night and a second was in operation, eight of the fermenting tuns were filled with worts, and a hogshead with some smaller casks were filled with low wines newly distilled. An establishment such as this, on a moderate calculation, would prepare more than fifty gallons

of spirits a-day. Mr. Dumbreck having caused the utensils to be overturned and emptied, lodged the most valuable in a neighbouring malt barn. It is certain that the landlord on whose property this work was discovered knew nothing of its existence. He possesses great influence in the country, which he lately strenuously exerted for the suppression of illicit distillation.

Paris, Jan. 5. On the 29th ult. a deputation from the Highland Society of London, consisting of the Right Hon. Lord Saltoun, lieutenant colonel of the Grenadier Guards, C. B. K. M. T. and St. G.; lieutenant colonel James Macdonnel, of the Coldstream Guards, C.B.K.M.T. and St. W.; lieutenant colonel Daniel Mackinnon of the Coldstream Guards; and James Hamilton, esq. the secretary, had the honour of presenting, at the palace of the Tuilleries, to his majesty Louis XVIII., a copy of the Poems of Ossian, in the original Gaelic.

The preliminary arrangements having been made by the British Ambassador, his Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Charles Stuart, G. C. B., the deputation, after passing through the hall of the Marshals, and the superb suit of apartments on that side, were introduced by the Duke de Duras, First Gentleman of the Chamber, and received in the private closet by his Majesty, in the most gracious manner. Lord Saltoun, one of the Presidents of the Society, addressed the King in French as follows:—

"Sire,—Pursuant to a resolution of the Highland Society of London, we have the honour to present to your Majesty a copy of the Poems of the immortal Ossian, in the original Gaelic. We consider it hardly necessary to recall to your Majesty's remembrance the ancient friendship which existed for so many ages betwixt Scotland and your Majesty's illustrious ancestors; but, in the name of the Society, we beg to offer to your Majesty our sincere congratulations on the happy termination of the late contest, which, in restoring to France her legitimate Sovereign, will, we doubt not, unite her to Great Britain in the strongest bonds of amity.

"In presenting, Sire, to your Majesty the Poems of our illustrious bard, we request your Majesty's acceptance of a work, every sentiment of which is founded on the exalted principles of the most fervent patriotism and of the most devoted loyalty to the Sovereign: principles which, we are proud to say, have ever been predominant in the breast of the Highlander."

To this Address, his Majesty was pleased to reply in the following terms:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—It is with infinite pleasure I accept from the Highland Society of London a copy of the poems of the immortal Celtic bard, not more interesting to me from the sublime sentiments expressed in every page, than from their being in the original tongue, the ancient language of my native land.

"I have ever entertained the highest esteem and respect for the Scottish character, from the numerous memorable feats achieved by the natives of that country, and the many important services rendered

rendered by them to my ancestors on the most trying occasions; but however great those sentiments of esteem and respect are, they are not exceeded by those of gratitude for the kind and hospitable reception given in Caledonia to my family in the day of distress. I request that my thanks may be conveyed to your illustrious President, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and to the other members of the Highland Society."

It being a grand court day, the palace was crowded with persons of distinction, and the deputation created no small interest. The noble Vice President, and the Lieutenant Colonels, wore the uniforms of their respective regiments, with the insignia of the different orders conferred on them for their distinguished services. The Secretary of the Society appeared in the full Highland garb.

The Deputation had it also in charge to present a copy of Ossian in the original Gaelic language to Marshal Macdonald, Duc de Tarente, a member of the Highland Society; but his grace having been detained at Bourges by the important mission entrusted to him by his Sovereign, it was at his request delivered to his daughter, the Duchess of Massa, who gave a grand rout on the occasion to all the beauty and fashion of Paris.

5. The governor of the province of Antwerp has addressed a circular letter to the mayors, on the subject of the donation made by the King to the city of Antwerp of the magnificent basins constructed there by the French government—a present which will be of the highest advantage to the whole province. These basins were begun in 1805, and the plan being successively extended, contained, in 1813, 21 ships of the line, 7 frigates, three brigs, and five corvettes, carrying 1,994 cannon.

His Majesty, adds the governor, might have doubtless made use of these basins for the advantage of the public treasury; but, says he, the city and province of Antwerp are dear to the heart of the King, and he has not hesitated to make a present to the subjects of a superb establishment which cost nine years of the most astonishing labour, and 13 or 14 millions of money (francs) to the state.

6. The *Carlisle Patriot* contains long details of the damage done by floods over the whole of the North of England and South of Scotland. The rivers Caldew, Eden, Peterill, Line, Irthing, &c. &c. have overflown or burst their banks. Two or three benighted travellers have lost their lives, some cattle have been swept away and drowned, whole districts inundated, and in many places the inhabitants of houses near the waters were compelled to save themselves by taking refuge in the upper apartments, while those below were completely flooded.

8. Fve men, members of a committee of cloth-dressers in Leeds, were convicted last week of combining illegally to prevent a fellow workman from following his trade, until he had paid 5l. to them for permission to work, as a punishment for having been employed in Ireland on a species of

of machinery, called *gig-mills*, to the use of which the committee objects. The persecuted man having given information to the magistrates, all the members of the committee, with their books and papers, were taken into custody, and an extensive correspondence and combination have been discovered.

As the servant of Mrs. Shuttleworth was driving a gig with his mistress in it, down Parliament-street, Nottingham, the drums in attendance near the mess-house began to roll, which so alarmed the horse that he flew with great rapidity, and the man turning the horse from his course to prevent his running over a woman rendered him more furious; the vehicle was overturned, and the lady and man dashed with great violence against a newly built house: the man was slightly injured, but Mrs. S. died on the Wednesday following, at her house in Lenton-terrace.

Cork, Jan. 8.—We regret much that we are obliged to state the loss of the government packet Greyhound, captain Rich, on her passage from this city to Bristol, with passengers. She was lost on the Culver Sands on the 29th ult. and all on board have perished. Amongst the passengers, we regret to say, were many of our fellow-citizens, and their connections.

10. The recent success that attended discharging guns without the application of fire, has proved how important the method might be on service, either at sea or in the field. When the Leipsic brig was wrecked on the bar at Yarmouth, the force of the wind was so extreme, and the sea breaking so furiously over the pier head, that a match could not be kept lighted to explode the mortar with; fortunately lieut Woodger had with him tubes primed with a mixture of hyperoxymuriate of potass and sugar-candy; also, a bottle of sulphuric acid, which, on his applying a small quantity of the latter to the former ingredients, produced the instantaneous ignition consequent on their coming in contact, otherwise it is probable the mortar could not have been fired, and the crew would therefore have been lost.

A German Gazette contains the following article:—"We are informed, that the Jesuits are leaving Rome by dozens, and by hundreds, to repair to the different colleges re-opened for them in Spain, Naples, Sicily, Parma, &c. There have lately departed 300 for the first of these dominions. As this order has been suppressed about fifty years, viz. in Portugal in 1759; in Spain, 1767; in Naples and Parma, in 1768, the members of this order must either be endowed with an extraordinary longevity, or they must have recruited in secret, in order for us to be able to comprehend how, on a sudden, so great a number of Jesuits appear."

11. Mr. Macdonald, younger of Rhue, and three servants, having set out from Arisaig, for Knoydart, by sea, their boat suddenly struck on a hidden rock, in a hard gale, and was placed on her beam ends. In this perilou situation, Mr. Macdonald and hi men clung to the gunwale, bu perceiving that they could not all

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without imminent danger, remain in this situation, he left the wreck, and getting hold of the boat's oars, by which he supported himself, he swam ashore, after being two hours in the water. Scarcely had he left it, when the boat was seen by persons on shore to sink, and the three servants were unfortunately lost.

12. Owing to the melting of the snow on the surrounding mountains, Strabane (Ireland) was visited by the greatest and most destructive flood which has been witnessed there for nearly twenty years. Fortunately it took place in the day time, otherwise hundreds of lives must have been lost in the lower part of the town. As it was, numbers were rescued with difficulty by boats brought from Lifford, there being none at the time on the canal. The waters approached nearly to the market-house in the centre of the town, completely inundating the entire space between that and Lifford; some houses and cattle were carried away, and the goods of the poorer classes, by whom the lower parts of the town were chiefly occupied, were much injured.

13. For some time past the bridge over the Petterill at Botcherby, a village in the near vicinity of Carlisle, had been in a very insufficient state; and this condition of the bridge was rendered still more insecure by the late flood, the effects of which were extremely visible, as it appeared almost to have separated longitudinally into two parts, the walls and arches on each side considerably declining from the perpendicular, so that it was deemed impossible for the bridge to hang together during any length of time. On Wednesday, as Peter Dixon, Esq. was proceeding from Carlisle, with two of his sons and the female branches of the family, to Warwick, to visit the extensive manufacturing concern carried on in that place, under the firm of Peter Dixon and Sons; the carriage, in which were seated Mr. Dixon, sen. and the young ladies, had only passed the erection in question a few minutes, and one of the young gentlemen, who was following on horseback, had scarcely cleared the extremity of the bridge, when one half of the structure suddenly tumbled into a mass of ruins, leaving on the opposite bank, the other young gentleman, on the very instant of his getting upon it! Indeed, so very instantaneous was its ruin, that the two Messrs. Dixons had no other notice of the peril they almost miraculously escaped than the tremendous crash by which it was accompanied.—(*Carlisle Journal*)

18. This being the day appointed for General Thanksgiving to Divine Providence on the re-establishment of Peace in Europe, a particular form of Prayer, prepared, as usual, by the highest ecclesiastical authority, was read in all the chuches throughout the kingdom. The day was selected likewise in London, very appropriately, for the ceremony of lodging the eagles taken from the enemy at the battle of Waterloo, in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. Undoubtedly it accorded well with the solemnity of the occasion, and added, not a little, to the interest of the scene, to behold the spectacle of depositing

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in a Christian Temple the tokens of victory, and dedicating to the God of Battles, the memorials of a triumph, the splendour of which throws into shade every former example of military renown. The ceremony was conducted with perfect order; and associated as it was with the duties of religious worship, the memory of the contest in which the trophies were won, and the sight of the brave veterans who had survived its carnage, the influence it produced was not of an ordinary nature, but rather approached to a sentiment of sublimity. A brigade of the Guards formed on the Parade in St. James's Park at nine o'clock, of which one company, consisting of a captain, three subalterns, two serjeants, and 84 privates, all of whom were at Waterloo, were appointed an escort to the eagles, and took post opposite to Melbourn House. A detachment of Royal Artillery was also on the ground, and the two bands attended in their state clothing. Soon after ten the Duke of York arrived at the Horse Guards in his private chariot, and proceeded on to the parade, accompanied by Sir Harry Calvert, the Adjutant General, Sir Henry Torrens, Secretary to his Royal Highness, and a very large assemblage of distinguished officers, decorated with the several insignia they have been invested with. The usual duty of the day proceeded, and after the trooping of the colours had taken place, the detachment that had been selected were escorted to the Tilt Yard by the two bands, and received the Eagles; the detachment then advanced arms, the bands playing the "Grenadiers March," and proceeded round the square in ordinary time. The several ranks were opened three deep, and they were received by the guard of the day with ordered arms, and standing at ease. The trophies were carried by serjeants of the first and third regiments, and on reaching the colours of the grenadier regiment, were lowered to the ground, while the former, with "Lincelles, Corunna, Barossa, and Waterloo," emblazoned in gold, majestically waved; and the troops, with the spectators, instantaneously gave three loud hazzas with the most enthusiastic feeling. The detachment still continued to proceed with the trophies, and on reaching the centre of the parade, facing the Horse Guards, wheeled on their right, and marched to Whitehall Chapel. The remainder of the troops were wheeled backwards on their left, and marched in review order before the Duke of York, the relief to their several duties, and the remainder to chapel, with the form of prayer to be used in their hands.

The men were dressed in new clothing, with caps on a new principle, and, as we are informed, far superior in comfort to the wearers.

The serjeants with the eagles entered the body of the chapel as soon as the first lesson was read by Archdeacon Owen, the Chaplain General. Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Gloucester were in the royal pew, and the chapel was extremely crowded. The escort entered by the two doors, in equal divisions the band playing, and marching up to the steps of the communion table,

table, when they filed off to the right and left. As soon as the band had ceased, the two serjeants bearing the eagles, approached the altar, and fixed upon it their consecrated banners. After the Litany a voluntary was played by the band; and at the conclusion of the Communion Service, which was read by the chaplains of the chapel, the Rev. Mr. Jones and the Rev. Mr. Howlett, the 100th Psalm was sung by the whole congregation. An excellent Sermon was then preached by the Bishop of London, from the following text:—Psalm 20, verses 7, 8:—

"Some trust in chariots and some in horses: but we will remember the name of the Lord our God.

"They are brought down and fallen: but we are risen and stand upright."

And after the customary blessing, the band played "God save the King," the whole congregation standing. There was present a considerable number of persons of fashion and of distinction in public life; among others, the Royal Dukes, the Earl of Liverpool, Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, and several other naval and military officers, with many elegant and distinguished females. —*Times.*

A most artful act for robbery was committed on the premises of the Misses Radnidge, two very young respectable females, who have lately commenced business in Argyle-street, Bath. Their servant girl brought them some beer for supper on the above evening, which they both observed was not so palatable as they had been accustomed to have, little suspecting that some opiate had been infused in it. They partook of it, and shortly after retired to bed, where they slept soundly till half past ten on the following morning, when their younger sister, who lived in a neighbouring house, went and awakened them. They were much surprised on knowing the time to which they had slept; and still more so, on coming down stairs and finding that their shop till had been robbed of money to the amount of £7, and a variety of articles, in ribbons, wearing apparel, &c., stolen, to the value, together, of nearly £30. The vile perpetrator had absconded at an early hour, leaving the doors partly opened, and no traces of her have yet been discovered. She is a native of Exeter.

20. An inquest was held before William Joyner, Esq., Coroner, at New Park Farm, Berkeley, on the body of William Ingam, who was killed by some poachers, in a wood belonging to Colonel Berkeley, on the morning of the 9th inst. From the evidence of Mark Cullimore, game keeper, and Thomas Clark, park keeper, it appeared, that the manors of Lords Ducie, Miss Langley, and Colonel Berkeley, having of late been very much infested by poachers, the respective proprietors had employed a number of persons to perambulate the estates, in order to preserve the game, but always without fire-arms. On Thursday night last, these persons met to the number of thirty, and afterwards divided themselves into three parties; the first consisting of eleven men, were those employed

employed by Miss Langley; the second party consisting of ten, and the third containing nine men, were in the service of Lord Ducie and Colonel Berkeley. Some time after they had separated, the attention of the last-mentioned body was attracted by the report of two guns, when they immediately made for the spot whence the sound seemed to proceed. As they approached it, a shot was fired at them, without any previous notice, but did no injury; but on coming nearer, another discharge took place, which unfortunately killed the deceased on the instant, a portion of the charge having penetrated the heart. Immediately afterwards, a succession of shots were fired, which severely wounded the following persons: — Barge and — Davies in the head and eyes; Raymond Hensburgh, John King, and —— Berry, in the legs; and another, whose name, we believe, is Pinnell, in the thigh. The noise of the firing soon brought up the second party, or perhaps more murder might have been committed, and, in a little time, Miss Langley's men likewise arrived, when they commenced a pursuit, but although they got a sight of the villains, who were sixteen or eighteen in number, they could not get sufficiently near to secure any one of them. The deceased had been in the service of Colonel Berkeley upwards of five years. The Jury returned a verdict of — *Wilful murder against some persons unknown.* Vickery, from Bow-street, arrived at Colonel Berkeley's on Monday night, to assist in discovering the villains and bringing them to justice. The wounded men are all considered out of danger.

Further particulars.—On Feb. 1st were committed to Gloucester gaol, John Penny, late of the parish of Hill, in Gloucestershire, charged on the oaths of John King and others, with the wilful murder of one Wm. Ingram, in the night of the 18th ult. within a certain close situate in the said parish of Hill; and John Allen, Wm. Penny, Thomas Collins, Daniel Long, John Reeves, John Burley, James Jenkins, Thomas Morgan, James Roach, and Wm. Greenaway, all late of the said parish of Hill, severally charged with having feloniously been present at the said murder. Greenaway and Burley were afterwards admitted King's evidence. The whole of the prisoners are young men of decent appearance.

The crimes imputed to the above prisoners are substantiated by the confession of two of their associates, who have been admitted evidence for the crown. It appeared that these desperate marauders assembled at the house of John Allen, one of the prisoners, on the evening of the 18th ult. with the avowed intention of destroying game on the adjoining manors, but prepared for a more diabolical purpose; in proof of which it need only be stated, that the whole gang, amounting in number to sixteen, had their faces blacked at his house, and were separately sworn not to betray each other before they sallied forth, about eleven o'clock at night, eight of them armed with loaded

loaded guns, and the remainder carrying clubs and other offensive weapons. About twelve they fell in with a party of nine of the game-keepers, who at first retreated from the formidable force opposed to them, but almost immediately returned with increased numbers. They were, however, very inadequately armed, Colonel Berkeley, from motives of humanity, not permitting one of them to carry fire-arms when they went upon the watch, in order to avert the danger of such an awful extremity as that which followed. The two parties advanced within about ten yards of each other; when, one of the gamekeepers calling out, "we have found you at last," a shot was fired by the poachers, and immediately afterwards a second, which struck the unfortunate man, Ingram, who instantly fell, and died after a momentary struggle. The gamekeepers, seeing they were so unequal a match, then gave way, and fled, several other shots being fired at them in their retreat, to the number of six or seven discharges in the whole, by which six of them were severely wounded; the poachers, during the firing, frequently exclaiming, "Glory! glory!" The whole of the desperadoes then left the scene of murder in a body, and proceeded to a field near the village of Moreton, where they separated; prior to which, one of them, remarking that, if discovered, they would all be hanged, proposed that they should again swear fidelity to each other, which was done by every man kissing his own hand!

Colonel Berkeley was upon the alert night and day, and led the party wherever there was the appearance of resistance or danger; and he entreated that no one would follow him who felt the smallest dislike to the service, offering, at the same time, to provide for such as might meet with any accident on so necessary an enterprise. The neighbouring magistrates and gentlemen seconded the Colonel's efforts, which have thus happily been crowned with success, the whole of the gang being in custody except five, and these, it is expected, will soon be apprehended.

The prisoners were tried at the Gloucester Spring Assizes, when, after a trial of two days, they were all found guilty, but were recommended by the jury to mercy, with the exception of J. Penny and Allen, who were left for execution.

20. As the gamekeeper of Benjamin Stead, Esq., of Crowfield, Suffolk, was out, about two in the morning, he heard persons walking in a small covert, near the hall. He immediately called upon another man, who lived near, with whom he went into the grove, where he found seven men, and three or four dogs with them. Four of the party secured the gamekeeper and his assistant, leading them about the plantation, whilst the others shot till three or four o'clock. As the depredators were supplied with air guns, no alarm was excited, and the execution which they did among the pheasants was very extensive. They repeatedly expressed their determination not to be taken; and when they had finished their sport, they tied the keeper

keeper and his friend to two trees, about a rod apart. After considerable efforts, the keeper succeeded in obtaining a knife from his pocket, with which he effected the liberation of himself and his companion. One of the men, who recently kept a public house in Ipswich, has been taken up, and committed, on suspicion of being a party concerned, a remarkable dog, which the poachers had with them, having been recognised as belonging to him. On the Friday morning (December 29), a party of ten or twelve poachers, supposed to be of the same gang, committed a violent assault upon the keepers in the grounds of Sir Philip Broke, at Nacton.

21. *Plymouth Dock.*—This morning arrived at Sole's Fountain Hotel, the Austrian Archdukes John and Lewis, with their several suites. A salute was fired on the occasion, and every possible honour shewn to them. Orders were issued in the dockyard on the 23rd, directing the officers to be ready to give all possible facility to the royal visitants in their inspection of the arsenal. Great part of the British navy lie there, in three divisions, extended about five miles in length. Thirteen of these ships are first rates, and the names of nearly the whole of them are associated with some of the proudest recollections of England. In the afternoon their Royal Highnessess crossed the water to Mount Edgecumbe, to pay their respects to its noble owner.

This morning, about seven o'clock, seven Custom-house officers, at Worthing, proceeded to sea in a boat, for the purpose of looking out for a smuggling vessel. The violence of the breakers unfortunately upset the boat, and five of the party were drowned; the remaining two saved themselves with great difficulty by clinging to the boat.

22. The first trial by Jury in Civil Causes, in Scotland, took place at Edinburgh. The Right Hon. William Adam presided as Chief Commissioner, and Lord Meadowbank and Lord Pitmilly as assisting Judges. The Lord Chief Commissioner, before proceeding in the business before the court, made a suitable address, in which he expatiated on the advantages of the trial by jury. The first cause related to a steam engine erected for grinding flour at Stockbridge, near Edinburgh, which the neighbours complained of as a nuisance. The jury returned a verdict, however, "That the engine was useful, and not offensive."

Windsor.—This morning a grand military spectacle was exhibited in this town. It being known that a part of the victors from the battle of Waterloo were expected at the foot barracks, great numbers of the inhabitants left the town to meet them on the road; on foot, on horseback, and in carriages; the Guards amounting to upwards of five hundred, with laurels in their caps, and with their band, were then headed by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, on horseback, as Colonel of the First Regiment of Foot Guards. The Queen, and Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth and Mary, took their stations at the windows of her Majesty's house in

in Park-street. The military halted when they came opposite to the house, and gave three cheers. The Duke of York conducted the military to the barracks, and went afterwards on foot to the castle; they left Paris six weeks yesterday.

Several hundred colliers assembled at Tipton, in Staffordshire, on Monday week, determined to resist a further drop of sixpence per day in their wages by their charter-masters. On the appearance, however, of a military force, they peaceably dispersed, and their masters have since made a satisfactory arrangement with them. On Friday week a mob of colliers assembled in the vicinity of Dudley, and seizing a Mr. Zephaniah Parker, put a rope round his neck, and threatened to hang him, unless he acceded to their demands. A liberal reward has been offered for the apprehension of the offenders. Several districts in Cardiganshire have also been disturbed by riots. Two or three of the ring-leaders have been apprehended without the effusion of blood.

25. *Burns the Poet.*—The anniversary of the birth of this distinguished ornament of his country was celebrated at Edinburgh. Upwards of one hundred admirers of the bard were present. The chair was filled by Alex. Boswell, Esq. of Auchinleck, supported by the Hon. William Maule, M.P. Among the persons of rank who were present, were the Earl of Leven, the Hon. Captain Gordon, the Hon. Captain Napier, Mr. Forbes, M.P. &c. &c. And among those of literary eminence were Walter Scott, Esq. Mr. Jeffrey, &c. Many appropriate toasts were given in the course of the evening, and the entertainment went off with the utmost hilarity and eclat. It was resolved that the meeting should be in future *triennial*.

Dublin.—The Enniskillen coach which left town yesterday evening, was stopped, by three carts being placed across the road, at half-past eleven, by an armed banditti, consisting of 14 persons, about three miles beyond Dunshaughlin. The party, stationed behind the hedges on each side of the road, commenced a brisk fire upon the coach, and wounded both the guards, one of them severely in the head. The guards, with great spirit, returned the fire, and discharged about six or seven shots each, which, it is supposed, had some effect. The banditti in the end, however, having by a sudden rush upon the coach, prevented any further resistance, effected their purpose, and the greater part of the mails fell into their hands. Four passengers who were in the coach, were robbed of about £50, but did not receive any other injury.

29. A few days since, the overseers of Horncastle summoned Daniel Collwood, farrier, better known by the name of Dr. Candlebags, for refusing to support his wife, who had been chargeable to the parish of Horncastle for several years. The doctor, on being taken before the magistrate, expressed a suspicion that his wife had concealed a considerable hoard; and on Monday the 29th, he, accompanied by the constables and overseers, proceeded to search his house; on their entering

ing which, the doctor's wife pleaded extreme poverty, and declared she had not a single halfpenny in her possession; but, on a minute search of two boxes, £133 9s. in specie were found, carefully deposited in several small tin boxes, wrapped up in rags and paper, and consisting of one moidore, 68 guineas, 31 half-guineas, one Spanish dollar, 110 half-crowns, 537 shillings, and 144 sixpences. From the habits and miserable appearance of this woman, it does not appear that she has ever converted any part of the wealth to her own comfort!

Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. George Smith, of Toppesfield, Essex, about 19 years of age, being on a visit to Mr. Thompson, of Fryerning, a gun having attracted her attention, she took it up, and presented it at the maid-servant, not supposing it to be loaded, but on pulling the trigger, it did not go off. In a short time after, the maid servant got possession of the gun, and in her turn pointed the gun at Miss Smith, when the contents, a full charge, entered her side, and she survived but a few hours.

A man detected in poaching was lately shot near Melton Mowbray. The following are the particulars of that circumstance:—Richard Norman, esq of Melton, having reason to suspect, from the numerous gangs of poachers in the neighbourhood, and from the decrease of his game, particularly pheasants, that they had been paying him some nocturnal visits, caused the wood in the neighbourhood of his farm at Freby to be watched for several nights, and about two o'clock on Thursday morning the 13th inst. four men were discovered at their depredations; three, however, fortunately for them, made their escape; but the fourth, in the attempt, failing to stop when ordered so to do, was dangerousiy wounded by two of the servants, and now lies at a public-house at Melton Mowbray, with very little hopes of recovery, as the shot, which were large, have entered so deep into his back and arm, that the surgeon has not as yet been enabled to extract them.

30. The county of Norfolk, particularly the neighbourhood of Downham, has for a long time been the haunt of an immense body of poachers, whose numbers, and daring proceedings, so terrified the people around, that the civil authorities were not very forward to act against such desperadoes. They acted with impunity for many months past, and got so bold as apparently to defy the constables, gamekeepers, &c. In this state of things, T. P. Bagg, Esq., T. Dearing, Esq., and T. Hare, Esq., of Stow Hall, whose estates were particularly infested, wrote to the Police office, Queen-square, for assistance to take the depredators into custody. Pace and another officer were in consequence sent down about a fortnight since; and he successfully organized his plan, getting a man to become one of a party at their suppers, poachings, &c. After they had been poaching tolerably extensively, which was followed by a hearty feast, Pace set to work, and before the morning he had secured ten of them, most of whom were found in their beds. Seeing that resistance was vain, although they had been exceedingly

ingly desperate on preceding occasions, and were never without plenty of weapons near them, they quietly surrendered, and the whole ten were committed for trial.

Calcutta, Jan. 31.—On Sunday accounts reached town stating the loss of the Duchess of Wellington, which was totally destroyed by fire, on Saturday evening, in Sanger Roads.

The origin of this sad accident is only a matter of suspicion. The fire burst forth about ten o'clock at night, and burnt with such rapidity that the saltpetre cargo exploded in about ten minutes, and the ship being shattered and divided, sunk immediately. It is painful to relate, that the pilot, two officers, two passengers, and many of the crew perished in consequence of the rapid conflagration, which deprived them of the ordinary chances of escape. The pilot, Mr. Turner, and the first and third mates, were engaged in taking off the hatches, in the hope of extinguishing the fire, when the flames burst forth with such dreadful violence, they were compelled to desist, and instantly fled. Mr. Heron, the second mate, ran towards the head of the ship, and the pilot with the others towards the poop, on which the pilot was seen standing, when the saltpetre in the after part of the vessel exploded, and destroyed all within the vortex of its fiery gulph. The fate of Mr. William Anderson, aad the distress of his brother, Mr. David Anderson, both passengers, proceeding to Java, it is afflicting to contemplate. Mr. David Anderson saw his brother after the fire had burst forth, and shook hands with him while he was standing in the shrouds, whence in a few moments he was precipitated into the deep—never to rise again!

The following is a list of the officers and passengers which we have reason to believe is quite correct:

Davidd Kydd, commander, not on board; Carr Nimrodd, 1st officer, lost; John Heron, 2d officer, saved; H. Volstudt, 3d officer, lost; David Anderson, passenger, saved; William Anderson, ditto, lost; J. B. Macdonald, ditto, not on board; John Kidd, a child, the nephew of the captain, lost; T. Hodges, surgeon, saved.

Some of the crew belonging to the Duchess of Wellington have been apprehended, and are detained on suspicion of having set the vessel on fire. In most cases where ships are burnt in this river, there has been reason to believe that the Lascars (who receive impress money in advance for several months) have been instrumental in their destruction.

FEBRUARY.

LOSS OF TRANSPORTS.

(From the Waterford Chronicle of the 1st of Feb).

"We have now to state the particulars of a melancholy and afflicting event The transport Seahorse, No. 2, Thomas Scott, master, sailed from a port in England a few days ago for Ireland (for Waterford or Cork), with a large detachment of the 59th regiment on board, consisting

ing of about 16 officers, 287 men, 33 women, and 34 children. On the morning of the 30th ult., the vessel was driven into Tramore Bay by a desperate gale from the south. The severity of the weather had compelled her to cut her mizen-mast before she came within the bay. On the forenoon of the day mentioned, she continued bearing off, with a view to get round Brownstown-head, and thus to reach the harbour in safety, but totally without effect. The fore-topmast fell, killed the mate, and broke the leg of one of the seamen. Two anchors were then thrown out, but these were dragged by the violence of the storm, and rendered totally unavailing. The vessel was then driven forward to within half a mile of the shore, in presence of hundreds of people, who could give the unhappy persons on board no aid. It was low water at the time, we believe, about the hour of one P. M., which, on such a beach, rendered every chance of escape almost utterly hopeless. Most of them on board then retired below, and resigned themselves to their impending and awful fate! The vessel struck upon the sands, about mid-day, between Tramore and the furthest end of the Rabbit-burrow, and in the course of a few minutes went entirely to pieces. The number of those on board, as stated by one account, which we regard as accurate, amounted to 394. Of these, 363 were drowned, and 31 only saved! Fifteen of the crew perished, the captain and two sailors only having escaped, and such is their distracted situation, that they can hardly describe the means by which they were preserved. One of the officers, who clung to something belonging to the vessel, but what, he does not recollect, had nearly abandoned himself to his fate, when a countryman rushed into the sea at the peril of his life, and rescued the stranger from death. This was a noble trait of benevolence; and greatly would we have rejoiced, if we had not been compelled to throw a cloud upon it, by instances of very different conduct. Several boxes and chests were thrown on shore, and robbed with a most criminal ferocity. In this case the officers have been the chief sufferers, and the present forlorn condition of the survivors amongst them is almost beyond description. Mr. Walsh, coast surveyor, with his accustomed humanity, the other coast officers, and Mr. Kennedy, &c., used every effort to give assistance; but it was not within the compass of human power to prevent the sad catastrophe. One serjeant, one drummer, and 25 rank and file, have been saved. Thirty-three persons, and among them 14 children and some women, have been buried at Drumcannon church. No other bodies had been seen on the beach when the last accounts left Tramore yesterday. The distance from this city is about six miles.

The following account was yesterday morning received from an officer at Waterford, representing the sufferings and wreck of the Seahorse transport:

January 26.—Sailed from the Downs.

28.—Off the Lizard in the evening.—Wind S.

29.—

29.—Blowing fresh from S. W. —Made Bally-cotton Islands, about five p. m. The mate, going aloft to look at the land, fell from the rigging, and was killed. Hauled up for Kinsale light, but the weather coming on thick and hazy, and blowing very hard, hauled our wind on the larboard-tack.

The ship falling off, wore her round on the starboard tack. At day-light, drifting fast upon Minehead, set the mainsails; shook out a reef of the topsails. At 10 a. m. off Newton-head, the fore-top-mast went, and afterwards the main-sail split: finding the ship drifting very fast on a lee-shore, that I could not weather the land, about Brown's Town-head, furled sails, and brought up with both anchors, and two and a half cables on end; but the sea making a fair breach over us, and the anchors coming home, we drifted on shore, and in an hour and a half went to pieces. At the time of the wreck there were on board—

Soldiers Lost.—9th regiment, 12 officers, 267 men.

Soldiers Saved.—59th regiment, four officers, 20 men.

Seamen Lost.—Fourteen seamen.

Seamen Saved.—Mr. James Gibb (Master); two seamen.

Women and Children Lost.—Thirty soldiers' wives, 40 children; one Officer's wife and two children.

Women and Children Saved.—None.

Passengers Lost.—Mr. Henry Allen of Deal, going to his Majesty's ship Tonnant.

Passengers Saved.—None.

Total Lost.—Officers 59th regiment, 12; soldiers 59th regt. 262; seamen, 14; passengers, 1; Officers' wives, 1; soldiers wives, 30; Officers' children, 2; soldiers' children, 40.—Total 365. Total Saved.—Officers 59th regt. 4; soldiers, 59th regt. 25; seamen, 3.—Total 32.

Tramore, Jan. 31, 1816.—Yesterday presented a melancholy sight near this. A transport had been seen for a considerable time approaching the harbour, and at length having crossed it to anchor near the shore within the opposite land, her distressed and dangerous situation being evident, crowds gathered from Tramore, and the adjoining country, on the beach. After a short period, her anchors having dragged, she drifted to the beach, and having struck in a tremendous surf, unspeakable horror soon followed! The ship being soon broken by the dreadful waves that assailed her, the shore became scattered with dead bodies, a few struggling survivors, planks, cordage, and every species of wreck. Much exertion was made by several spirited individuals, but particularly by Mr. Hunt of Tramore, who was instrumental in saving many.

The severity of the day, and the disadvantage of an ebb instead of flood tide, added greatly to the calamity. Benumbed with cold, and overwhelmed by continual waves, the poor sufferers fell speedy victims to their deplorable fate; a great number of women and children were on board—not one escaped! About half the 59th regiment had embarked in this transport at Deal, their number three hundred and upwards, and of these sixteen were officers. About twenty-five

(including four officers) have been saved. The regiment was coming from France, and had shared in the glories of Waterloo. Brave men, companions in arms, and dear friends, stood on the deck—each looked to the other—each expected his own fate, and hoped for his friend's safety—wave after wave thundered. Maj. Douglas, Captains, Lieutenants, whose names I have not yet learned, were swept away, never to meet their friends and social home!—never to humble another time the vain spirit of France! Women embraced their husbands, bade them farewell, and died calmly—their heroism softened the pangs of men who saw—whose hearts bled, and could not relieve them! Children took leave of their parents, and, rising above the weakness of their age, wept not. The Quarter-master's lady behaved with great firmness—remained with her children in the cabin—said to an Officer, "It is the will of Heaven," and was seen no more. The wife of a private said, "Will you die with me and your child? But you may escape, and this may be of use," giving him her pocket with a sum of money; she even took out her ear-rings, and put them in it. Herself and child were lost! The survivor, more wretched than they, lives to tell the tale, as tears mark his manly face. The Captain of the transport was saved; the mate fell from the mast early in the day, and was nearly killed, and quite disabled. This probably occasioned the deplorable loss, as he was well acquainted with the coast. Lieutenant Allen, a young officer of the navy, and of great merit, (coming to Ireland,) directed the ship for some time with boldness and skill; he too was swept away. Above 350 persons have perished. A great quantity of valuable things is lost, and the vessel shattered into a thousand fragments, strews two or three miles of the coast.

Lieutenants Macpherson, Hartford, and Cowper, and Ensign Seward, survive of the Officers, all much bruised and ill, but Mr. Cowper most severely; he now lies extremely ill at Tramore. The night of the calamity, a cottager and wife, near the fatal spot, showed every tenderness to the miserable victims. But for their humble and lonely dwelling, so many had not now lived to tell this tale! They gave their only bed to two wounded and benumbed Officers, and lodged and comforted all the privates that were too ill to move during the night. Dead bodies are now hourly throwing in.

LOSS OF THE LORD MELVILLE TRANSPORT AND BOADICEA BRIG.

Kinsale, Feb. 1, 1815.

My Lord;—I have the honour of availing myself of the earliest opportunity that has been allowed me since the disaster of our unfortunate ship, the Lord Melville, to report to your Lordship the arrival of his Majesty's troops that were embarked on board of her under my command, accounting for the casualties that occurred by the wreck, and a brief statement of the misfortune. Upon making the land, about 11 o'clock a. m. on the 31st ult. (having lain to the previous night) it blowing nearly a gale of wind, a heavy sea running, and the atmosphere so thick

thick and hazy, that, upon discerning the land, we found ourselves nearly embayed. The master bore up to weather what was universally supposed the entrance into Cove, but which proved to be the old Head of Kinsale; and after every exertion to weather that point, and run the ship into Kinsale harbour, he was compelled to bear away for some friendly looking strand, upon which he might run up the vessel, and await the going out of the tide, in the hope of saving the lives of so many persons, very justly not holding in competition the ultimate security of the ship. In endeavouring most ardently to effect this object, the vessel was irrecoverably driven upon a bed of rocks by the violence of the gale, distance between three and four hundred yards of the shore, the tide then making in. No time was lost in passing a rope from the ship to the shore, and cutting away the fore and main masts, to ease the tremendous shocks of the ship against the rocks, by which her bottom was almost immediately stove in, and several feet of water in her cabin. At this time it was about three o'clock p. m.; our situation becoming most critical by the violence of the sea breaking into the cabin, and over the stern, together with her continual dashing against the rocks, a boat was manned for the ladies on board to endeavour making the shore:—two officers' wives, with their servants, soldiers of the 59th regiment, a serjeant's wife and child of the 59th regiment, six of the crew, together with Capt. Radford of the 62d regiment (who was in a weak state of health) got into the boat and made for the shore; but, distressing to add, they had not reached half-way, when the boat was swamped, and, with the exception of one sailor, all perished!

Nothing possibly remained for those on board but to await, with hope of preservation, the falling of the tide, when, should the vessel keep together, it was determined to lash a long spar from the bow to the nearest dry rock, and pass every person over it, to make good their way along the range of rocks that extended to the shore. Between ten and eleven o'clock the attempt appeared practicable, and, to my greatest satisfaction, succeeded beyond our utmost hopes. After the lapse of some time, every individual having happily descended from the ship without any accident, Lieutenant Harty, of the neighbouring signal-station, with a party of men, after the most praiseworthy exertions, had arranged those men along the rocks with lighted sticks, affording the most essential assistance, and thereby preventing the loss of the lives of several, who would otherwise have certainly fallen into the many large recesses of deep water that encompassed and obstructed our progress to the main land, and over which the breakers occasionally washed. Every person having at last safely reached the shore, Lieut. Harty, with equal promptitude, had arranged for their being distributed amongst the neighbouring cabins, and they were marched off accordingly, to return early next morning for the purpose of endeavouring to

get out the arms and accoutrements: nothing, however, could possibly be effected towards that end by the early return of the tide, and consequent impossibility of access to the ship. The few men and some officers who were enabled to return on board, reported to me the nearly total destruction of all the baggage from the sea it was swimming in, and the pillaging that took place after the troops were got on shore. Finding the men much in need of repose, and the day advancing, I directed their proceeding to Kinsale, leaving two officers' parties from the 59th and 62d regimens to remain in protection of the ship, conjointly with a party from the Limerick militia, and with instructions to commence early next morning (the 1st of February) in getting from on board the arms and accoutrements. I have since dispatched a stronger relief to those parties, and shall continue using every exertion until I shall succeed in securing, I hope, as many stand of arms, &c. as it is possible, which I shall have the honour of reporting for your Lordship's information.

I beg leave to express to your Lordship the very great support and active assistance that have been afforded by Governor Browne, Collector Meade, and the Magistrates and Gentlemen of Kinsale. I am happy in concluding this, my Lord, by a report this moment received, that all the arms and accoutrements have been safely landed, and will arrive here this evening. The troops have undergone much fatigue, and are without necessaries. I therefore hope time may be given to recover themselves, and get into some order.

From the brig that has been wrecked (Boadicea), with part of the 82d regiment on board, I understand that out of 280 only 60 have been saved, and two officers. I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

EDWARD DARLEY, Lieut.-Colonel and Major 62d Regiment.

Lieut.-General Lord Forbes, &c. &c. &c.

Embarked on board the Lord Melville Transport, of the 2d Battalion, 62d Regiment:—One Colonel, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 75 rank and file, 1 servant, 6 women, and two children.—Total 90.

Names of Officers.—Lieutenant Colonel Darley, Captain Radford, Lieutenant Mahon. Lieutenant Whitfield, Ensigns Whitney and Sweney.—Lost, Captain Radford. —Total 1.

Embarked on board ditto of the 2d Battalion of the 59th Regiment:—Three Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 260 rank and file, 2 servants, 83 women, and 30 children.—Total 389.

Officers' Names —Captain Fuller, Captain Mancor, Captain Fawson, Lieutenants Duncan, Pitman Hill, O'Hara, Edwards, Robertson, Carmichael, Assistant Surgeon Colvin; Ensigns Stewart, Ward, and Proctor.—Lost, Mrs. Mancor, wife of Captain Mancor; Mrs. Fawson, wife of Captain Fawson; Mrs. Weld, wife of Serjeant Weld; Mary Weld, her daughter; Privates John Wheatley and Richard Mooney—Total 6.

Custom-house, Kinsale, Feb. 1.

My Lord—As an opportunity offers

offers going to Cork, I write to acquaint you, that on my return from the wreck last night, I had the honour to receive your letter of yesterday; and as you may be anxious to know particulars, I beg to acquaint you, that every person on board the Lord Melville transport, of the 59th and 62d regiments, got safe on shore, at low water, except the eleven I mentioned to you, that were upset in a boat coming from her, and were drowned.

The other vessel was the brig Boadicea, No. 561, J. Gibson, master, having on board the following of the 82d regiment, viz. —6 Officers, 1 Surgeon and his Wife, 265 Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, 15 Women, and 18 Children. Out of her are saved — (Officers)—Captain Montague, Lieutenant Starkey, Ensigns Green and Field; and, I should suppose, near 80 privates; but it is impossible as yet to be exact as to the numbers, as several of them that were bruised and hurt are in the cabins about the place.

The Officers of the 82d drowned are, I understand, Lieutenant Davenport, Lieutenant Harding, and Assistant Surgeon Scott. The wife of the last also perished.

The brig Boadicea lies in pieces on the rocks, covering almost all the dead bodies, and we were able yesterday to get out of her about 140 stand of arms, which I have got safe to the Custom-house, and this day they were endeavouring to get out the remainder, and bury the dead; in short, every exertion is making use of to save every thing, and to afford relief to the unfortunate sufferers.

The detachments of the 59th and 62d, that were on board, have not as yet been able to get either their arms or any of their baggage; but as the vessel remains entire on the strand, I should hope, if the weather moderates, in a day or two they will be able to save a good deal.

On our return from the wreck yesterday, we brought with us all the 59th and 62d, and those of the 82d that were saved, and could move; and the gentlemen of the town instantly took in all the officers, and gave them dry clothes and beds, and every comfort they could; and the Sovereign supplied all the privates with billets on the town; and, I am happy to say, every one here is most anxious to afford every comfort in their power to the unfortunate sufferers.

Governor Browne is gone again this day to the wreck, to give what directions he may think necessary, and 50 of the privates of the 59th and the 62d regiments are gone back again also, to endeavour to get their arms out of the vessel.

I brought over Captain Fawson of the 59th, whose wife was drowned, and have him at my house, where I will afford him every comfort in my power.

I have the honour to be, with very great respect, my Lord, your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN MEADE, Collector.

Right Hon. Lieut. Gen.
Lord Forbes, &c.

Cork Advertiser Office, 5 o'Clock. —"We have just been put in possession of the official return of the loss of lives in the late shipwreck of the Boadicea, which completes

completes the statements relative to this melancholy event.

" Official return of the men, &c, belonging to the 82d regiment of foot, lost by the wreck of the Boadicea transport, off Kinsale, on the 30th January, 1816: — 2 Lieutenants, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 8 Serjeants, 158 rank and file, 13 women, and 16 children. Total lost, 196. Names of Officers lost;—Lieutenant Davenport, Lieutenant Harding, Assistant Surgeon Scott; also Mrs. Scott, his wife.

" Total embarked, 283 men, including non-commissioned officers, and 8 men of the 35th Regiment, two of whom were saved— 7 Officers, including 1 Assistant Surgeon, 14 women, and 17 children."

The following particulars of corps safely disembarked, &c. may relieve some anxious friends :—

" Detachments of the 82d, 16th, 35th, 62d regiments, were disembarked yesterday morning at Monkstown, marched into this city in the course of the day, and are to proceed to Kinsale.

" Detachments of the 2d Garrison Battalion were disembarked this morning at Monkstown; on their arrival in town, they were billeted on the inhabitants, and are to march to Fermoy tomorrow.

" The depot of the 41st regiment will also be disembarked to-day.

" The 2d battalion of the 30th regiment was disembarked at Monkstown on Tuesday, and marched into this city under the command of Major Howard; the left wing proceeded from this city yesterday morning for Mallow, on their route for Buttevant, where they are to remain till further their orders.

" The right wing marched this morning for the same destination."

3. Advices from Lisbon to the 3d inst. state, that on the 2d, the inhabitants of that capital were most seriously alarmed by two smart shocks of an earthquake, which were felt throughout the town. No real injury, however, ensued, and when the last accounts came away, all further apprehensions on the subject had ceased.

Letter received by a Gentleman of Hull. " *Lisbon, Feb.* 2, 1816. *Friday Morning.*—My Dear Father—I should not have so soon dispatched this, had it not been for the dreadful shock we felt last night, or rather this morning. — At about five minutes before one, I felt my bed move, as it were, up and down, for about a minute, or a minute and a half; the shaking increased after this, and changed its direction from side to side, and very severe; when, on a sudden, it ceased. I cannot describe the horror I felt, when the thought of the real cause of this disturbance came across my mind. The very word earthquake (in Portuguese, Tremor de Terra, or Terra Mota, put me in a perfect fever.—Every one in the house, as by instinct, met on the stairs, calling for light; and the scene of confusion that ensued is past description. I opened my window, which, by the bye, is the safest place; the atmosphere was dense; a thick fog covered the whole city; yet I could see the lamps of the further end. On a sudden, every thing became

became light; and a meteor was seen, which approached the earth, and of itself dissipated—and all was again in darkness. My thermometer in the room was at 60 or 62 degrees: every thing then became quiet, until seven in the morning, when another (the more trifling) shock was felt. For two days past we have all been noticing the oddity of the weather; all the morning, dull, close, and very cloudy—no sun (wind N.) nor rain; at about one o'clock wind changed to South, blowing a hurricane, and dreadful rains. Last night, the rain cleared off: and although the wind did not change, a thorough calm followed. The ships in the Tagus all seemed to point different ways, and every one supposed that the weather was about to alter for the better. Not being certain as to the length of time it lasted, I spoke to the police centinel who parades in front of our house, and his answer was, "about three minutes;" the general opinion is two minutes and a half. The oldest men in Lisbon say, it is the longest shock that has been felt in their memory in this city; and that the very great earthquake of 1755, was only for about eight seconds. No damage has been received that I have as yet heard of, except that some of the high houses have received several severe cracks: no falls.

"The Portuguese were so terrified, and all the streets were full of the inhabitants, who dreaded the fall of the houses, and of being buried in the ruins. The rain, since the morning shock of 7 o'clock, has been incessant, and particularly heavy. Another extraordinary circumstance that occurred, was the swarm of birds, of all descriptions, that filled the air, uttering most hideous notes, Captain Parker, of the navy, who lives in the same house with me, said, he had felt a great number of shocks in Palermo, but nothing equal to the one of last night.

"Many respectable families have gone already on board of ship.

"It is extraordinary that the grand earthquake was on All Saints, this on Candlemas day, (Purification of the Virgin Mary) a very strict holiday amongst the Portuguese.

"I have just learnt that the shock was felt on the other side of the Tagus. If you have ever been to sea, when a wave has struck the keel of the ship, that resembles exactly the feel of a shock.

"I forgot to mention, that during the latter and more severe part of the great shock, we all heard a loud rumbling noise, like a carriage driven past at immense speed.

"The large square of the Rocio, where the great earthquake of 1755 was most felt, presented a most curious appearance; all the inhabitants occupying the centre, to avoid any crash from the houses, some naked, some with one boot, &c.; one poor fellow died of fear in Gold-street."

7. Yesterday, a gentleman, the head in a firm of a first-rate concern in the City, put a period to his existence by blowing out his brains. He had gone to the masquerade at the Argyll-rooms a few nights since, and accompanied a female home in a coach, with

with two men, friends of the woman. When they got to her residence, the two men proposed to the gentleman to play for a dozen of champaigne to treat the lady with, which the gentleman declined. They, however, after a great deal of persuasion, prevailed on him to play for small sums, and, according to the usual trick of gamblers, allowed him to win at first, till they began to play for double, when there is no doubt that the fellows produced loaded dice, and the gentleman lost to the amount of 1,800l. which brought him to his reflection and senses. He then invented an excuse for not paying that sum, by saying he was under an agreement with his partner not to draw for a larger amount than 300l. for his private account, and gave them a draft for that amount, promising the remainder at a future day. This promise, however, he did not attend to, not feeling himself bound by such a villanous transaction. But the robbers found out who he was, and his residence, and had the audacity to go yesterday morning, armed with bludgeons, and attack him publicly on his own premises, in the presence of those employed there, demanding payment of their nefarious debt of *honour*, and threatening him, if he did not pay, that he should fight. This exposure had such an effect on his feelings, that he made an excuse to retire, when he destroyed himself by blowing out his brains with a pistol. This rash act is additionally to be lamented, as it prevents the bringing to condign punishment the plundering villains who were the cause of it, there being no evidence to convict them.

8. *Extract of a letter from Madeira*—"There happened a dreadful earthquake here early on the 2d inst. it was very violent, and continued from three to five minutes, according to different opinions: it has thrown down the cross from one of the parish churches, rent its walls, and other churches and houses are damaged throughout the island; but what I think is more alarming, an American ship arrived here on the 5th inst.: the master of her reports, that on the 2d inst. between the hours of twelve and one in the morning, then being about 300 miles from the Azores and 700 from hence, his ship got almost on end and appeared as if run aground; the crew were dreadfully alarmed, and sounded, but could find no bottom. They could not account for so extraordinary a circumstance until their arrival here; therefore there is cause to believe some accident has happened to the Azore Islands, or somewhere."

The Alceste, Captain Murray Maxwell; Lyra, Captain Basil Hall; and the Hon. Company's ship General Hewett, Captain Campbell, sailed with a fair wind for China, from Portsmouth, with the ambassador, Lord Amherst, and suite. The magnificent presents, which are intended to give weight to the assurances of consideration and esteem for the Emperor, consist wholly of British manufactures: elegantly cut glass vases, dishes, and bottles, have been selected as likely to be the articles he would most acceptably receive. The ships will proceed to

to Canton, and from thence immediately to the Yellow Sea, and there land the embassy. The persons gone in the suite of his Excellency Lord Amherst, are,—The Hon. Mr. Amherst; Mr. Ellis, Public Secretary; Mr. Haynes, Private Secretary; Rev. Mr. Griffiths, Chaplain; Mr. Abell, Naturalist; Dr. Lynn, Physician; Mr. Murriage, Mineralogist and Assistant Naturalist; Mr. Pole, Draftsman. Sir George Staunton will join the embassy at Canton.

Some Laplanders, who were on their way to London some days since, arrived with their game, which is selling by different poulterers in the city. These poor fellows expected, when they left Gottenburg, that the packet would land them in London, and that they would have no duties to pay; whereas they have been obliged to pay upwards of 50l. for duties, besides ten guineas for freight from Harwich to London. The state of preservation in which these birds are is really surprising, after travelling upwards of 1000 miles. They are preserved by being hung up to freeze as soon as killed, and afterwards being packed in cases lined with skins to keep out the air. This process so effectually preserves them, that when the packages are opened, the birds are found frozen quite hard; and those packages which are not opened, will continue in this state for some weeks. The mode in which the small birds are dressed in Sweden, is by stewing them in cream with a little butter in it, after being larded, which, it is said, gives them a very exquisite flavour: the large ones are roasted and basted with cream, which is afterwards served up as sauce. These Laplanders wear a kind of great coat, made of reindeer skin, with caps and gloves of the same, which gives them a very grotesque appearance: they are very shy of appearing in the streets in this attire, on account of their attracting so many people r und them.

Heidelberg, Feb. 10.—News is just arrived here, that his Holiness the Pope, on the application of the Imperial Austrian Court, has consented to restore to the university of Heidelberg, all the manuscripts and works taken from the Palatine library, and hitherto preserved in the Vatican, consisting of 847 volumes.

Count Trautmannsdorff, the Austrian ambassador at Carlsruhe, officially communicated this news, so highly desirable for us and all Germany, to Baron von Hake, Baden minister for foreign affairs, in the following letter:—

"The undersigned has received from his court the advice, taken from a letter of the Imperial ambassador at Rome, that his Holiness has consented to restore to the university of Heidelberg not only the 47 (38) volumes found at Paris, belonging to the former Palatine library, but also 847 volumes likewise belonging to that collection, which are still in the Vatican library,—a resolution to which his Holiness has been induced by the wish of giving pleasure to his Majesty the Emperor, and out of special regard for his intervention, and which acquires the more value from the circumstance that his Holiness thinks he may consider as his legal property

perty this collection, which has now been incorporated for near two centuries with the Vatican library.

(The minister then requests to be informed of the measures intended to be taken to remove the works, as the Austrian court will readily contribute to facilitate this object.)

" Dated Carlsruhe, Feb. 7th, 1816."

The Counsellor and Professor Welkens will set out in eight or ten days for Rome to receive this treasure.

The revelations and prophecies of a person named Catherine Healey, *alias* the *Holy Woman*, are the subject of an address from the Rev. Dr. Touhy, Catholic Bishop of Limerick, which was read on Sunday in all the chapels throughout that diocese. " This woman," says the address, " has presumed to assert, on the authority of a pretended revelation made to her, that *infants*, who die immediately after *baptism*, are condemned to a punishment of 24 hours' duration." She has also presumed to utter certain predictions, calculated, under the present gloomy aspect of affairs, to terrify and mislead the weak and ignorant, and disturb the peace and good order of the country."—*(Dublin Freeman's Jour.)*

A new and unexpected difficulty has been raised in Ireland against the abolition of the great sinecure of the Clerkship of the Pleas in the Court of Exchequer, in that country, held by the late Earl of Buckinghamshire. The *Dublin Evening Post*, of the 10th instant, states, that the Chief Baron, Sir Standish O'Grady, claims the right of patronage in the appointment, being an office in his court; and he has in consequence actually named his son to the clerkship, as held by the Earl of Buckinghamshire, and his brother to the place of deputy, now and for a long time held by Mr. John Pollock.

The widow of Gen. Washington has consented to the removal of her husband's remains to a spot on which it is proposed to erect a national monument to his memory. In her answer to the President of the United States on the subject, she says, " Taught by the great example which I have so long had before me, never to oppose my private wishes to the public will, I must consent to the request made by Congress, which you have had the goodness to transmit to me; and in doing this, I need not, I cannot, say what a sacrifice of individual feeling I make to a sense of public duty."

11. A dreadful fire broke out about a quarter before 4 o'clock in the morning, at the house of Charles Boone, Esq., in Berkeley-square, which in a short time consumed it, with its valuable furniture, library, &c. Fortunately no lives were lost. The house of Lord Langford, adjoining, was just caught; but by the timely arrival of the engines, the flames were extinguished without further damage. The house of Mr. Thornhill, M. P., on the other side, received no injury. Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill and family only arrived in town on Saturday. Mr. Boone is in the 90th year of his age, and was taken out of the house through the stables; he had

had hardly reached them before the floor of the room where he had been fell in.

12. *Mitchelstoun.*—"A most melancholy event took place yesterday morning near this town. A farmer of some respectability in the neighbourhood, whose daughter was married the previous night, invited a number of his friends, &c. to the wedding. After supper all the young retired to a large barn to dance. There was a fire in the barn, as the night was cold; and, after they had been dancing for some time, they wished to have the fire extinguished, when one of the young men went into the dwelling-house for some water, and seeing a large jug full of water, as he supposed (but it proved to be spirits), brought it into the barn, and threw it on the fire. The barn immediately took fire, as it had no chimney; before the door, which was locked, could be opened, dreadful to relate, a number of them were burned to ashes! and such as found their way out were miserably scorched. Sixteen have been already interred, and about twice that number are despaired of; among the latter number is the bride—the bridegroom is severely scorched, but he will recover. A young gentleman, who has just come from the melancholy scene, says he never saw so dreadful a sight, —men and women lying on the outside of the ruins, so disfigured that their parents even could not recognize them! The uncle of the young man who was married, and his daughter, are among the dead. They have not got out all the bodies from under the ruins yet, but from every account it is supposed that about twenty persons were burned to death!"—*Cork Advertizer.*

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

14. *Mitchelstown.*—"I omitted to inform you that the name of the farmer was Chamberlaine; his young son, a man of the name of Bronogue, his eldest son and daughter, with two more of that name; a young man of the name of Nunan, an only son, a young woman of the name of Cavennah, two young sisters of the name of Clancy, and two more females of the name of Mahoney, one of whom was to be married on the Sunday following, were burnt to ashes. Several beggars, who generally attend country weddings, were also burnt. I have just heard that four persons who were injured by the fire have died in consequence. I understand that there are no hopes of the recovery of four more. A poor female fiddler, who was blind, lost her life; her little daughter, who was an attendant on her, made her escape, but was very much injured. From the appearance of the ruins, and the bones found, it is generally conjectured that from 25 to 30 have perished, besides thore who have died since. It is impossible to describe the state of distraction of the parents and relatives, in endeavouring to discover some part of the remains of the unfortunate sufferers."—(*Cork Advertizer, Feb.* 17.)

Naples.—The royal theatre of S. Carlo is no more. That glorious monument of the arts, and of the magnificence of Charles III. —that immense edifice, which exhibited to this nation and to strangers the taste of Athens united

united to the power of Rome, has been in a short time entirely destroyed by the flames. There was last night a general concert, of which the representation was to follow in a few days. The workmen employed in the illumination having prepared in a magazine the lamps necessary for the spectacle of this day, had left there a lamp lighted, by which the grand saloon was in general illuminated: the windows were open, and the wind blew strong from the north-east: hence it happened that a spark carried by the current of air fell into a prodigious quantity of combustible matter. In an instant the whole saloon was in combustion: the beams from which the lamps of the stage were suspended, serving as conductors to the flame, had already conveyed it to the roof, whence from the smoke which burst out in a torrent from every part, the danger of those was discovered who were present at the concert. The utmost consternation was created: every one took to flight; but all were not yet safe when the flames reached the ample architrave of that vast theatre. Vesuvius, in its grandest eruptions, never presented a more terrible spectacle; and, in spite of the splendour of the moon, the flames diffused themselves in the most lively manner over the whole horizon, as is the case in the most splendid Aurora Borealis. The roof fell; the royal palace, the neighbouring edifices, and the piazzas, were in a moment covered with burning ashes. So great a calamity was the work of a few minutes. Had the progress been a little slower, the theatre might have been saved, such was the enthusiasm, the anxiety, the intelligence, the activity, with which people flocked from all parts for the preservation of that edifice, and of the contiguous palace of the king. But if the national love could not be gratified by the preservation of the first theatre of the world, that loyalty which is so lively in the heart of every Neapolitan received a grateful recompense in stopping the course of the flames, and putting the king's palace in security. The troops of his Imperial Majesty of Austria have acquired a fresh title to the gratitude of the Neapolitans. General Nugent has covered himself with glory, and all the other Austrian generals, officers, and soldiers, have shared in the zeal of their chief. The troops of his Neapoltan Majesty also have given the strongest proofs of courage, of devotion to the King, and of patriotism. In the midst of the danger, his Majesty and the ministers attended to afford their assistance in extinguishing the conflagration; and his royal highness Prince de Leopold was in the midst of the flames, giving the most brilliant example of courage. At four in the morning all was safe, and the ruins glowing in the centre of the theatre presented a lively image of the crater of a volcano during the explosion.

16. In the contemplation of an important marriage, the following pedigree of the House of Saxony was published:

Albertine Branch, Catholic.

Frederick Augustus, King of Saxony.

Ernestine Branch Lutheran

Saxe Weimar Eisenach—Duke. Saxe

Saxe Gotha and Altenburgh—Duke.

Saxe Meinungen—Duke.

Saxe Hilburghausen—Duke.

Saxe Cobourgh Saalfeld—Ernest Frederick Anthony—Duke; born the 2nd January, 1784, aged 32 years.

Brothers and Sisters.

1. Sophia Frederica Carolina Louisa, born the 10th August, 1778; married to Emanuel Count of Mansdorff and Poully.

2. Antoinette Ernestina Amelia, born the 28th August, 1779; married to Alexander Duke of Wurtemberg.

3. Johanna Henrietta Ulrica, born 23rd Sept. 1781; married to Constantine Grand Duke of Russia.

4. Ferdinand George Augustus, born the 28th March, 1785, aged 31 years.

5. Maria Louisa Victoria, born the 17th August, 1786; married to E. Charles Louis, Hereditary Prince of Linange.

6. Leopold George Christian Frederick, born the 16th December, 1790, aged 26 years.

17. At Drury-lane Theatre, at the opening scene of the farce called *Modern Antiques*, or *The Merry Mourners*, in which Miss Kelly appeared in the character of *Nan*, a country girl; and Mr. Knight, as *Joey*, a country lad; while these two performers were, according to their parts, embracing, a pistol was discharged from about the centre of the pit. Great consternation was excited on the stage and among the audience; and it was not ascertained whether any person was shot, or what mischief was done. It was not known then whether the deadly attack was intended to be against Miss Kelly or Mr. Knight; but a subsequent investigation proved that it was aimed at Miss Kelly. Baker and Dickons, the constables belonging to the theatre, were upon the alert, and soon had the assassin in custody: he at first denied that he was the man who had discharged the pistol, but the officers, being supported by a cloud of witnesses, continued their hold of the man originally pointed out, and handcuffed him.

Mr. Rae, the manager, then came forward on the stage, and informed the audience that the man who had fired the pistol was in custody, and he would inform them of the result of the investigation at the close of the performance; which intimation gave general satisfaction.

The prisoner was conveyed to the above office, and underwent a long examination before Mr. Birnie, at which Mr. Rae and Mr. Dibdin, the managers of the theatre, attended.

The prisoner appeared to be about 21 years of age. He was decently and plainly dressed, like a tradesman, but with no appearance of gentility. He gave the name of George Barnett; said he was a law stationer by business, and lived at No. 22, Princess-street.

Nathan Harris, a jeweller, of No. 136, Drury-lane, said, he was in the pit of Drury-lane theatre, sat near the prisoner during the time Miss Kelly and Mr. Knight were on the stage together, at the commencement of the entertainment; he observed the prisoner in the act of presenting a pistol

pistol towards the stage, and it appeared to be aimed at the performers; immediately after the prisoner fired off the pistol, the witness lost no time in collaring him, and he assisted in securing him. The prisoner denied that he was the man. He was conveyed into the avenue of the pit, and a case of gunpowder was found upon him.

Mr. John Taylor, a gentleman from Scotland, but at present lodging at Osborne's hotel in the Adelphi, stated that he was in the pit of Drury-lane theatre at the time the outrage was committed, and sat on the same seat as the prisoner; was within one person of him, and saw him present and fire off a pistol towards the stage at the time Miss Kelly and Mr. Knight were on it; the pistol appeared to be directed towards the performers. He assisted in searching the prisoner, and took out of his right hand coat pocket a pistol, which he had no doubt had recently been fired off. He followed up his statement by observing, that the pistol was neither loaded with shot nor ball. Mr. Birnie, the magistrate, requested that he would not give a hasty opinion upon so serious and important a question. He then confessed that all the knowledge he had upon the subject was from the report of the pistol; but his opinion was completely contradicted by several gentlemen in the office, who stated that they distinctly heard shots rattle against tin, or something of a hard substance. One gentleman was positive that shot had passed his head; which statement was strongly corroborated by Mr. Rauer, a gentleman belonging to the box-office of the theatre, who produced a number of shots, a pen-case filled with gunpowder, and a second pistol, which were found upon the prisoner.

The prisoner was then called upon to give an account of himself. He said his mother and father-in-law live in Brown's buildings, Stanhope-street, Clare-market.

He was asked if he had any personal knowledge of Miss Kelly. He at first denied that he had any knowledge of her, but afterwards said he had, and that she could explain it.

On his being questioned as to his motive for the daring outrage, he declined answering it, but said he would say more at a future time. He hesitated in answering all the questions put to him, and gave very contradictory accounts. He was then conveyed to Tothill-fields Bridewell by the constables who apprehended him.

It was with some difficulty that Miss Kelly finished acting her character in the farce. On her being informed of the young man's name, she recollected that it was the same name which she had received, signed to several love letters, some of which contained threats, if she did not accept of his offer, &c. She, not knowing the person, treated the whole as a matter of indifference; she had, however, mentioned the circumstance to Mr. Lamb, one of the gentlemen of the committee for managing the affairs of the theatre; also to her dresser, and several other persons about the theatre. The fright had such an effect

effect upon her that she has been much indisposed since, and was confined yesterday.

At the conclusion of the farce, several voices called for Mr. Rae, when that gentleman appeared, and said—" Ladies and Gentlemen, the young man who fired the pistol has been taken to the public office, Bow-street, and interrogated by Mr. Birnie, the magistrate; and, from the wild and incoherent manner in which he conducted himself, there is very little doubt of his insanity."

The scenes that were on at the time the pistol was fired were then put up again and examined, when it was ascertained that several shots had perforated through the left back scene, &c., and also had struck the back of the orchestra: but it not being a musical farce, fortunately none of the performers were in their places, or probably they would have been struck.

19. *The Sufferers in the Heaton Coal Pit.*—About twelve months ago, between 70 and 80 men and boys lost their lives in the Heaton coal pit, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by what is called a blast of the pit, and its filling in consequence with water. It was not until the 19th instant, that the bodies of the greater part of the sufferers were come at, when 55 of them were found in what is called the far workings of the pit. It has been clearly ascertained that these unfortunate men and boys all perished by starvation. They had got into a part of the pit where the water did not reach them, and had been many weeks employed in endeavouring to work their way into an old pit, by which they might have escaped. They are supposed to have failed in their attempt by the want of food to support them, as every horse in the pit was eaten to the bone. The unfortunate men had a water-mark fixed up, that they might observe if it fell. One man, who is supposed to have been set to watch it, was found dead at his post.

20. The Directors of the American Company at St. Petersburgh have recently communicated to the Imperial Academy of Sciences the subjoined extract from the journal of the lieutenant of Marine Lasarew, relating to the discovery of the Suwarrow Islands; —" The Suwarrow, a ship of the Russian American Company, commanded by Lieut. Lasarew, sailed on the 20th Oct. 1813, from Cronstadt. After having touched at England, the Brazils, and New Holland, he sailed from Port Jackson, for the Russian settlements in America. On the 27th of September, 1814, his ship was surrounded by a great number of birds, which increased towards sunset. These birds were so tame that they began to suspect they were approaching an island. The Suwarrow, having slackened sail, steered to the N.N.E., and about 11 at night, a low island was perceived to the south and east; although the breakers were heard at a distance, the ship continued driving on, as at the depth of 100 fathoms no ground could be found. On the approach of daylight, four other low islands were discovered. At the distance of three miles from the shore, the sea was more than 100 fathoms deep; when they reached the beach, they found these

these islands, inhabited only by birds, crabs, and rats; there were here and there shrubs, and cocoa-trees, but no trace of inhabitants. Lieutenant Lasarew named them the Suwarrow Islands, after his ship. He fixed their south latitude at 13 deg. 13 min. 15 sec., and their longitude at 163 deg. 31 min. 4 sec. west of the meridian of Greenwich. Thus these newly discovered islands lie at an almost equal distance from Navigators' and the Society Islands."

Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam, lately deceased, has, by his will, bequeathed a splendid donation to the University of Cambridge, viz. his extensive collection of proof prints, to the amount of 10,000 in number, selected by his lordship in a long course of years with the greatest taste and attention, and estimated at the value of 40,000l. He has also given to the same University his extensive collection of highly esteemed pictures; and, to complete the magnificence of his bequest, he is said to have left 100,000l. in South Sea stock, to erect a building in the said university, appropriate to the reception of these valuable collections, and probably for an endowment also of a professorship in this branch of the fine arts. His lordship has bequeathed the rest of his disposable property (amounting to 10,000l., a year) to Lord Pembroke; he has left only 300l. a year to the heir at law.

21. *Galway*.—Yesterday evening a meeting took place near Merlin Park, between P. Dillon, Esq. of this town, and B. Kane, Esq. of ——, when the former received his adversary's ball under the right breast, and instantly expired. These two gentlemen were close *friends* for many years. Mr. Dillon fought several duels, in all of which Mr. Kane acted as his second; and it is remarkable that Mr. Dillon's father lost his life in an affair of *honour* with the late Malachy Fallon, Esq., at the same age, and nearly on the same spot where his son fell.

22. Yesterday morning, the Prince of Saxe Coburg arrived at the Clarendon Hotel, Bond-street, from Dover. Lord Castlereagh, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, waited upon the Prince to congratulate him on his arrival, and know his pleasure as to his future arrangements. Lord Castlereagh, as soon as he had taken his leave of the Prince, dispatched a messenger with the result of the interview to the Prince Regent at Brighton.

23. At three in the afternoon, Prince Leopold Saxe Coburg, accompanied by Lord Castlereagh, arrived at the Pavilion at Brighton; he was received by the Duke of Clarence, Sir B. Bloomfield, Count Hardenberg, and the nobility residing at the Pavilion. Immediately after the Prince alighted, he was introduced to the Prince Regent.

24. *St. John's, Newfoundland*.—A very alarming fire broke out here about a fortnight since, and the flames at one time laid us under serious apprehensions for the safety of our own and our friends' property in our care; but happily the fury of the conflagration was checked just in time to prevent the fire communicating

nicating with the stores that adjoin our premises.

About 130 houses were consumed by the fire, thereby 1500 persons deprived of habitations at this wretched cold season of the year: the distress in this town is consequently very great indeed.

Another Letter, same date.—"The custom-house and other public buildings have been saved by the greatest exertions. A more dreadful sight was never witnessed. During the awful conflagration, a hurricane, accompanied with a hail-storm, took place, which saved the wreck of the town. Huts are now erected for the miserable sufferers. A subscription has been raised, and the inhabitants cannot be too highly praised for the exertions they have made, taking in as many of the houseless poor as their houses would hold, and clothing them with their garments. This dreadful fire broke out at midnight of the 11th."

Another Account.—The fire broke out on the 12th, about eight o'clock in the evening, and consumed between a hundred and thirty, and a hundred and forty houses. What increased the danger, and added to the extent of this calamity, was the way in which the town of St. John is built. The houses are entirely of wood, not a brick being used, except in the chimneys. They are also irregularly built and huddled together as suited the convenience of their various owners, and without regard to safety or order. A tremendous gale from the south-east was blowing when the fire commenced, and threatened the total destruction of the place. Towards morning, however, a heavy snow which had been falling up to this period changed into rain, and materially checked the rapidity of the progress of the devouring element. The extraordinary exertions of the navy, army, and public departments, are represented as beyond praise. Several houses were pulled down before the flames reached them, and thus the communication being cut off, the injury was limited to the number of habitations specified. We are sorry to say that the lower order of the populace gave themselves up to plunder, instead of assisting their wretched fellow creatures, of whom 1,500 have been rendered destitute, during a rigorous and inclement season, by this awful visitation. Their houses and provisions are destroyed, and what augments their distress is the impossibility of vessels entering the port with supplies, in consequence of the ice. The other inhabitants share their store with these unfortunates, but so heavy a loss must be felt by all. A liberal subscription was entered upon, which afforded temporary relief; and we have no doubt but it will be benevolently aided by a similar measure in this country.

The rapidity with which the houses were consumed is described as almost inconceivable: many of their inmates had barely time to escape naked, or merely covered with blankets, and stood shivering in the storm and snow, while all that they had in the world perished before their eyes.

Report speaks of only one life lost on this melancholy occasion.

Limerick.—Last Saturday night, about the hour of ten o'clock, a party of ruffians, twelve in number, and all strangers, attacked the house of a respectable farmer, named Hogan, living not far from Jessefield, which they broke into, and after beating Hogan, his wife, their sons, and brother-in-law, in a savage manner, forcibly carried off this industrious man's only daughter, for whose provision he was known to have laid by a fortune of 100 guineas. In carrying her away, the direction they took led them to a Mr. Fitzgerald's, of Jessefield, whose daughter hearing and instantly recognising the screams of Hogan's daughter, who was her intimate friend, rallied all the men of the family, her brother, and the servants; and they, getting fresh succour from Mr. Fitzgerald's tenants, pursued the party, whom they soon came up with, and, after a very sharp conflict, routed completely, recovering the girl from them, and bringing her back in safety to Fitzgerald's house. When we consider that these brave and loyal fellows had no fire-arms, nor any weapon better than the cudgel, we cannot too highly applaud their conduct; nor can we dismiss the subject without congratulating the country, from this and several prominent recent examples, on the improvement which is gradually and manifestly working in the conduct of the farmers, since they have experienced the efficacy of that assistance which the government affords them, in shaking off their terrors, under the prevalence of a profligate banditti, and throwing themselves on the protection of the law and the government.—(*Clonmel Herald.*)

The death of Kotzebue is confirmed by the foreign papers. He was in the 55th year of his age, and had, since the expulsion of the French from Germany, resided at Koningsberg as Russian consul. Perhaps, since the days of Lopez de Vega, no author has been more remarkable for the number of his dramatic productions. It has been usual for a volume of new plays from his pen to appear annually at Leipsic; besides which, he published every year a collection of pieces intended to be adapted to music, in one volume, under the title of the *Opera Almanack*. The last work which has appeared under his name, is one to which he has performed only the office of editor. It is a curious narrative, written by one of his sons, named Moritz, who was taken prisoner by the French during Buonaparte's campaign in Russia. Though a German born, (he was a native of the city of Weimar), Kotzebue had become a Russian by naturalization, and his children are Russians by birth.

Yesterday, in a scuffle between a Mr. Brookes and Mr. Thompson, in which a pistol was used, the latter was shot in the head, and little or no hopes are entertained of his recovery. The affair having taken place in the city, Mr. Brookes, was brought before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house to explain the transaction. Several witnesses also attended, who were present on the melancholy occasion. The following particulars transpired before his Lordship :—

Mr.

Mr. Brookes was proprietor of a menagerie. He had been acquainted with Sarah Tookey for six years, during which period they had lived together as man and wife, but were not married. Having business in Scotland, he left the female under protection of his friends, residing at Westmorland-place, with a suitable provision for her maintenance until his return. His friends being in the habit of visiting an acquaintance with whom Mr. Thompson lodged, the latter, in consequence, became acquainted with Sarah Tookey: and two days prior to Mr. Brookes's return from Scotland, prevailed upon her to quit Westmorland-place, and to reside with him at his lodgings in the City-road. Mr. Brookes was much grieved at the loss of the lady, and consulted with Tookey, a hair-dresser, &c. in Ball-alley, George-yard, the brother of the fugitive, as to the best means of recovering her. They both proceeded together to Thompson's lodgings, and during his absence induced Sarah Tookey to return with them, but not without considerable reluctance. Three days had elapsed, when Mr. Thompson had endeavoured in vain to trace the woman; and it was not until yesterday that they met. In the forenoon, Mr. Thompson called at the brother's, in Ball-alley, and left word that he was desirous of an opportunity of speaking with Mr. Brookes on business, relative to the possession of Sarah Tookey, and that in the hope of meeting him there in the evening, he should look in. In less than an hour and a half, however, he called again, and in the interval Mr. Brookes and Sarah Tookey had seen the brother, and been told of Thompson's intention. Thompson, finding Mr. Brookes and the object of his search together in Ball Alley, desired to come to an explanation with the former. On the parties meeting, a quarrel ensued, and Thompson not being able to cope with Brookes, in point of strength, had prepared himself with a pistol, which he drew from his pocket in his defence. The screaming and fears of the women, however, induced Thompson to replace it again in his pocket. Brookes, thus threatened to be shot, ran up stairs and armed himself with a poker, and, on coming down again, a fresh scuffle ensued. Brookes had given Thompson a violent blow on the head with the poker, who finding himself again overmatched, had recourse to the pistol. Brookes, on perceiving his danger, got rid of the poker, and closed with Thompson, in order to wrest from his hands the deadly weapon: but Brookes states that in this he did not succeed, and finding that Thompson was endeavouring to discharge the pistol, he turned it aside, when the contents entered the head of the unfortunate man, and he instantly fell, and bled profusely. Mr. Ambrose, of the Post Office, hearing the shrieks of the women, entered the house, and was endeavouring to separate the parties when the pistol went off close to his ear, and his face and neckerchief were bespattered all over with blood, but he fortunately escaped without injury. The poor wretch was assisted into a chair, and endea-

deavoured, but in an incoherent manner, to articulate an answer to some questions. It was thought that he was desirous to defend himself from the charge of suicide, for he was understood to repeat—"It was taken from me, it was taken from me," meaning the pistol. He was immediately conveyed to St. Thomas's hospital, but, as we before stated, with little or no hopes of recovery, as it appeared impossible to extract the ball, or to give him relief. The young woman attended Thompson to the hospital, whilst Brookes was conveyed to the Mansion House.

The Lord Mayor, on hearing all the evidence brought forward, and learning that more could be produced, ordered the prisoner Brookes to be remanded until Monday next. Brookes narrated the circumstances with a conscious innocence, and without the smallest appearance of fear or alarm for the consequences.

The final result was, that Thompson died, and that Mr. Brookes being tried, was found guilty of manslaughter.

25. On Sunday evening, Mr. John Holman, a farmer of Perran, Cornwall, was returning from a place of worship, across a common, to his own house. A heavy mist falling, he mistook his way, and fell into an exposed shaft of a mine, 96 feet deep, besides 9 feet of water in the bottom; and, almost miraculously, he reached the water without receiving any serious injury. Being an expert swimmer, he kept himself afloat during the night, occasionally relieving himself by clinging to the projecting points of rock in the sides of the shaft. The return of daylight, on Monday, enabled him to see a kind of ledge, on which he contrived to get, and on which he lay the whole of Monday, calling for assistance; but no person approached the place, and Monday night came on whilst he continued in his perilous situation, where, overcome by fatigue, he fell asleep, and again fell into the water. The darkness of the night prevented his regaining his resting place, and he had to support himself as before until Tuesday morning, when he regained the spot from which he fell. He had now become quite hoarse from cold, and almost incessant calling for help; so that the only resource he had for drawing the attention of those whom he supposed would be sent to seek for him, was by throwing stones into the water. Tuesday night came without affording him any relief; but the terror of again falling into the water effectually prevented his sleeping. On Wednesday, however, the noise made by the stones which he continued to throw into the water, attracted the attention of some persons whom his distressed family had dispatched in search of his remains, and he was extricated from the dreadful abyss, without sustaining any serious contusion.

On Sunday, the Rev. James Power, sub-deacon of the church of Rome, and late a monk of the order of La Trappe, and resident in the monastery of Lulworth, abjured the errors of the church of Rome, and was publicly admitted into the communion of the established church of England and

and Ireland, in Blandford church, after morning service. The form regularly appointed for the purpose was used on the occasion, under the direction of the Bishop of Bristol.

28. *Mansion-house.*—Several journeymen sugar-bakers, in the employment of Messrs. Danvers, and others of that trade, were charged with a criminal combination. It appeared from the statement of the complainants, that a few years since, during a time of great scarcity of provisions, the wages of the journeymen (independently of being provided with apartments, fire, &c. &c.) were raised from 10s to 12s. per week. A short time back, however, the masters were of opinion, that in consequence of the decreased price of provisions, the allowance should be reduced to its original standard. Notice to this effect was accordingly given to the resident journeymen, but the latter refused to continue their services upon such terms; and a general combination being entered into between them, what is termed a *round robin* was signed by about 500 persons. The business of the sugar-houses was thus wholly at a stand, the journeymen having suddenly struck, without giving the slightest notice, and in one or two instances having actually left their employment at a time when the sugar was in such a state of preparation in the vats as to occasion its total loss. A number of the defendants (being Germans) pleaded ignorance of the law; while others contended, that the advanced wages were barely sufficient to supply their wants. They were reminded, however, that the advance was clearly stated, at the time, to be given during the continuance of the then existing dearth of provisions, and by no means as a permanent one. The Lord Mayor inquired if any of the parties had given the requisite notice (14 days) of an intention to quit their employment; and being answered in the negative, his lordship proceeded to hear evidence of identity, when he ordered four of them to be committed to the house of correction for one month each—hoping this punishment would operate as a warning to the rest, and induce them to return to their employment.

MARCH.

2. *Belfast.*—On the morning of Wednesday last, about four o'clock, a band of armed ruffians attacked the dwelling house of Mr. Francis Johnson, muslin manufacturer, near the head of North-street, while the family were all asleep: this family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, eight children, two maid servants, and one servant man. The banditti began their operations by forcibly breaking off the shutters of the parlour window, which were sheathed with iron; having effected this, they raised the lower sash, and, horrible to relate, they then introduced a large box filled with pitch, tar, hemp, and other inflammable materials, and, to render their diabolical design still more serious and direfully destructive, they had attached to these inflammable substances a large ball or bomb-shell filled with gunpowder

gunpowder and other combustibles, communicating with which was a fuse, to which they set fire. A servant man, however, fortunately awoke, and seizing a pitchfork, being the first weapon he could find, he ran to the parlour, at the same time calling to alarm the family. When he entered the room, he perceived the ball and flaming fuse, and in the momentary confusion, not knowing what it was, he dashed at it with the pitchfork; and the prongs having stuck into it, he drew it towards him, and retreated into the kitchen. In the midst of the agitation which this unaccountable circumstance produced, he for a moment abandoned the pitchfork and the flaming ball, to call to his master up stairs. In two seconds the combustibles exploded like a clap of thunder, and rent the house from top to bottom.

ot a wall but was shattered; the windows were blown to pieces, and the back door of the kitchen fortunately burst open, which gave vent to the fury of the explosion. When Mr. Johnson was first alarmed by the servant, he immediately started out of bed, and laying hold of a blunderbuss, which was ready loaded, he went to a front window, which he opened, and perceiving eight or ten of the ruffians at some distance, he fired among them: but he had scarcely done so when the explosion took place in the kitchen, and threw his family into the utmost state of consternation. The assailants, on hearing the report, returned again to the front of the house, and commenced an attack with fire-arms, upon which Mr. Johnson having one loaded pistol, fired it at them. By this time the neighbouring families being alarmed by the explosion and firing, were coming into the street, upon which the banditti ran off in different directions, and owing to the darkness of the night, effected their escape. Happily not one of Mr. Johnson's family received the smallest injury. The inhabitants of Belfast have offered a reward of 2,000l. for a discovery of the offenders.

4. A Hamburgh paper states, that some years ago several Swiss families formed settlements on the river Ohio, which have flourished surprisingly. The district which they have planted has received the name of New Switzerland, and their chief town, which contains about 400 houses, is called Vevay. They have cultivated the grape so successfully, that last autumn some of the colonists casked 200 gallons of wine which they sold for two dollars a gallon. The other fruits of Europe have been cultivated with equal success. The Canton, New Switzerland, expects soon to have a representative in Congress.

5. The Swift, belonging to Montrose, Captain Crawl, was run down off Flamborough Head by a Newcastle collier, and, melancholy to relate, the captain, mate, nine seamen, and eight passengers, were lost; only one person saved.

6. Last week a melancholy affair occurred in the George's Dock Basin, Liverpool:—A brig, the Albion, Captain Proctor, which had parted from her cable in the river, in endeavouring to enter the basin, with a strong breeze from

from the north-west, ran down a flat which was lying within it, on board of which there were three men, a woman, and her two children: the men fortunately escaped: but the woman and the children were drowned. On the approach of the brig, the mother, who was on the deck, flew to the cabin to bring up her children; she succeeded in bringing them to the top of the ladder, and, just at that juncture, the shock of the vessels took place, when the unhappy mother and her children were overwhelmed by the water: her body was taken up after being in the water a short time, and every exertion was in vain used to restore animation; those of the children were found at low water.

9. *Newry*.—Some time ago a trunk of clothes was imported into Belfast from some port in the Mediterranean. Several, in the house in which it was opened, became very soon infected with a malignant disease, and died. A relation of those persons, who was present at the opening of it, and exposed to the effluvia issuing from it, returned to his residence, near Hall's Mill, between Brandridge and Tandragee, where, after ten days' sickness, he also died. The disease was marked with excessive swelling of the legs and arms, copious expectoration of putrid blood, yellowness of the body, and extreme putrescence of the whole system. The greatest attention was paid by the medical attendant to this patient, and the country people having been duly cautioned, and warned of the infectious nature of the disease, did not approach the place. The clothes which the deceased wore were boiled, and the apartment in which he had lain fumigated with sulphuric acid and nitre. We hope that the further progress of the disease is arrested.—(*Newry Telegraph.*)

The following letter from Drontheim (in Norway), dated March 10, gives the most particular account of the dreadful effects of the removal of an immense tract of land at that place;—"A singular occurrence took place here on the 7th inst. A portion of land, amounting to 120 English acres, and 60 feet deep, slid, with a tremendous crash, into the river Nid, about a quarter of a mile from Store Foss. This happened during a hard frost (13 deg. Raumur), without giving any previous notice; and, from the quality of the ground being clayey, with a moderate ascent from the river, appears quite unaccountable. Of Tiller church, dwelling-house, and bridge, which stood on this spot, not a vestige is now to be seen—the ruins are either buried or dispersed. You may form some idea of the force with which this mass of earth fell, when I tell you that a considerable portion of it was thrown several hundred yards distant from the river on the opposite bank, where it destroyed two houses, with some of the unfortunate inhabitants. The owner of Tiller farm perished by returning to the house to look after one of his children. It is not yet ascertained how many lives are lost: eighteen are known to have been buried or drowned, and 40 horses, besides cows, &c. A very fine lad of 17, who was to have worked

worked in our work, lost his life. One man saved himself in a remarkable manner: he was the foremost of 14 or 15 peasants, who were returning home to Selboe, from bringing timber for the buildings attached to our work, and was so near the spot, that he heard the owner of Tiller cry for help — he immediately resolved to retrace his steps: the other poor wretches endeavoured to reach the shore through a deep snow, and perished with their horses; most of them had two. This man who saved himself had a very good horse, and by keeping himself on full speed, he escaped on shore by Store Foss, the river pursuing him close with the rapidity of lightning: his feelings may be better conceived than described during this remarkable race. Our work has luckily escaped uninjured, although threatened with ruin. V. Krough has otherwise suffered considerably, yet mostly at Store Foss, where a flour-mill has quite disappeared, the saw-mills almost destroyed, and dams carried away to the amount of 2,000l. A summer-house, which stood between Great and Little Foss, a short distance from the river, was carried in an upright position, as it stood on the shore, with two boats chained to it, and in that manner was precipitated down Little Foss. It is impossible for me to describe the singular appearance all this had, and still has. The Fiord is discoloured with muddy water to a great extent, and will probably continue so for months. We are willing to think the danger is now over; though this is uncertain, until the stream cuts itself a proper passage."

13. A most barbarous murder was committed at a lone house near Shabbington Wood, Bucks, a few miles from Thame. Thos. Reason, who was committed in December last to Oxford gaol for sheep-stealing, but discharged at the assizes for want of evidence, called at Mrs. Yorke's, an elderly widow lady, who was attended by a female about twenty-three years of age, a distant relation, about seven o'clock in the evening. He entered into conversation with Mrs. Yorke on various subjects, and at length said, that he wanted money, and hoped she would furnish him with some. She said she could not give him any. He then drew a large clasped knife, and immediately attacked her, and cut her throat at first slightly, in consequence of her resistance. The girl did every thing she possibly could to prevent his nefarious design, and at length succeeded in taking his knife from him; but unfortunately he espied a large knife in the room, which was used for killing pigs; this he seized, and with it almost separated Mrs. Yorke's head from her body, in consequence of which she instantly died. The villain also struck Mrs. Yorke several times over the head with a wooden bar during the contest, so that her skull was fractured. He then attacked the young woman, and cut her throat in two places, and wounded her in the head severely with the bar. Each cut in her throat was more than five inches in length, but fortunately did not sever the windpipe. Her skull was bare in many places by the violence

violence of the blows from the bar, and she was left, as Reason supposed, completely dead. He then went up stairs to rifle the rooms, well knowing where the property was kept. In the mean time the girl recovered her senses, and escaped from the house to Mr. Griffin's on Oakley-common, where she made known the business. She fainted several times on the way, and with great difficulty arrived there by an unfrequented path, in order to avoid the possibility of Reason's overtaking her. As soon as she got into the house she again fainted, and was recovered with much difficulty; on her recovering her senses she related the horrid tale, and several persons were got together. They proceeded to the house, where they found Mrs. Yorke in the situation we have described. In consequence of the information of the girl, they then went to the house of Reason's father, which is about half a mile from Mrs. Yorke's, and inquired for him. The father said he did not know where he was; but they made strict search for him, and at length found him up the chimney. They immediately took him into custody, and he was confined at Oakley, until the Coroner's Inquest was taken on Mrs. Yorke's body. Mr. King, surgeon, of Brill, was sent for to attend the girl (Elizabeth Hawes), who immediately sent for Mr. Hitchings of Oxford, who did every thing that could be done for her. She remained in a very dangerous state, although hopes were entertained of her recovery.

16. On the evening about eleven o'clock, three young men belonging to East Wemyss, Scotland, in attempting to cross the water at Leven in a boat without oars, were carried away by the rapidity of the current. When nearly out to sea, one of them leaped into the water, and swam ashore; the other two, not having courage to follow his example, remained in the boat, and were carried out to sea. In this perilous situation they remained till next forenoon, when they were picked up by a sloop between the Bas and Elie Ness, and carried into Largo. They had been in the greatest danger, as the boat was leaky, and they had nothing to cast out the water with but their shoes, three of which they had lost, and both their hats: they were, besides, almost dead with cold.

18. The following melancholy catastrophe occurred at Battle;—As Captain James Watson Harvey, of his Majesty's royal navy, with his youngest brother and sister (two children of five and six years of age) was sailing in a boat on a large mill-pond, at the powder-works, near the dwelling-house of their father, a strong gust of wind upset the boat in a great depth of water, when the captain, who was an excellent swimmer, succeeded in getting both his little companions into his arms, with whom he struggled for some time, as if determined to save or perish with them; and although within twenty yards of the pond bay, and in the sight of many of the workmen at the mills, at last sunk, with the children in his arms, never to rise again! It was upwards of three quarters of an hour before their bodies could be recovered, when every

every exertion and skill that could be used were applied in vain to reanimate them—the vital spark had fled, to the poignant and inconsolable grief of their parents, relatives, and friends. Captain Harvey was 23 years of age. Had he even left one of the children to perish, he might have saved himself and the other.

19. A dreadful and destructive fire took place at Beverley, in the parish of Greasley, near Nottingham. It was occasioned by the very dangerous practice of firing a chimney, in order to clear it of soot. By this act of imprudence no less than 14 houses, besides several barns, corn stacks, &c. were set on fire and consumed. The wind blowing strong at the time, every exertion to stop the progress of the flames proved ineffectual

20. *Expeditions to explore Africa.*—The expedition under Captain Tuckey's directions, in the Congo sloop, accompanied by the Dorothy transport, for exploring the source of the river Zaire, or as it is commonly termed, the Congo, has sailed on that important discovery. The steam-engine which had been fitted on board the Congo has been removed, together with the whole of its vast machinery, as its use was found impracticable, and it prevented the sailing of the vessel with the celerity that was requisite.

While this expedition is proceeding, another is to be effected across the continent of Africa, to the point where Mungo Park terminated his laborious career, and thence on the Niger, in the expectation of meeting with Captain Tuckey, and, in that event, establishing the hypothesis which has long been indulged, that the Zaire or Congo, and the Niger, are one and the same river. The source of the former, as also the termination of the latter, have hitherto caused a large chasm in the internal geography of Africa; and until now no measures so extended, or similar with regard to the employment of vessels, have been attempted.

The terrestrial mission is placed under the direction of Major John Peddie, assisted by Captain Thomas Campbell, and the number of persons to be attached are not fewer than those under Park, whose line of march is to be adhered to. The following important document, of which some numbers have been printed in the English and Arabic languages, will be distributed for the purpose of the natives rendering such service as the travellers may stand in need of; and particularly in the conveyance of dispatches from them to any of our settlements on the coast. The following is represented as a true copy, to which the seal of the African Company is affixed :—

" (L. S.) Free trade to Africa by act of Parliament, 1750.

" This is to make known, that Major John Peddie, Captain Thomas Campbell, and Surgeon William Cowdry, have been employed by the British Government to proceed from Senegal into the interior of Africa, to trace the source of the river Niger, and to obtain such information respecting the countries through which they pass, as may be useful in the extension and improvement of commerce, which is the object of

of the British Government in sending those persons to Africa; and that any person who may happen to meet with those gentlemen, and shall be the bearer of a letter to the Governor of this or any other British settlement on the gold coast, from either of them, shall receive five ounces of gold, and be liberally rewarded for any service or acts of kindness which it may appear by such letter, may have been rendered to either of them."

A letter from Rome, of the 20th of March, says—"Within these few days Cardinal Maury has been released from the Castle of St. Angelo. He is now in a religious house to perform his spiritual exercises. When he leaves this retreat, which is purely religious, he will be relieved by the Grand Penitentiary from the censures which he has incurred —he will be restored to the good graces of his Holiness, and will proceed to his Bishopric of Montefiascone.

Paris, March 21.—Yesterday took place the exhumation of the remains of the Duke D'Enghien, from the fosse on the south side of the castle of Vincennes. An authentic tradition indicated the spot where his executioners had thrown his body; but, for greater regularity, an express investigation took place on Monday last, conducted by the Counsellor of State, Laporte Lalanc. An artillerist and a peasant of the village of Vincennes gave the most correct information. The peasant whose name is Grison, aged 80, had himself dug the grave; it was ascertained from him that the grave was dug two hours after the arrival of the Prince, and by order of Harel, who then commanded the castle of Vincennes. The searches were made in presence of a king's commissioner, and several other persons, among whom we remarked the Count de Reuilly, Peer of France, M. de Bethisy, of the Chamber of Deputies, the Vidame de Vassé, the Chevalier de Conty, the Chevalier Jaques, the faithful friend and companion of the illustrious victim, the Marquis de Puyvert, now governor of Vincennes, who had spent ten years of his life shut up in it, Count Armand de Beaumont, commandant, and many others, almost all of whom had been sufferers from Buonaparte's tyranny. Several surgeons were present to ascertain the bones that might be thrown up. The first object which caught attention was a boot in tolerable preservation, in which were found the bones of the leg and foot; the skull was then found; the face was downwards; one leg had remained in an almost vertical position, and the arms were bent towards the back; a rather large stone appeared to have been designedly thrown upon the head, the bones of which were fractured. Some of the hair was still in preservation. The various fragments of the body thus collected were placed in a sheet. There were also found some German ducats, a leathern purse, in which there were a louis and some pieces of silver, a ring, and gold chain which the prince was in the habit of wearing round his neck. The Chevalier Jacques had stated previously that these articles would be found, unless the Duke

Duke had been stripped of them before his death. There was remarked the perforation made by a ball in the shoulder-blade, and in the small casque which the prince wore at the time of execution. His hussar boots were in tolerably good preservation. The sheet containing the fragments was placed in a leaden coffin, and in this state conveyed to the chamber prepared by order of the Marquis de Puyvert.

23. The following accounts of an earthquake, felt in different parts of England, are extracted from the country papers.

On Sunday 17th, about half-past twelve o'clock, a violent concussion of the earth was sensibly felt at this place, and at Bawtry, Blyth, Carlton, Worksop, Sheffield, Chesterfield, Mansfield, Nottingham, Lincoln, Gainsborough, &c. In some of those places it caused great consternation and alarm among the inhabitants by the shaking of buildings, pictures, and other articles hanging on the walls; but we do not hear of any damage being done.—*Doncaster Paper.*

On Sunday 17th, a smart shock of an earthquake was perceptibly felt in Lincoln, at about ten minutes before one o'clock in the day. The undulation appeared to be from west to east, and lasted from a minute and a half to two minutes. The wind was at the time south east, cold, and with every appearance of rain. Pictures and other articles hanging on the walls were set in a swinging motion. Many persons were so affected by it as to think they were taken with a sudden illness. A person who was dressing at the Spread Eagle Inn, at the upper part of the house, was so much alarmed as to run down stairs. At Newark, also, and the neighbouring villages, the shock was distinctly felt, as well as at Leicester and Loughborough. At Gainsborough it occasioned great consternation.—*Stamford Paper.*

On Sunday the 17th, 23 minutes before one o'clock (true time) a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in Derby and neighbourhood. The shock was of very short duration, but sufficiently long to leave no doubt on the mind as to the reality of the phenomenon. It was accompanied by a noise similar to that of a rising tempest, and caused the windows to shake violently, and the doors that were ajar to move. A glass lustre, which hung in a gentleman's breakfast-room in that town, was put in motion, and the chairs and tables were very perceptibly shaken. At Shipley Hall, it caused the bells to ring, and the body of a mangle in one of the upper rooms moved on its rollers several feet. It was also perceived in the Churches of All Saints and St. Peter, in Derby, and caused in the latter place a piece of plaster to fall from the roof into the body of the church. The shock extended about twenty miles east and west of Derby, and appeared to proceed in a direct line from north to south.

23. In the night, the house of the widow Keoghan, of Tinilinton, county of Kilkenny, was attacked by several armed men. The only persons in the house were, herself, her son Walter, her daughter, and daughter-in-law (on a visit), and a niece. The villains attempted to push in the door, upon

upon which Walter sent all the females into one apartment, and, seizing a pitchfork, bade them pray to God for grace to strengthen them. He then inquired who were outside, informing them, if they attempted to break in, he would kill them if he could. They answered by firing a shot through the door, and immediately forcing it, it fell inwards. One of them then stepped in, whom Keoghan stabbed with his pitchfork in the breast. The misguided wretch fell on the door, exclaiming, "Oh, Jemmy, I'm murdered!" Two shots were instantly fired into the house without effect. A struggle now ensued about securing or withdrawing the body of the wounded man, in which Keoghan got a blow from the butt-end of a gun, and lost the prong of his pitchfork, but secured a hat and black mask. They then carried the wounded man into the garden, and firing in at the window, slightly wounded the brave Keoghan; and about fifteen minutes afterwards, when he looked out, another shot was fired, fortunately without taking any effect. A great quantity of blood was found on the door and floor, and traced next morning to different spots, at short distances, where it is supposed the wounded man had rested. Keoghan's horse, which they took from the stable, returned at seven o'clock that morning, with blood on both sides. It appeared that Walter had a brother lately married, and that the robbers thought he had come home to his mother's house, as they repeatedly demanded his fortune.

25. Last night a dreadful fire broke out between 11 and 12 o'clock, in the house of Mr. Macoa, at the west side of St Stephen's-green, which raged with unabated fury until the entire of the building was destroyed: the most prompt exertions were made to stop the progress of the destructive element, but unfortunately there happened to be a scarcity of water, and, notwithstanding all the efforts made to obtain it from the adjacent houses, they could not possibly supply the engines. Serious fears were for a long time entertained of its extension, as the rafters and a considerable portion of the adjoining house, were on fire. It was an awfully grand and terrific scene, an overwhelming chaos of fire from the top to the bottom of the house. It is with the most poignant feelings of regret we have to mention, that there is much reason to apprehend some lives have been lost. An old gentlewoman, of the name of O'Neill (a relative, we understand of Earl O'Neill,) who was deprived of sight, is, among others, missing. It is said the fire broke out in her apartments. A Mrs. Hare, who also lodged in the house, is missing; and the proprietor of the house, Mr. Macoa, we learn, in not to be found. Mrs. Macoa was dreadfully scorched, but effected her escape by jumping out of the two pair of stairs window. A servant woman, who was far advanced in a state of pregnancy, also jumped out of the window, and is seriously injured. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs repaired to the spot on the first alarm, and remained there the entire night. Doctor Turner, one of the police magistrates,

magistrates, also attended. At twelve o'clock this day, the engines continued playing on the ruins, which presented a column of smoke, and the fire was not then effectually subdued.—(*Dublin Correspondent.*)

An inquest was taken by James Mander, Esq., one of the coroners for Derbyshire, at Ladyshaw-bottom, in the parish of Glossops, on the bodies of Mary, Daniel, Elizabeth, and Rachel Bradbury; the eldest aged 18, Daniel and Elizabeth (twins) 14, and Rachel 11; the children of Peter Bradbury, of Ladyshaw-bottom, labourer, who, at eight o'clock on the 24th ult. gave to each of his children a strong dose of white arsenic, thinking it was cream of tartar; the three youngest died about noon on the same day, and the eldest at midnight following, after every exertion had been used, but in vain, to counteract the fatal effects of the poison, when the discovery was made: the father had also taken a quantity of the poison himself along with his children, but is expected to recover.

A letter from Pillau, dated the 27th of March, says — "When the Vistula river broke up on the 21st inst. the ice cut the bulwarks and dams, and forced its way on the main land, in Marienberg Werder, and overflowed about 100 English miles in circumference. The misery occasioned by it is dreadful, and many of the poor inhabitants lost all their cattle, sheep, horses," &c.

30. *Inspruck.*—There is yet no sign of spring in this country; the mountains of middling height are still covered with snow. A cold east wind, accompanied with frost, prevails in our valleys, and checks vegetation. The standing waters are every morning covered with ice; the winter corn has suffered severely, and in many parts it has been necessary to sow it anew.

The following particulars of the Woolwich smuggling have been published in a morning paper:—On the voyage home, a carpenter employed in securing the packages discovered the secret. Immediately on arrival he gave information at the Custom-house, but it was ten days more before the ship was inspected; in the mean time much of the smuggled goods for certain persons were got away, and only those were left for men of less note. There were to the value of 7,000l. for one man, packed up as—"Return Congreve rockets." There were many rare things which were got out of the way. In the mortars were laces, gloves, cambrics, &c. and in the tumbrils were claret, champagne, &c. Many people have long supplied themselves and friends with wine in this way, and their wives with finery. This is the only vessel which has been detected, but the trade has long and successfully been carried on to a great extent. The man who informed got about 1,000l.

APRIL.

1. At night, about 9 o'clock, three men broke open the dwelling-house of Mr. Samuel Ward, a small farmer, of 70 years of age, at Charley, near Lougborough, one of whom, with a double-

double-barrelled pistol in his hand, stood as a kind of sentry over an old man of the name of Baker, that was sitting up with Mr. Ward, who happened to be confined to his bed in a dying state, whilst the two others ransacked the house; in the doing of which, such was their audacity, that they even pulled the dying man's clothes from under his pillow, and rifled his pockets, the sentry in the mean while threatening death to Baker if he was not still, and saying, they were come for money, and money they would have. They took away a promissory note of £100, twenty-eight guineas in gold, twenty-four shillings in silver, besides two crown pieces, threepence in copper, and three pair of shoes. Mr. Ward expired the next morning about eight o'clock.

2. Early on this morning, between twenty and thirty persons assembled round a windmill standing on a piece of open ground on the side of the New Cut, Lambeth Marsh, the lease of which having expired, it remains at present unoccupied; and, commencing a general attack upon the building, proceeded to demolish it at a very rapid rate: the mob continued to increase, and by ten o'clock, more than 300 persons had assembled. The scene of devastation and plunder which was now presented to the spectators, was truly serious. Some of these misguided people, who had taken up the erroneous opinion, that because the lease had expired the materials of the building had become common property, had obtained possession of the upper part of the mill, and were throwing down beams, planks, &c. to those below, who, regardless of the danger to which they were exposed from the falling timber, were maintaining a brisk combat—men, women, and children—amongst themselves, to secure their plunder. Mr. Sellon, the magistrate, having received information of what was going forward, proceeded to the spot with several officers, and, though at the risk of considersble personal danger, succeeded in securing several of the most active of the mob, and dispersing the rest. On inquiry, it appeared that Mr. Lee, an attorney in the Borough, is the ground landlord of the mill, and had placed a man on the premises to take care of the property; but this man was overpowered, and driven from his post by the mob. Scarcely any part of the mill, except the brick-work and main beams, is left standing. Six of the men taken into custody were ordered to find bail to answer the complaint preferred against them at the sessions, and to keep the peace in the interim.

Extraordinary Instance of the Sagacity of a Dog.—Mr. T. Rutherford, of Long Framlington, was, about a fortnight ago, overcome in a snow storm, near Alnwick, and fell. In this state he was exposed to all the horrors of the night, till seven o'clock in the morning. His faithful dog at this time observing a shepherd at a small distance, used every exertion to attract his attention, such as howling, going from and returning to the spot where his master lay. This induced the shepherd to follow the dog's motions.

tions. Mr. Rutherford was found, (then covered by the snow), carried to a neighbouring public-house, and, after five hours' exertion, life was restored, and he is now quite well.

3. Thomas Thompson, a gunner in the East India Company's service, and living at No. 4, Ironmonger Row, St. Luke's, appeared to a summons, on an information laid against him by John Oliver Bow, an officer of the Customs, for having unlawfully and knowingly in his possession one Bandana silk, and five China silk handkerchiefs, fourteen ells of valuable silk, a piece of rich velvet, and one pound of sewing silk, being all foreign and prohibited goods, with intent to defraud the revenue. The object of the board, it was stated, was not so much to recover the penalty as to make an example, and to put a stop, if possible, to this growing evil, as the depression in our own silk trade was very great at present, because this traffic was now carried on with much ease, and to such an extent, that there are at present upwards of 6,000 silk weavers starving for want of employ. He then proceeded to state, that having received information that the defendant had some prohibited silks in his possession, he went on the 14th of February last, and searched his lodgings at 4, Ironmonger Row, St. Luke's; and in a box, in the back room on the first floor, he found the articles mentioned in the information, and now produced, which were valued at £6 10s. The penalty by act of parliament was the forfeiture of the goods, and three times their value; but on account of the defendant being a servant in the Company's service, and having a wife and family, he did not press for the whole of the penalty, but the board were determined to make examples. Daniel Macpherson, another officer of the customs, proved that the above goods were foreign and prohibited: the defendant admitted their being foreign, but he had no intention of defrauding the revenue, as the articles were not intended for sale, but solely for his own use. This plea not being admitted, he was convicted in the mitigated penalty and costs in the sum of ten guineas, and the forfeiture of the goods, which he paid down, and was discharged.

Extract of a Letter from Mons, April 5.—A tragical scene has just thrown our town into terror and consternation. The day before yesterday, about eight o'clock in the evening, Mrs. Papillon, the mother of a family enjoying a decent competence, commited an act of despair or madness, to which the annals of the human mind scarcely furnish a parallel. Being followed by her three children, a boy of two years of age, and two girls, one eight and the other five years old, she dragged them to the well; then seizing the two youngest, she threw them in: the eldest girl struggled a long time in her mother's arms, uttering agonizing but fruitless cries; the barbarous mother, violently seizing her, threw her into the well; into which she at last threw herself.

These four, herself also, unhappy victims, have been taken out dead, and all the assistance of

of art was lavished on them in vain. Yesterday evening, at nine o'clock, they were buried. It seems that this woman, whose mind was doubtless deranged, had meditated this great crime during the whole of the 3d. On that day she performed her devotional exercises, and distributed abundant alms.

Madame Papillon had formed the project to destroy all her family; besides the three children who were the victims of it, she had two others; her eldest son was at a boarding school at St. Ghislain, and the youngest at nurse in the country. This mother, whom one does not know by what name to call, had sent an order to the nurse to bring her the infant on the day destined for the accomplishment of the tragedy, which the woman refused to do. At the same time she charged the St. Ghislain carrier to carry to her son a *flan* (a kind of cake, which was poisoned, with a letter, desiring him to eat it alone, without giving any part to his schoolfellows.) On the road this *flan* was spoiled, and the carrier, fearing he should damage the other goods which he had with him, threw it away. If we add, that this wretched woman was five months advanced in her pregnancy, we shall have an idea of the destruction which she had calmly meditated. While the dreadful scene was passing, her husband was at the coffee-house; she had had the cruel precaution to leave a note on the table, pointing out the well as the grave of herself and children.

6. The beautiful church of the Augustines at Brussels, which has been abandoned since the departure of the English army, and which was used as a place of worship for the English soldiers, has been put in order again, that the professors of the reformed religion may have divine service performed in it. The first sermon was preached in it last Monday.

A letter from Jersey gives the particulars of the shipwreck, upon that island, of the Balance, a large French transport, captain Le Sage, having a crew of 24 men and 84 passengers, mostly women and children, bound from Havre de Grace to St. Malo, to be embarked on a frigate for conveyance to St. Pierre and Miquelon, where they were to settle. They had turned their whole property in France into ready money, and brought all their effects with them. It was very dark when the vessel struck on the rocks, in which her head was fixed, with her stern only above water. The tide was then nearly out, and the weather moderating, many of the passengers got upon deck; but the water rising, took off all hope of escape. The women clung to the rigging, held the children in their arms, and their shrieks and lamentations were distinctly heard. Some boats from Rozel reached them by break of day, but 36 persons were previously drowned. As soon as the last boat left the vessel she instantly went to pieces. The poor people were brought into the barracks at Rozel, where all hastened to their assistance, and nothing could be more affecting than the expressions, partly of gratitude, partly of anguish, of the unhappy sufferers. Mrs. M'Kenzie, wife of captain M. of the

the royal veterans, was indefatigable in her care of the women and children.

9. About 300 emigrants, natives of the canton of Basle, and 100 from Argovie, left Switzerland on the 9th, and proceeded down the Rhine to Holland, where they intend to embark for America. They carry with them considerable property, and sufficient for establishing themselves.

10. Of the alarming extent of illegal distillation in Ireland, and its ruinous effects, the following statement may afford an idea:—At Omagh assizes, seventy-seven men were sentenced to imprisonment for illegal stills; at Lifford assizes, sixty for the like offence, besides fines on the county to the amount of 12,000l. At Derry assizes, the trials for illegal distillation were numerous beyond all former experience. Ninety persons were convicted and imprisoned, and a great many were liberated for the present on bail, as the gaol was unable to contain them.

11. *Konigsberg.*—According to the last accounts from Marienburg, 53 villages in the great Werder, with 9,930 inhabitants, and in the districts of Tiegenhoff, 49 villages, with 10,902 inhabitants, were under water. To these are to be added the Elbing villages, 17 in number, with 4,000 inhabitants.

15. The Academy of Mines, established at Freyberg, in the Erzgebirg, under the direction of the celebrated Werner, and which had experienced dilapidations for some years past, is again in a state of prosperity. A great number of pupils from foreign parts have arrived there, and some Englishmen were besides expected. Werner was about to publish a very important mineralogical work. He is at present engaged in making researches for several salt mines, which are expected to be discovered in the kingdom of Saxony, and particularly in the Vogtland, in the environs of Plauen.

16. The Aquillon arrived at Spithead from the Mediterranean has brought some particulars of the loss of the Ister frigate, captain Forrest, which was wrecked on a reef of rocks to the westward of Cape de Gat. The Ister sailed from Portsmouth on the 21st of February, fitted up on the peace establishment, and was proceeding up the Mediterranean, from Malaga, to join Lord Exmouth, when the accident happened; she struck at two o'clock in the morning of the 7th ult., when running at the rate of nine knots. Hopes were entertained that, by great exertions, she might be got off, and by the assistance of a zebeck, which came out of Malaga, 24 of her guns were taken out, and sent to Gibraltar; but it proved, on making fresh exertions, that the rocks had beat through her, and she was fast filling with sand. All the crew were safely taken out and landed at Malaga, excepting Mr. Sitwell, midshipman, and eight men, who were drowned by the upsetting of the gig-boat. Captain Heywood, of the Montague, who has for some time had the command at Gibraltar, on hearing of the misfortune, immediately proceeded in that ship to the spot, in the hope of being able to save the stores.

17. Ber-

17. Bermondsey and its neighbourhood were thrown into the utmost confusion on Monday evening by the assembling of a considerable number of journeymen tanners and others, who, after parading the streets for some time, proceeded to the tan-yard of Messrs. Timbrell, in the Grange-road, where they were guilty of several acts of outrage. It appears that it has long been the custom with the master tanners to allow their men two days holyday at Easter; on the present occasion, however, several of the masters, out of consideration for their men, offered, if they would work the two days instead of playing, to give them a sum of money at the end of the week. Several of the men gladly embraced this offer; but others, of a less industrious disposition, assembled, to the number of 300, and with drums and fifes playing, and their aprons affixed to long poles, by way of flags, proceeded to different tan-yards, where the men were at work, and endeavoured to prevail on them to strike; where persuasion did not prevail, they used force, and thus they proceeded till they arrived at Mr. Timbrell's yard. Here they made several attacks upon the premises, and at length succeeded in forcing the outward gate, and made good their entrance into the yard. Mr. Timbrell came forward to oppose them, when they knocked him down, and were proceeding to serve his son in the same manner, who, however, having provided himself with fire-arms loaded with small shot, as they pressed upon him, fired over their heads; this by no means intimidated the mob, who returned his fire with a shower of stones and other missiles, and pressed so hard upon him, that in his own defence he was obliged to fire upon them, and several persons among the mob were wounded. After a short pause they retreated, but went to Mr. Timbrell's house in the Grange-road, which they threatened to demolish. Information of these outrageous proceedings having reached Collingbourn and Clark, they proceeded to the spot, and succeeded in securing six of the most active of the mob, namely, Daniel Turner, Thomas Goldsmith, Thomas Faucit, John Winch, James Perry, and Thomas Foulke, and dispersed the rest. These six were taken before Mr. Serjeant Sellon, at Union Hall, and a charge having been exhibited against Mr. Timbrell, jun., for firing amongst the mob, the officers took him also.

When before the magistrates, Elizabeth Fisher stated that she saw Mr. Timbrell fire and wound Mary, the wife of Daniel Turner, one of the men in custody.

Mr. Timbrell stated the circumstances above narrated, and proved by the evidence of Mr. Crage, a gentleman who lives opposite his house, and by that of his father, Mr. Timbrell, sen., and his foreman, Joseph Rolfe, that the mob had forced an entrance into his premises, and that he was in danger from the mob. It further appeared, that none of the persons wounded were seriously hurt, and the magistrate dismissed the charge against Mr. Timbrell, and ordered the other six defendants to find bail to answer

swer the charge of riot at the sessions.

On Tuesday afternoon, the mob of journeymen tanners again assembled in the same manner, and in still greater numbers than on Monday, and proceeded with drums and fifes playing, and flags flying, to Messrs. Timbrell's yard, where they uttered violent threats against Mr. Timbrell and his sons, saying they would have their lives, and swearing in the most desperate terms that the men who were at work should come out. Several of Mr. Timbrell's men requested permission to go out to them, as perhaps their persuasions might induce them to disperse quietly; accordingly, several went into the street; but they had no sooner quitted the premises than they were seized by the mob, and used in the roughest manner; one of them, named James May, was dragged to a pump in the neighbourhood to be pumped upon, and otherwise so ill-treated, that he was nearly killed before his companions could rescue him. The rioters also caught hold of a poor woman who was passing at the time, whom they mistook for the wife of one of Mr. Timbrell's men, and treated the poor creature, who was far advanced in a state of pregnancy, in a most inhuman manner. Information of these proceedings was given at Union Hall, and several of the men being identified, namely James Banks, and three others, they were apprehended by Collingbourn and Clark, and ordered to find bail, themselves in 500l., and two sureties in 50l. each, and to stand committed till such bail should be entered into.

18. *Toulouse.*—This city has just suffered a frightful calamity. Tuesday, the 16th of April, the powder mills and magazines situated in the Isle d'Angouleme exploded, at five minutes past four, with a dreadful noise. Three explosions succeeded with the rapidity of lightning, and threw the city into alarm and confusion. Frightened by the violence of the explosion, the shaking of the buildings, the falling of the internal partitions, the fall of stones and pantiles, and the breaking of glass which fell in the streets, the inhabitants at first thought that this disaster was produced by an earthquake or a meteor. It was soon known that the powder-mills had exploded; and that the first explosion was that of the graining-house; the second of the grand magazine, and the third of the little magazine. Soon afterwards, an immense number of fragments of clothing and of human bodies were found scattered in various parts of the town. The body of a lady, and that of the son of the director of the establishment were found. This lady's case was very unfortunate; she had long wished to gratify her curiosity with a sight of the Isle d'Angouleme, and was accompanied by a beautiful girl, her daughter, and a young man who was betrothed to her; all these perished! Several mutilated bodies have been found so far off as the opposite bank of the Garonne. All yesterday workmen were employed in digging, but very few whole bodies were discovered; some were found, however, which had neither mark of wound nor contusion. Of fourteen workmen

workmen employed in the manufactory, only three were saved. About sixteen persons in all are supposed to have been killed, and about four are dreadfully wounded. All the buildings on the spot where the accident happened are completely destroyed. The site of the powder-magazine presents an extensive excavation of about 20 feet deep and 200 broad. The trees along the banks of the river were torn up by the roots, and thrown into the stream. Enormous masses of stone were carried to a considerable distance; and several houses in the city were damaged by the stones falling on the roofs. The mills blown up contained about 1220 quintals of powder.

20. The Rev. Thomas Read Kemp (late Thomas Read Kemp, Esq. a distinguished member of the House of Commons, and a gentleman of very considerable property) now a preacher in the connexion of the Rev. G. Baring, preached his first sermon at Taunton, on Good Friday, from Isaiah, liii. 6. "All we, like sheep, have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way; and the Lord hath laid on him the iniquities of us all."—(*Taunton Paper.*)

22. In carrying on the works for the improvement of the river Witham, many sub-marine articles have been thrown up. Lately, near Washingborough, about four miles from Lincoln, a complete canoe was found, of the length of 30 feet 8 inches, 2 feet high at the sides, and about 2 feet 6 inches wide, made out of a single tree. After being exposed to the air, it was found impracticable to remove this curiosity, the least movement causing it to break. A great number of trees several yards under ground, deers' horns, some of them very large, and human skulls, &c. have been found; but the object of greatest value is a beautiful silver cup or basin, richly ornamented with wild animals, &c. and having in the centre a small statue. This is now in the possession of a gentleman in the neighbourhood.

23. This morning, between two and three o'clock, a fire was discovered to have broken out in a bed-room of the coffee-house that has for many years carried on a great trade over the Stock Exchange, which is situate at the corner of Swithin's-alley, close to the north-east corner of the Royal Exchange. The fire raged with great fury, and soon communicated to every part of this very extensive building, in which, at the bottom, were an auction-mart and a large wine company, and above stairs the coffee-house and several counting houses, all of which are entirely consumed. The fire then took a direction towards Grigsby's coffee-house, and consumed the house that stood between it and the Old Stock Exchange, but Grigsby's was saved by the exertions of the firemen. The roofs of two houses in Swithin's-alley are also burnt entirely off, but the lower part, which are shops, are saved. The property lost is supposed to be very considerable. It was got under soon after day-light. By the falling of the rubbish, one man belonging to the Imperial Fire-office was killed on the spot. Another fireman was dangerously bruised, and taken to the hospital.

24. Nothing

24. Nothing can more clearly or forcibly show the great want of money which prevails at the present moment among even the higher classes in this country, than the extraordinary low prices at which the works of several of the most eminent painters of the old and new school have lately sold, on being brought to the hammer. The week before last, two real Claudes, for which 1000 guineas each had been paid in the same room not three years past, were at Phillips's, in Bond-street, knocked down at 80 guineas the one, and 70 the other; and last week, at Mr. Squibb's, the celebrated full-length picture, painted by Hamilton, of Mrs. Siddons in the part of the *Grecian Daughter*, and for which the Earl of Gainsborough paid Mr. Hamilton 300 guineas, was knocked down at 32 guineas, though in a state of the highest preservation, and taken when she was in the prime of life, and in the zenith of her fame.

25. A fire broke out in the village of Fontaine-notredame, near Cambray, which consumed twenty houses. The loss is estimated at 80,000 francs. This lamentable disaster was caused by a field forge of a corps of English artillery quartered in that commune. They were at work with the forge in the wing of a farm-house, when some sparks, carried by the wind, set fire to the straw with which it was thatched, and in a short time this and the other houses in the direction of the wind were totally consumed. The English officers quartered there subscribed a sum of money for the relief of the unfortunate peasants who were burnt out by this calamity.

This afternoon, a most destructive fire happened at Manuden, Essex, near Bishop Stortford. About two o'clock on that day, the malt upon the kiln belonging to some extensive buildings occupied by Mr. Nash caught fire, which, it is said, might have been easily put out, had the extinguisher provided for that purpose been immediately used; instead of which, the man who had the care of the fire went up to the kiln, where, after vainly using every effort, he was obliged to descend most rapidly to save himself from the then increasing element, which by this time had not only communicated to the adjoining offices, but a fire had also been kindled below, having caught the wood which lay contiguous to the furnace. The most prompt assistance was given, but we are sorry to say that the fire did not end on Mr. Nash's premises, which were totally destroyed, together with a very large stock of perfect malt, and a considerable quantity in its various stages. Manuden-hall, occupied by Mr. Patmore, is but a short distance; the wind carried the fire to those extensive premises, which, with the stacks of corn, hay, and straw, next fell victims to the devouring element. The hall alone is standing, but all the out-buildings, with their contents, are levelled to the ground. One fat beast only was destroyed, but three others very narrowly escaped. The damage done is estimated at 15,000l., whilst the insurance is reported to be not more than half that sum.

25. The markets in most parts of the kingdom, according to the provincial

provincial papers are on the rise. At Wakefield market on Friday wheat sold briskly at an advance of 6s. per quarter. Oats, beans, and malt, went off at higher prices. One purchase of 200 quarters of wheat was made on Tuesday, and sold again on Friday at a profit of 60l. At Leeds there was also a rise. Nearer the capital, at Canterbury, the highest price of wheat on Saturday last was 80s. a quarter and the lowest 64s.

The rapid rise in grain has already occasioned many applications in home counties to take farms which had been abandoned by the occupiers.

30. *Negro Insurrection, from the Barbadoes Mercury, Bridge Town.*—It is unnecessary to state to our readers in this community the occasion of that suspension of our labours which has taken place since the 13th of this month; it will be long and painfully impressed on their minds; but those of our subscribers who reside in the neighbouring settlements, will no doubt be desirous of knowing the cause of it. We shall therefore endeavour to perform this unpleasant duty, although we feel considerable difficulty in the attempt.

At so early an hour as two in the morning of Easter Monday, this island was placed under martial law, in order to quell a perfidious league of slaves in the parishes of St. Philip, Christ Church, St. John, and St. George, who, in their mad career, were setting fire to fields of cane, as well as pillaging and destroying the buildings on many estates, and otherwise pursuing a system of devastation which has seldom been equalled.

The inhabitants of this town were apprized of these nefarious proceedings through the personal exertions of Colonel J. P. Mayers, of the royal regiment of militia, who, upon receiving the intelligence, instantly proceeded from his plantation; and having on his way acquainted Colonel Codd, in command of the garrison of St. Ann, the troops were immediately called to arms, and put in readiness to march in the route of these incendiaries.

This promptitude on the part of the commandant was followed by his kindness in supplying the St. Michael's militia with some arms that were required, and likewise with ammunition, so that by daybreak they were ready for service; upon which the flank and some other companies, headed by Col. Mayers, were soon afterwards dispatched, and, on their march, they joined a large body of regulars commanded by Col. Codd, with which they proceeded to the scene of desolation.

The life-guards, too, were sent in that direction, and, being divided into squadrons, they frequently fell in with parties of the insurgents, some of whom they killed, dispersing the rest, and from the facility with which thie body conveyed intelligence to the troops, it was found to be a most essential corps on this calamitous occasion.

The enterprising spirit of Colonel Best was conspicuous in this affair; for, with the Christ Church battalion, he was on duty in the very midst of the rebellious, and contributed in a great degree to their

their dispersion in that neighbourhood soon after their commencement, but in effecting which several of the insurgents were shot.

Those troops from the garrison, as well as the militia, were, upon approaching the thicket (one of the estates principally concerned in this outrage), sent in divisions in different directions, with the hope of discovering, before night, those places to which the rebellious had retreated upon perceiving them advance. In the performance of this duty, the troops surprised many parties of them, and some of whom lost their lives in attempting to escape.

Besides those that were killed on the following day, many were taken prisoners, and upwards of 400 have been sent on board of the vessels in the bay, to await the result of their trial, agreeably to a proclamation issued by President Spooner.

Many have been condemned in the parishes that revolted, upon full evidence of their guilt, before a court martial: and a court of inquiry is sitting in town, before whom several have been convicted, and their sentence of death has been carried into effect on those plantations to which the offenders belonged.

It having been deemed advisable to acquaint his excellency, Governor Sir James Leith, G.C.B. of the state of the country, an express was sent to Guadaloupe on the 16th inst., and his excellency lost no time in proceeding hither, having arrived on the 24th in a French schooner of war that happened to be at that island. The Governor has since thought fit to circulate an address to the slave population.

30. The *Swiss Chronicle* for the month of April gives the following details respecting Madame Krudener, a new female religionist:—"Early in the year she was with Mr. Empeytas, a Genevese ecclesiastic, at an inn at Basle, where she set on foot daily religious exercises, for a circle chiefly composed of persons who had a reputation for piety. These exercises at first took place in her chamber; but the number of her audience increasing, Madame Krudener was obliged to receive them in the largest room of the inn. The sittings commenced with mental prayer. Mr. Empeytas then repeated a prayer aloud, and pronounced a well-arranged discourse, which closed with prayer, in which all present joined on their knees. After this act of worship, some select persons obtained a private audience of Madame Krudener: she was seen frequently on her knees in the innermost part of a dark chamber, in manner resembling a priestess. During these exercises she remained in silence and meditation; but she was employed in distinguishing the persons who appeared to her most touched, or to have the greatest need of change in their conduct or dispositions. It was to such that she addressed private instructions in her chamber with so much *unction*, that she produced the most striking change in the conduct of some young ladies of the first families, who placed at her disposal their pocket-money, which she distributed among the poor. But the fathers of these young women did not all of

of them share in the enthusiasm of their daughters: some of them pretended that they neglected household affairs, in proportion as their spiritual exercises multiplied. At last, some persons having turned into ridicule and disturbed these exercises by scandalous scenes, the government prohibited them, offering nevertheless to Mr. Empeytas, if he chose to take out a license as an ecclesiastic, permission to preach in the French church: but he quitted Basle, together with Madame Krudener, and endeavoured to re-establish their worship in the vicinity. In the course of time, the fervour of novelty having cooled, they repaired to Arau, where they resumed their exercises with success: the inhabitants of the country flocked in crowds to attend them. Madame Krudener says prayers in the morning, and harangues the auditors in German; in the afternoon Mr. Empeytas preaches in French before a more cultivated class of hearers."

MAY.

1. Williams, the famous English deserter, who for years had found refuge with the Sieur Barbazan in the Isle Jourdain, has, according to accounts from Auch, at length been arrested. The prodigious strength and violent character of this man had rendered him the terror of all the peasants and servants in the canton. M. Barbazan was the only person who could control him. His terrible strength was particularly displayed when he was intoxicated. Nothing could resist his efforts. He then twisted bars of iron as if they were frail twigs; with a blow of his fist he broke through partitions; and, with no other help than his fingers, tore out the largest nails. In one of his fits, he one day took up a servant by the middle of the body, ran with him to the distance of fifty paces, and threw him over a wall twenty feet high, on the other side of which a small river flowed. Happily some trees broke his fall, and he got off with no other harm than a good fright. The prefect has, on the application of the mayor, ordered him to be conducted from brigade to brigade, until he be lodged in Toulon.—*Paris.*

2. *The nuptials of the Princess Charlotte of Wales and the Prince of Saxe Cobourg.*

The preparations for the august ceremonial of this important day were select dinner parties given by the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, the Prince Regent, and the Queen, at the latter of which were the Royal Princesses and the Bride. At the appointed hour, a guard of honour of the grenadiers of the foot guards, with the band of the Coldstream regiment in full dress, marched from the parade into Pall Mall, and the Court Yard of Carlton House, accompanied by Sir N. Conant and Mr. Birnie, the police magistrates, and about 50 police officers and constables, to keep order in the public streets. The entrance hall of Buckingham House was filled with ladies and gentlemen, who were permitted to station themselves there, to see the royal personages as they came out to their carriages. The Princess

cess Sophia of Gloucester arrived at the Queen's palace about half-past seven, to accompany the rest of the Royal Family to the Prince Regent's. The Princess Charlotte of Wales descended the grand staircase, being conducted by the Princess Augusta on her right hand, and by Colonel Stephenson on her left. On her advancing to the entrance hall, her Royal Highness was met by her Majesty; and, on their getting into the carriage, the Queen and the young Princess sat on the back seat. The Princesses Elizabeth and Augusta accompanied them, sitting on the front seat. The Princesses Mary and Sophia of Gloucester followed in another royal carriage. A party of life guards formed the royal escort. There was every possible degree of decorum among the immense numbers assembled in the Park; but their cheers and greetings in honour of the Princess Charlotte were loud and incessant. The royal ladies entered Carlton House through the garden gate, where they were most affectionately received by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent at eight o'clock in the evening. The Prince of Saxe Cobourg quitted the Duke of Clarence's about half-past eight, with two royal carriages. In the first was Lord James Murray (lord in waiting to his Serene Highness), Baron Hardenbroke (his Serene Highness's secretary), and Sir Robert Gardiner (his Serene Highness's equerry). In the other carriage were Prince Leopold, accompanied by Baron Just, the Saxon minister at this court, and Mr. Chester, the assistant Master of the Ceremonies. His Serene Highness received abundant proofs of public regard on his way to Carlton House, in continual cheerings and gratulations; and when he passed within the colonade, the band played "God save the King." A similar mark of attention was paid to the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Kent, and other royal personages, on their arrival. The attendants at Carlton House belonging to the royal household (guards, yeomen, footmen, &c) appeared in state costumes, and the great hall was brilliantly lighted up. With respect to the ceremonial within Carlton House, the Queen and Royal Family, their Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Orleans, and the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, were introduced to the Prince Regent, on their arrival, in his Royal Highness's private closet. The royal servants, &c., lined the apartments from the closet to the grand crimson saloon where the marriage service was afterwards celebrated. This saloon had been prepared. and fitted up for this occasion with an elegant temporary altar suitable to the august ceremony. The altar was covered with crimson velvet. The crimson velvet cushions, and the splendidly bound prayer books, &c. were brought from the chapel royal, St. James's; as well as the massive candlesticks, and other church plate, from the military chapel at Whitehall. The Serjeant of the chapel royal attended also in his office of Verger. The Prince Regent and all the Royal Family, with all his particular attendants, entered the three grand rooms next to the throne room. Her Majesty, with the female branches of the Royal Family,

Family, and their attendants, were conducted to the west anteroom. Amongst the attendants were Lady John Murray and Lady Emily Murray; the Cabinet Ministers, the foreign Ambassadors and Envoys and their ladies, also attended by particular invitation, and proceeded to the grand crimson room. When the Queen left her apartment, her Majesty's attendants were conducted through the great hall. The Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and the Princess Charlotte remained in the closet till after the procession had advanced through the suit of apartments towards the altar, which was attended by the Lords of the Privy Council.

The altar for the celebration of the ceremony was placed near one of the fire-places in the crimson state room. When every thing was ready, the Lord Chamberlain gave notice to Prince Leopold who took his station in front of the altar. The Lord Chamberlain then gave notice to the Princess Charlotte, who was led to the altar by the Duke of Clarence. The Prince Regent took his place by the side of the illustrious pair. Behind the Royal Dukes stood the Lord Chancellor, Lords Castlereagh, Sidmouth, and Melville; the Earls of Westmoreland, Harrowby, Mulgrave, and Bathurst; Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Bathurst, and Mr. Pole, the Cabinet Ministers. On the other side of the altar was the Queen, for whom a chair of state was placed. On her right hand were the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth and Mary, the Duchess of York, and her Highness Princess Sophia of Gloucester. Behind her Majesty were her Lord and Vice-Chamberlains, and the Ladies of the Household. On the left of the altar stood the Royal Dukes of York, Clarence, and Kent (the Dukes of Cumberland and Sussex, and his Highness the Duke of Gloucester, were not present). The Archbishop of Canterbury was close to the altar, and behind him the Archbishop of York. The Bishop of London was on the right of the altar, the Bishop of Exeter, as clerk of the closet, and the Bishop of Salisbury, the Preceptor of the Princess Charlotte.

The Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, the foreign Ambassadors, and the great Officers of the household, stood in front of the altar, at some distance.

Two crimson velvet stools were placed in front of the altar, which was covered with crimson velvet. There was some ancient royal communion plate on the altar, with two superb candlesticks, six feet high.

The illustrious personages had all taken their stations by a little after nine o'clock, when the service began. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of London. It concluded at half-past nine, when the happy event was announced to the Public by the Park and Tower guns.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte advanced to the altar with much steadiness, and went through the ceremony, giving the responses with great clearness, so as to be heard distinctly by every person present. Prince Leopold was not heard so distinctly. The Regent gave away the bride.

As

As soon as the ceremony was concluded, the Princess Charlotte embraced her father, and went up to the Queen, whose hand she kissed with respectful affection. Each of the Princesses Royal Highness kissed, and then shook hands with her illustrious uncles. The bride and bridegroom retired arm in arm, and soon after set off for Oatlands, which they reached at ten minutes before twelve.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg wore at the wedding a full British uniform, decorated with the insignia of the new Hanoverian order of the Guelphs, and other emblems of knighthood of Saxony, and of Austria, Russia, the Netherlands, Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Denmark. His Serene Highness wore a magnificent sword and belt, ornamented with diamonds, and studded with various gems.

3.—*Whitehall.*—His R. Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to declare and ordain, that his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringuen, Prince of Cobourg of Saalfield, consort of her Royal Highness, the Princess Charlotte Augusta, shall take, hold, and enjoy, during the term of his natural life, in all assemblies or meetings whatsoever, the precedence and rank following:—that is to say, before the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and all other great officers; and before the Dukes (other than and except the Dukes of the blood-royal), and all other Peers of the realm.

4. An English horse-race lately took place near Vienna. The parties were Prince Lichtenstein and a rich Englishman. The wager was 1000 ducats, and the latter gained them. The novelty of the scene attracted upwards of 20,000 spectators.

5. At the Pontefract sessions, the annual return of the woollen manufacture was made, by which it appears that there was an increase of 604,387 yards in narrow cloths milled, and a decrease of 262,025 yards in broad cloths milled. The whole manufacture produced this year in yards 17,044,325.

6. In the morning, in consequence of the advance in the price of bread, several groups of the manufacturing poor assembled at different parts of Bridport, complaining of the grievance, added to their want of employ from the present stagnation of trade. Their numbers increasing, one of the most active bore a quartern loaf through the streets on a pole. This drew together a great number of men, women, and children, who soon proceeded to acts of violence, demolishing the windows of the principal millers and bakers, and taking from the brewery of Messrs. Gundry three hogsheads of beer, which they drew in triumph to the centre of the town. The riot act was then read; but several hundred more having joined the mob, it was evident that nothing but the most prompt measures could prevent the dangerous consequences likely to follow, and which were happily prevented by the exertions of some of the principal inhabitants, who rushed among the mob, destroyed the beer, seized the ringleaders,

leaders, and in a very short time dispersed upwards of 2,000, committing the former to prison.—*Bath Journal.*

The following article appeared in the New York papers:—

8. *Catskill.*—During the last week, the Catskill Mountains, and the intervening woods, have been constantly on fire. It is said it extended as far south as Ulster and Sullivan counties, destroying in its course property to a very large amount. In many instances the inhabitants of neighbouring settlements have been compelled to sally out to save their dwellings from destruction. The smoke and cinders from the fire, together with a thick and hazy atmosphere, for a great part of the time obscured the sun. A friendly rain on Sunday stopped the progress of the fire, and restored the wonted clearness of the atmosphere.

Another fire broke out in the back part of Massachusetts on the 24th of April, which, aided by the wind and drought, destroyed more than 1,000 acres of wood, and materially damaged a number of the adjacent farms.

9. *Fire in Suffolk.*—About ten o'clock on Wednesday night, some sheds, in which eight bullocks were fattening, on the premises of Mr. Grey, of Hadleigh, were discovered to be in flames, and, from the rapid progress they assumed, soon became a heap of rubbish. Fortunately the bullocks were preserved, and by great exertion, a barn to which the fire communicated did not receive much injury, but an outhouse belonging to Mr. Ling, gardener, in which were a number of fowls, &c. was totally destroyed. There is every reason for suspecting this was not the effect of accident. About one in the morning of Wednesday, a barn, &c. belonging to Mr. Glandfield, of Martlesham Hall, near Woodbridge, was set on fire. Joseph Bugg has been taken up on suspicion, examined, and committed.—*Colchester, May* 4.

On Monday last, Benjamin Buxton and James Button were committed to Bury gaol, for riotously assembling with other persons at Rattlesden, and destroying a machine, the property of Mr. Morgan.

Yesterday se'nnight a small cottage at Groton, in this county, caught fire, and was entirely consumed. Same day a haulm stack, on the premises of Mr. Harrison, of Timworth, was destroyed by fire. On Friday night, a barn at Drinkston, the property of Joshua Grigby, Esq. was wilfully set on fire, and consumed. On Saturday night, a large barn, belonging to Mr. Rollinson, of Stanningfield, was destroyed by fire. Same night a fire was discovered on the premises of Mr. John Pryke, of Wickham-brook, when a barn and other out-buildings, with a stack of wheat, and one of beans, fell a prey to the devouring element. Two large malting offices were lately discovered on fire at Haverhill, which was extinguished by the inhabitants. On Wednesday morning a fire broke out at the office of Mr. Royal, in St. Michael's Coslany, Norwich, which was got under, after burning one bag of cotton.—*Bury Post, May* 7.

During the night of Wednesday

day se'nnight, a fire was discovered on the premises of Mr. Hustler, of Gedding, Suffolk, which raged so furiously, that in a short time a barn, neat house, and cart lodge, together with 45 coombs of wheat, a quantity of straw, some live stock, &c., were consumed. There is strong reason for thinking the above were wilfully set on fire. On Saturday se'nnight a thrashing machine, belonging to Mr. John Fenton, of Whelnetham, was set on fire on the premises of Mr. Sarjeant, of Cockfield, Suffolk, and entirely consumed.—*Essex Herald.*

Friday se'nnight, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Long, Chandler, of Ilminster, which threatened destruction to the body of the town, but through the activity of the inhabitants, was got under, after destroying the premises in which it commenced, and the workshops of a cooperage, adjoining, containing property to a large amount, a part of which only was insured.—*Bury Paper.*

About two o'clock in the morning of yesterday se'nnight, an alarming fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Kingsbury, of Bungay, which, from the quantity of tallow, tar, oil, &c. therein, threatened total destruction to the adjoining buildings, but was got under by the prompt exertions of the inhabitants, though not until the offices were destroyed.

Same day a fire was discovered in two barns, occupied by Mr. Scott, of Kettlebaston, during the time the men who had been thrashing therein were gone to breakfast, which circumstance leads to a strong suspicion they were wilfully set on fire. The flames raged so furiously that the whole were destroyed in a short time, together with stable, cow-house, and a stack of clover.

10. The following is the determination of the Prince Regent respecting Sir Robert Wilson and Captain Hutchinson:—

GENERAL ORDERS.

Horse Guards, May 10, 1816.

So long as Major-General Sir Robert Wilson and Captain J. H. Hutchinson, of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, were under trial, the Commander-in-chief abstained from making any observation on their conduct.

The proceedings having now terminated, the Commander-in-chief has received the Prince Regent's commands to declare his Royal Highnes's sentiments on the transactions which have led to the trial and conviction of those officers.

In the instance of Major-General Sir R. Wilson, the Prince Regent thinks it necessary to express his high displeasure, that an officer of his standing in his Majesty's service, holding the commission and receiving the pay of a Major-General, should have been so unmindful of what was due to his profession, as well as to the government under whose protection he had voluntarily placed himself, as to have engaged in a measure, the declared object of which was to counteract the laws and defeat the public justice of that country. Nor does his Royal Highness consider the means by which this measure was accomplished as less reprehensible than the act itself: for his Royal Highness cannot admit that any circumstance could justify a British

tish officer in having obtained, under false pretences, passports in feigned names from the representative of his own sovereign, and in having made use of such passports for himself and a subject of his most Christian Majesty under sentence for high treason, disguised in a British uniform, not only to elude the vigilance of the French government, but to carry him in such disguise through the British lines. While the Prince Regent cannot but consider it as a material aggravation of Sir R. Wilson's offence, that, holding so high a rank in the army, he should have countenanced and encouraged an inferior officer to commit a decided and serious breach of military duty, his Royal Highness nevertheless thinks it equally necessary to express his high displeasure at the conduct of Captain J. Hutchinson for having been himself an active instrument in a transaction of so culpable a nature, more especially in a country in amity with his Majesty, where the regiment, with which he was serving in the course of his military duty, formed part of an army which had been placed by the Allied Sovereigns under the command of the Duke of Wellington, under circumstances which made it peculiarly incumbent upon every officer of that army to abstain from any conduct which might obstruct the execution of the laws.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent being unwilling to visit these officers with the full weight of his displeasure, which the complexion of their offence might have warranted; and also taking into consideration the degree of punishment to which they have subjected themselves, by violating the laws of the country in which this transaction took place; has signified to the Commander-in-chief these his sentiments, that they should be published to the army at large, in order to record in the most public manner the strong sense which his Royal Highness entertains of the flagrant misconduct of these officers, and of the danger which would accrue to the reputation and discipline of the British army, if such an offence were to pass without a decided expression of his Royal Highness's most severe reprehension.

By order of his Royal Highness,
THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

10. The Lady Campbell outward bound Indiaman, lying at Gravesend, was completely ready for sea, except that she had to take on board twenty chests of dollars for India. These were put on board the Company's hoy, and, with a view to better security, two young men from the house which shipped the dollars were put on board, and the hoy sailed on Wednesday with the night tide. When off Greenwich, a small craft came alongside, and begged for some water, for which they were in great distress. The crew appearing to consist of only two persons, no alarm was excited, and the strangers fastened their cutter to the hoy. No sooner, however, was the object secured, than the two men hauled to one side a large tarpaulin, which discovered five or six more men, who, jumping on board the hoy, secured under hatches the persons

persons on board, and then proceeded to rummage the vessel. Their alarm, it seems, however, was so great, that they hurried on board the cutter only seven chests of the dollars out of the twenty, and hastily rowed off. The dollars carried off on the occasion are estimated to be worth 7,000l.

11. *Farther Account.*—The house of Messrs. Fairly and Co. having occasion to send to their establishment at Calcutta 13 chests of dollars by the Lady Campbell, lying off Greenwich, they were put on board the Companys hoy Coromandel, for the purpose of conveying them to that ship. As the trust was valuable, the usual caution on such occasions was observed, and the crew on board was increased, and supplied with additional arms. It was between two and three o'clock on Thursday morning, the 9th, when the hoy reached Bugby's-hole. A small craft came alongside on pretext of asking questions. As only two men appeared in view in the boat, no serious alarm was excited, until a tarpaulin was hauled on one side, and discovered about the number of 20 more. The hoy was now on the alert, but it was too late; the pirates were soon on board, and placing a pistol to the head of Mr. Abbot the master, demanded his submission. Mr. Abbot, with Mr. Champion, the Company's officer, and the crew, were driven into the cabin, from whence they discharged several blunderbusses at the banditti on deck. The fire was returned; and an exclamation was made as if a person was wounded; it was succeeded by a voice saying, "We will murder them all;" which led the crew to the resolution of fighting for their lives, if the vessel was attempted to be scuttled, as they apprehended. In the mean time the villains broke open the hatches with a crow-bar, and proceeded to rummage the hold. Their alarm, however, was so great, that they hurried into their craft only 7 chests of the dollars out of the 13 on board. In each chest were contained four bags, with 1,000 dollars in each, so that the whole amount of the booty obtained would amount to about 7,000l. The robbery being thus completed, the pirates ran the hoy on shore, to prevent any immediate pursuit. The same day, Thursday, a vigilant search was set on foot by the police after the robbers, but without success. A deposition to the above effect was given at the Thames police-office on Friday by the master and crew of the hoy. On following up the iniquiry, it appears, that nine bags of the dollars have been recovered; but we have reason to believe that none of the actual depredators are yet in custody. It would seem that, from the speedy approach of day-light, and the slackness of the tide immediately after the robbery was committed, the villains were afraid to venture on shore with their stolen property, and had therefore deemed it expedient to sink the whole or part of the chests, as they supposed, within low water mark, in Gallion-reach; for about seven o'clock, at low water, three of the chests were observed uncovered on the shore, where they had been just left by the tide.

The

The commander of an ordnance transport, two Greenwich watermen, and the master of a peterboat, being on the spot when the chests were first discovered, claimed an equal right to their contents. A mallet and chisel were brought from the transport, and the chests were opened. Upon ascertaining the contents, the Greenwich watermen, more prudent or more honest than their colleagues, proposed that the whole of the bags should be taken to the water bailiff for the benefit of the owners. This was objected to, and the property was divided; but, unfortunately for the master of the transport, whilst his boys were carrying a part of his share to his house, they were seized by an officer, who had been all day on the look-out. The boys being interrogated, confessed where the remainder of their master's booty was hid, and the dollars were immediately removed from their hiding place in the sand. The next step was to take the master into custody, and to look after his colleagues; but, to the credit of the Greenwich watermen, they came forward the next morning with the whole of their share of the spoil, and with an offer of their evidence as to that part of the transaction in which they had been engaged. On Friday the master of the transport and the watermen underwent an examination before several magistrates, at a public house near Shooter's Hill.

14. *Bury.* Saturday se'nnight the out buildings upon a farm in the parish of Henham, Essex, occupied by Mr. Thomas Nottidge, were discovered to be on fire; and, notwithstanding the most prompt exertions, all the buildings, with other property to a considerable amount, were totally destroyed. Monday se'nnight, a haulm stack, belonging to Mr. Harvey, Hartset, was consumed by fire. Thursday last a thrashing machine was taken into the market place at Clare, and burnt by the populace. On Friday night two very large stacks of hay, and one of wheat, the property of Mr. Turner of Brockford, were destroyed by fire. On Sunday afternoon, about three o'clock, whilst the inhabitants of Lawshall were attending divine service, an alarming fire broke out in a barn, containing fifty coombs of wheat, belonging to Mr. Bradley, of that place, which in a short time consumed the same, together with a granary, in which were some barley and oats, two stables, a cow house, piggeries, four horses, six calves, and a sow and nine pigs. Yesterday se'nnight a riotous assemblage of men, women, and children, 100 in number, broke the windows of Mr. Hayward's flour mill at Needham Market, and then dispersed without attempting any further mischief.

15. Shane's Castle, the ancient residence of the noble family of O'Neil, in the county of Antrim, Ireland, has been destroyed. In the evening of this day, when Earl O'Neil and some friends were at dinner, one of the chimneys was discovered to be on fire, which burned until it approached near to the top, when the chimney burst, and the fire communicated with the timbers of the roof, and spread with such

dreadful rapidity, that the upper story was soon involved in one general conflagration. No exertions could stop the flames, and the venerable pile was reduced to a melancholy ruin. Nothing was saved but the title-deeds and valuable papers of his lordship's family, and his plate; every thing else was destroyed.

16. A coroner's inquest was held at the Marquis of Cornwallis, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, before J. Stirling, Esq., coroner, on a view of the body of M. Henry Paliere, a French gentleman. It appeared by the testimony of Mr. Tippet, a chemist and druggist, in Warren-street, that the deceased was recommended to him about five weeks ago by a French gentleman, who now resides with him, and who is a lieutenant-general; that during the short time he had lived with him he had at intervals shown symptoms of great dread, and had yesterday morning, between six and seven o'clock, put a period to his existence, by nearly severing his head from his body with a razor; that on gaining an entrance by forced means into his apartments, he was found quite dead, with a bloody razor lying on the floor near him, and likewise two pistols not loaded. Mr. Tippet, on being interrogated if he could assign any reason for this unfortunate circumstance, said, that the deceased had at times expressed a dread of his being apprehended, and clandestinely taken off to France, but for what cause he did not know; that he had formerly held the situation of a commisioner—a place of confidence in the police, under Buonaparte, and that he had now a wife and two children living in Paris, as he had been informed. After the above deposition was taken, the gentlemen of the jury retired to the deceased's apartments to view the body, when, on examining it, there appeared several wounds which the deceased had received in battle. On their return again to the Marquis Cornwallis, Mr. Johnson and another gentleman, along with the deceased's friend who had recommended him to Mr. Tippet, were sent for, who stated that the deceased had lately exhibited symptoms of insanity, and had daily expressed the dread of being apprehended and carried off privately to France; and further that he had received a letter from Paris about three weeks ago, cautioning him by no means again to return, since which, whenever they were walking together in the street, if any person was coming hastily towards them, he dreaded their approach, fearing that they were then coming to apprehend him. After this being related by them, the jury gave in their verdict—*Insanity*.

18. *From the Maine.*—According to letters from Switzerland, another colony of 800 persons is ready to emigrate to America: among them are many ingenious mechanics. In Germany also the spirit of emigration increases anew. From the neighbourhood of Frankfort several families have recently departed for America.

19. The Sheriff of Suffolk and Mr. Willet, the banker, of Brandon, near Bury, arrived in town at the Secretary of State's office, express, with an account of the alarming

alarming state of the country, and to request the assistance of government to restore tranquillity. The public have been for some time apprised of various outrages committed n ta county, in the breaking of thrashing machines, and the destruction of barns, corn-stacks, &c. by fire, suspected to be wilful and malicious, the agents in which are presumed to be agricultural labourers, discontented because employment and advance of wages did not immediately follow the recent rise in the price of corn. These outrages were, however, only secret and isolated cases. It was not until the end of the week that the discontent of the lower orders broke out into open and general disturbance.

A reduction in the price of bread and meat was the avowed object of the rioters. They had fixed a maximum for the price of both. They insisted that the lowest price of wheat must be half-a-crown a bushel, and that of prime joints of beef fourpence per pound. Mr. Willet, a butcher, at Brandon, was a marked object of their ill-will, in which Mr. Willet, the banker, was, from the similarity of his name, in danger of sharing. This circumstance, and a laudable anxiety to preserve the public peace, induced him to take an active part, and exert all his influence for that purpose. On Friday he remonstrated with them on the dangerous consequences of their proceedings, and promised that their demands should be complied with for a fortnight, which would afford time for the consideration of their grievances, and of the means of redress. The malcontents appeared satisfied with this assurance, gave Mr. Willet three cheers, and parted, after expressing a wish to chair him, which he declined. The tranquillity thus restored was, however, of short duration.

The disturbance broke out again on Saturday with increased violence, and the malcontents shewed themselves in considerable force. Their whole number amounted to 1500, divided into several parties, marching in several directions, for the purpose of attacking the houses of those persons who were obnoxious to them. At Brandon they destroyed several houses, including Mr. Willet's the butcher; which they completely levelled to the ground. Another party of them proceeded to the village of Halesworth, it is supposed for a like purpose; and the Sheriff of Suffolk, and Mr. Willet, the banker, saw on their way to London, about ten o'clock on Saturday night, a fire near Ely, which they apprehend was the mischievous work of another party of the rioters. They were armed with long heavy sticks, the ends of which, to the extent of several inches, were studded with short iron spikes, sharp at the sides and points. Their flag was inscribed, "*Bread or Blood!*" and they threatened to march to London. The Sheriff of Suffolk and Mr. Willet having laid this representation before the Secretary of State, received from him a promise of every possible protection, and with this assurance they left town on Sunday night on their return home. It appears, from the following ex-

tract from a Norwich paper, that a similar spirit has displayed itself in that city :—

Late on Thursday evening, 16th, a mischievous and riotous disposition manifested itself here amongst some of the lowest class (chiefly youths), who, about nine o'clock, assembled in the market-place, and first began to throw fire-balls about, which seemed to have been prepared for the purpose. They afterwards broke the hall windows, and those of several respectable individuals; and then proceeded to the new mills, breaking all the city lamps in their way. The people at the silk-manufactory being at work, they attacked the windows; and on the lights being extinguished, some of the more audacious broke into the new mills (the windows of which they had first broken), and took thereout a quantity of flour, some of which they threw into the river, and some they carried away in the sacks. On their return from the mills, they broke the lamps and windows of several gentlemen's houses in St. Andrew's, Bank-street, Tombland, Magdalen-street, and other places, and proceeded to Dr. Alderson's house, who, on coming out to remonstrate with them on their highly improper conduct, was knocked down.

In consequence of these outrages, the mayor and magistrates immediately assembled at the hall, where they continued until a late hour, and the constables and several respectable persons, with staves and torches, proceeded to the mills, but the mob had dispersed. A piquet of the West Norfolk militia was stationed before the hall, and a party of the first royal dragoons, commanded by Captain Phipps, and headed by a magistrate, went down to Trowse-mills, whither it had been reported a party had proceeded, but that happily was not the case; they then returned and patrolled the streets till morning.

20. In consequence of a cargo of potatoes being about to be shipped at the quay of Biddeford, a great number of people collected, armed with bludgeons and other weapons, to prevent the exportation taking place. The police of the town apprehended three of the ringleaders, and confined them in the town prison. Immediately on the event being known, an immense number of shripwrights and others beat off the police, broke down the prison doors, and released the prisoners. An express was then sent off to the North Devon yeomanry, who promptly assembled; the mob was immediately dispersed. The cavalry remained under arms, and patroled the town during the night. On Saturday morning several of the rioters were apprehended, and four of them sent off to Exeter, under an escort of the North Devon yeomanry cavalry. They are now in the county prison. On information being given that a great number of disorderly people were collecting at Appledore and Clewhouses, the cavalry proceeded to the latter, in order to secure about 30 or 40, who were arming themselves with various weapons. Immediately on the troops appearing, the offenders went on board a ship, which was surrounded with the tide, lowering down the boats, and went

went off to the Braunton side of the water, and made their escape. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the North Devon yeomanry, for their exertions and behaviour in quelling the progress of the mob in its infancy. On Saturday night every thing was perfectly tranquil; soon after which forty of the Enniskillen dragoons arrived, and relieved the yeomanry, who had been on duty duty during two nights.

21. Lady Hester Stanhope, who belongs to one of the first families in England, merits a place among the most celebrated and intrepid travellers of the present age. This lady, the niece, the friend, and intimate companion of the great Pitt, was not less attached to him by conformity of mind than by the ties of blood. She enjoys a pension from her country. Pitt, who, as is known, died without fortune, left to his nieces, poor like himself, a few lines, in which he recommended them to the generosity of the people of England. After the death of her uncle, Lady Hester formed the project of travelling in the Levant. She first repaired to Malta, and from thence proceeded to Constantinople. Wishing afterwards to make a pilgrimage to Palestine, she sailed for the Holy Land, but had the misfortune to be shipwrecked off the Isle of Rhodes. Cast on a barren rock, she seemed to be destined to perish of hunger; but an English ship which appeared on the following day took her on board, and conveyed her to Syria. There she travelled in all directions, accompanied by Mr. Bruce, who has just been tried for the part he took in the escape of Lavalette. She spent several years wandering among the ruins of Palmyra and Hieropolis, and exploring the valleys of Mount Lebanon. Living for whole months on rice and water, and accustomed to the frugality of oriental habits, from being feeble and debilitated, she became a strong and vigorous Amazon. According to letters which she has addressed to her family in England, she is now at the head of three tribes of Bedouin Arabs, who regard her as a being of a superior order. She has directed several children, whom she was fond of, to be brought to her from England; and she declares, that she will never forsake that land of the sun, to breathe the humid and cloudy atmosphere of Great Britain.—*French Paper.*

22. *Norwich.*—A Court of Mayoralty was held on Friday morning, when strong measures to preserve the peace were determined on: at sunset a captain's guard of the West Norfolk militia was marched into the hall; the Norwich yeomanry cavalry, under Captain Hudson, assembled at the Swan Inn; a detachment of the first royal dragoons was under arms at the horse barracks; and the magistrates, constables, and a number of the respectable inhabitants, at the same time were assembled at the hall. These demonstrations had, to a considerable degree, the desired effect: nevertheless, a large mob collected, who showed a bad disposition, by breaking a number of lamps, windows, &c. The magistrates and their assistants, therefore, proceeded in a body to the

the market place, and the riot act was read; several of the mob having surrounded them, and behaving in a disorderly manner, three were taken into custody, and the rest refusing to disperse, after proper time had been allowed them to do so, the military were called in, but were on their appearance received with vollies of stones, and their horses alarmed by throwing a large fire ball; they soon, however, succeeded in driving their assailants out of the market, and dispersing them in every direction; several who resisted were committed to the gaol, and before 11 o'clock every thing was quiet. We are sorry to add, that several of the yeomanry cavalry received cuts and bruises from the stones, and one gentleman was thrown from his horse, and the animal falling upon him, he was severely injured, but is now in a convalescent state. On Saturday the magistrates issued a proclamation, and having the same forces ready for preserving the peace, the market and streets were cleared at an early hour, without any danger being sustained. On Monday morning the persons who had been taken into custody were brought up for examination, when two were committed to gaol, and several bound over to take their trials at the sessions and assizes.

Bury.—On Wednesday evening a number of persons assembled in a riotous manner before the house of Mr. Wales, hosier, in the butter market of this town, demanding that he should give up a machine called a spinning jenny (by the use of which they imagined themselves aggrieved), and threatening destruction to his premises in case of refusal; but by the firmness of Charles Bloomfield, Esq., assisted by the other borough magistrates, and many respectable inhabitants, the intentions of the mob were happily frustrated, and they at length dispersed, although it was found necessary to keep the staff establishment of the West Suffolk militia (whose aid, with that of the different recruiting parties here, had been called in) upon duty all night. In consequence of these tumultuous proceedings, a meeting was next day convened by the alderman (T. Foster, Esq.), at the Guildhall, which was very numerously attended (notwithstanding the shortness of the notice), and every one came forward with the utmost alacrity to support the civil power; upwards of 200 special constables being sworn in, a party of whom have nightly patroled the streets; and we have the satisfaction to state, that no further attempt has been made to disturb the peace of the town.

On Sunday and Monday detachments of the 1st royal dragoons marched in here from Ipswich, part of whom will remain till further orders, and the others proceeded on their route to Brandon.

24. *Cambridge*.—Great alarm has been excited here by the appearance of numerous knots of strange countrymen, coming in with large sticks, for two or three days past. Our mayor, Colonel Mortlock, apprehensive that this might have been preparatory to an intended entry of the Fen rioters, convened the magistracy in the Town Hall this afternoon, who

who swore in three hundred of the principal inhabitants as special constables. The Vice-chancellor and heads of houses also assembled, and resolved to put arms into the hands of the students of their respective colleges, if found necessary.

27. *Riots at Littleport and Ely.*—On Wednesday last, 22nd, a most desperate body of insurgent fenmen assembled at Littleport in the Isle of Ely, where they attacked on the same night the house of the Rev. Mr. Vachel, a magistrate, who for some time stood at his door armed with a pistol, threatening to shoot any one who should attempt to enter, when three men rushed upon and disarmed him. He immediately ran up stairs to relieve his wife and two daughters, who, with very slight covering, made their escape with him, running nearly all the way towards Ely, where they arrived safe after midnight. The rioters then broke all the windows, and nearly demolished every thing in the house, burning all Mr. Vachel's papers and writings, and stamping his plate under their feet: after which they extorted considerable sums of money from the inhabitants, and broke into two shops, helping themselves, without any one daring to oppose them. The publicans' cellars were their next object, where, after having drank what they liked, they got a waggon and team of horses, and proceed to Ely, taking with them every gun and other deadly weapon they could find. On their arrival at that city they were joined by some of its refractory inhabitants before eight o'clock on Thursday morning, when they demanded contributions from the houses and shops of the brewers, bakers, butchers, grocers, and millers, which were unavoidably assented to, and a dreadful scene of drunkenness and riotous conduct ensued. They then proceeded to the house of Mr. Rickwood, a miller, where they began to break his windows, &c.; but on his wife consenting to go with a party of them to the bank, for the purpose of giving them 50l., they, on obtaining that sum, left his house without committing any further depredations; but on their return broke the windows and doors of the house of a person who sold flour, together with great part of the furniture. The mischief was chiefly committed by the Littleport rioters, who, after separating themselves from those of Ely, extorted money from several persons of that city, which they spent in drink, and departed homeward, to complete their lawless depredations, having first obtained the release of two of their confederates who had been imprisoned by the Ely magistrates. Happily there was no further disturbance in that place after the departure of the Littleport banditti.

These riots have at length terminated by the exertions of the magistrates, aided by a number of the gentlemen and inhabitants of Ely, and the Royston troop of volunteer cavalry, together with a small detachment of the 1st. royal dragoons, consisting of 18, who had in the first instance been sent for from Bury. These proceeded in a body on Friday afternoon to Littleport, and a very severe

severe struggle ensued between them and the rioters, who had secreted themselves in different houses, and were armed with guns, with which they fired many shots at the military and civil power, and severely wounded one of the soldiers, but not dangerously. The military then received orders to fire, and the man who had wounded the soldier was instantly shot dead, and another fell, who, having lost the lower part of his face, and part of his tongue, is since dead. When this took place the rioters were completely disconcerted, and fled in every direction; but by the perseverance and activity of the military and civil power no less than 73 of the rioters were taken prisoners, and are now lodged in Ely gaol. Many more were also taken, who, appearing to have been forced to join the mob, have been liberated. Amongst those taken, and now under confinement, are several persons of some property, and apparent respectability of life; and it is very evident that rapine (not want) was the principal instigation of this unprecedented disturbance, as the parish of Littleport on Wednesday night, and again on Thursday night, resembled in every respect a town sacked by a besieging army, the principal inhabitants having been compelled to abandon their homes for the protection of their lives, and leave their properties to the mercy of this daring banditti of robbers.

At least 50 guns and 9 or 10 large fowling-pieces, such as are used by gunners for the destruction of wild fowl, each carrying at least 4 or 5 pipes of powder, and as many of shot, were taken from the rioters, and plate and other articles to the value of 3 or 400l have been recovered.

A detachment of the 69th regiment arrived at Ely on Sunday morning, where they will be stationed for some time to come, although the inhabitants of Ely and its environs are now easy, and have abandoned all alarm.

Another Letter.—On Wednesday evening last, about nine o'clock, a most alarming disturbance broke out at Littleport; a furious attack was made on the premises of the Rev. Mr. Vachel, magistrate for the isle, which began by breaking his windows; the rioters soon entered the premises, completely gutted the same, broke every article of furniture, (except one table) with which they pelted the greenhouse, scarcely leaving a whole square of glass, carried off all the family plate and trinkets of Mrs. Vachel, ripped up the feather-beds, scattered the feathers in the street, and, in short, on those premises their aim was total destruction: the damage is estimated at 2,000l. Mrs. Waddelow, a general shopkeeper, experienced treatment nearly similar, and also lost a great part of her stock in trade. From the premises of Mr. Stephen Wiles, shopkeeper, after extorting from him 10l. they took all his gunpowder and shot, to the value of 11l. and totally destroyed his new shop-windows; they also broke open the bureau of Mr. Dewie, farmer, from whence they took 100 guineas.

27. *Suffolk.*—At a meeting of the lord-lieutenant and the magistrates

gistrates of the said county, held at the Shire-hall in Bury St. Edmund's, on Monday, the 27th day of May, 1816, for the purpose of taking into consideration the late outrages and disturbances which have taken place within this county; the Duke of Grafton, lord-lieutenant, in the chair:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of the meeting that the most patient and careful attention should be given, with a view of tracing the causes of these disorders, and of relieving, as far as circumstances will permit, the present distresses of the labouring poor; but that it is the decided opinion of this meeting, that no concessions should be made, nor any agreement entered into with bodies of people assembled in a riotous or threatening manner; and that the utmost exertions will be used to put down all tumults, and to bring to punishment all persons who may be concerned in such riotous proceedings."

28. *Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*—We are concerned to state, that serious disturbances have broken out amongst the pitmen and other workmen connected with the collieries upon the Wear. Several hundreds of them are off work, upon the ostensible ground of their present wages being inadequate to their support, while the price of bread-corn continues so very much higher than it has been.

The pitmen and other misguided workmen upon the Wear, however, have, through the prompt and vigorous exertions of the magistrates, aided by two troops of cavalry from Newcastle, been induced to return to their work. We understand eight of the ringleaders were taken into custody on Saturday, and committed to Durham gaol. No disposition of joining them was at any time evinced by the pitmen upon the Tyne.—(*Tyne Mercury.*)

29. About three o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out at the Plough Inn, Clapham, which spread itself from the tap-room upwards with such rapidity, as scarcely to give time for the escape of the inmates. Two or three gentlemen, who had taken up their abode at the inn for the night, narrowly escaped. One of them in bed, up two pair of stairs, finding his retreat cut off by the staircase being on fire, called for assistance from his bedroom window, and fortunately a ladder was brought him, and he was saved from destruction. A Mr. I. was placed in a still more perilous situation; he slept in the one pair, and in the confusion which took place the people of the house forgot to awake him. At length he was roused by the crackling noise of the fire underneath his bed, which he at first supposed to be rain violently driven against the windows; but immediately being annoyed by the smoke, he rushed out of the room with part of his clothes in his hand, and was just in time to save his life. The family about the same time were apprised of their danger, and as the landlord had eight or nine children, it required great exertion and considerable risk to preserve the lives of all, in which, however, he fortunately succeeded. The fire,

being

being aided by the spirits, raged with such fury as to resist every effort to get it under, until the whole premises were consumed.

Norwich.—On Friday afternoon last the Upwell troop of yeomanry were again sent for, the magistrates and inhabitants expecting another visit from the insurgents of Southery and its neighbourhood, in consequence of their demands not being complied with; they insisted on 2s. per day for their labour, and to be paid for Monday and Tuesday (the days they were rioting at Downham); also fixing their price for bread, flour, &c. When the troop arrived (about seven in the evening) the special constables were on the alert, and several were immediately taken into custody.

On Saturday morning seven persons were fully committed for trial; and on Sunday and Monday last many more prisoners were brought in, who have not been examined.

The Upwell troop were ordered to Wisbech on Saturday morning to meet the March and Whittlesey troops, the magistrates and inhabitants being fearful of outrages; but all is at present quiet there.

30. The inhabitants of York were gratified with the celebration of high mass at the Catholic chapel in Blake-street—a spectacle which has not been exhibited in York with so great a degree of splendour during the last 300 years.—*York Courant.*

31. A tumultuous and riotous mob of nearly 200 persons, armed with axes, saws, spades, &c. entered the village of Great Bardfield, in the county of Essex, with the avowed intention to destroy thrashing machines, mole ploughs, &c. They made their attack on the premises of Mr. Philip Spicer, who, fortunately for the place where he lived, as also for the villages and towns on that side of the country, had spirit and resolution to defend his property, and being assisted by about twenty of his neighbours, who were entirely unarmed, they determined to resist the attack of the rioters, and got between the mob and the barn where the machine was deposited, and dared them to advance; when perceiving the determined manner of their opponents, they wisely resolved to make a precipitate retreat.

JUNE.

1. A Dutch paper states, that the late Easter fair at Leipsic was by no means a successful one, the buyers not bearing any due proportion to the sellers. The English cotton-manufacturers attended the fair in great number, and sold their goods so low as to defy all profitable competition. The consequence would be a necessity on the part of the German manufacturers to dismiss their workmen. There was little demand for fine cloths, but the commoner sorts sold well. Leather was in great request. The booksellers attending the fair could not boast of much success. It was observable that, besides the standard writings of Goethe and Schiller, the principal books in demand were those on statistics, politics, and recent historical events. The falling off in the Leipsic fairs of late

late years is ascribed to merchants sending their riders through every nook and corner of Germany to obtain customers.

The late fair was attended by several Greeks from the Seven Islands and the Morea, who purchased a considerable part of an elegant impression of the principal Greek and Roman classics edited by Schaifer, Herman, Beck, &c.

About one o'clock on Saturday morning the extensive premises of Mr. Irvine, Nos. 49 and 50, Great Marylebone street, Oxford street, were discovered to be on fire. It was two o'clock before any water could be procured, nor could a sufficient supply be then obtained. The premises were totally destroyed with all their contents. Eight new carriages were destroyed, finished, also eighteen which were building. The turpentine, varnish, and other inflammable materials on the premises, added greatly to the conflagration, and made the blaze visible for several miles around. A few carriages, and a small part of the household furniture, were saved. Several persons were severely hurt by the falling in of some of the timbers, and one man is since dead.

3. *Edinburgh.*—About 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon, a most distressing accident occurred within a quarter of a mile of Bathgate, on the road leading to Linlithgow, and nearly opposite Balbairdie house, the seat of Mr. Marjoribanks. Robert Meikle, a servant of Mr. George Simpson, farmer, Easton, and a tacksman of extensive lime and coal works in the neighbourhood, had been directed by his master to carry with a horse and cart a considerable number of barrels of gunpowder for the use of his lime quarries, to the place which he occupies as a depot for that article. Meikle at the place above described was sitting on one of the shafts of the cart. From causes yet unknown, the gunpowder took fire, and shocking to relate, exploded with a tremendous noise, so much so that some of the people in Bathgate declare it shook their houses. The unfortunate man who drove the cart was thrown into a clump of planting in Mr. Marjoribank's lawn; the body of the cart was driven from the wheels, and the horse ran furiously to Bathgate with the body of the cart, where it soon alarmed the inhabitants, who ran to the spot, and discovered Mr. Meikle literally burnt to a cinder, scarcely a vestige of his clothes having escaped from the fire. When found, he was alive, but insensible, and was immediately carried to Mr. White's, Glenmavis, an adjoining farm house. Medical assistance from Bathgate was soon procured, but, notwithstanding every effort, the poor man died in about an hour and a half after the accident, leaving a wife to lament his loss. The horse was also much scorched. It is understood there were about nine barrels of gunpowder on the cart at the time of the explosion.

5. At a meeting of magistrates at Chippenham, Wilts, five weavers were convicted and sentenced to one month's imprisonment and hard labour, for unlawfully combining to control the clothiers there in the management of their trade,

trade, and for persuading another weaver to leave his employment without his master's consent. A numerous and illegal assemblage of weavers in the clothing trade took place on the 3d inst., at Bradford, Wilts, who combined to prevent the use of a particular kind of loom; and on Saturday se'nnight six of the principal ringleaders were committed to Devizes Bridewell, to be kept to hard labour for two calendar months, by a bench of magistrates of the Bradford and adjoining districts.

6. *Chelmsford*.—A riot commenced at Halsted, in Essex, in the evening of the 28th ult., by the mob liberating four prisoners, who were about being lodged in Halsted house of correction, for destroying some machinery at Sible Hedingham. One of the constables who was conducting them to prison, having taken shelter in the house of a tradesman, it was furiously attacked, and the windows of the shop, &c., broken, and otherwise damaged. The mob then continued their outrages during the remainder of the evening, by an almost indiscriminate attack upon the windows of the principal inhabitants. The next evening they collected in greater numbers, many parties having been observed to join them from the neigbouring villages, armed with bludgeons, &c. In order to prevent a recurrence of the excesses of the preceding evening, the Halsted cavalry were under arms; who, after the riot act being read, made several charges on the mob, but without effect, as the insurgents retreated into the church-yard, which rendered their efforts to disperse them fruitless; and having been violently assailed by stones, &c., they found it necessary to retreat; upon which the same scene of breaking windows ensued, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants. Early the next day a party of the 20th dragoons arrived from Colchester. The respectable tradesmen and inhabitants, to the amount of 60 or 70, came forward, and offered themselves in aid of the civil power, by being sworn in as additional constables; and in the evening divided themselves into companies, in order to guard the avenues of the town, and prevent any suspicious persons from entering it; by which judicious measure no assemblage took place—all was quiet and tranquil, and from that time there has not been the slightest appearance of tumult or disorder. In justice to the inhabitants of Halsted, says the Chelmsford paper, it ought to be observed, that very few of them, and those of the very lowest order, and consisting chiefly of women and children, were at all concerned in these disgraceful excesses, the mischief having principally arisen from some misguided persons collected from the neighbourhood.

9. *Spalatro*.—There has just been discovered in the environs of this place (the ancient Salona), a magnificent bas-relief, representing Dioclesian at the moment when he receives in his garden the Military Tribune who came to acquaint him with the virtue of the army, and invite him to resume the Imperial dignity. The head of the Emperor has a fine

fine expression of composure and dignity, and one may read in his look the answer he has made, The Tribune is near a well, whence he is doubtless preparing to draw water at the desire of the old gardener. This fine bas-relief is placed in the cathedral. —*From a Brussels Paper.*

10. *Bristol.*—A letter from a gentleman in Barbadoes, received here, states, that in pursuit of the negroes, a flag was found, divided into three compartments, in the first of which was painted a white man hanging by the neck; in the second, a black chief, with a white woman kneeling at his feet, with clasped hands, imploring mercy; in the third, a black chief crowned, with a white woman at his side. It states that the insurrection was a regular concerted plan, but that it burst forth a week before it was intended, by some of the chiefs, who, having become infuriate by drink, commenced the work of desolation.

A very tragical circumstance took place at Port Royal, Jamaica, on the 10th. It appears that some offence had been given by one of the boat's crew to a party of blacks, who, in consequence, on the following evening, went in a body to the landing place, determined to revenge the insult upon the first British officer they should meet with. Lieut. the Hon. J. Calthorpe, of the Junon, was unfortunately landing from that ship at the moment, and he instantly fell a victim to their brutal revenge. He was a brother to Lord Calthorpe, and was highly esteemed; his body will be sent to England in the Junon.

The *Hampshire Courier* and *Chronicle* adds the following particulars to the above:—

"It appears that about eight o'clock on Thursday night, the 11th ult., some young gentlemen and seamen belonging to one or more of the men of war, and some black and coloured people of the town of Port Royal, had a misunderstanding, near the wherry wharf, which came to blows, and throwing of bricks, &c.; this dispute continued till about ten, when the Hon. John Calthorp, second lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Junon, who was on shore from his ship, passing that way, noticed the disturbance, and immediately endeavoured to persuade the men of war's people to go on board their vessels; but, while in the performance of this laudable endeavour, he received a dreadful blow on the back part of the head from a brick, thrown by one of the opposite party, which felled him senseless to the ground; he was raised up by some seamen, and taken on board his ship, but the wound was found to be mortal; and he was afterwards conveyed to the hospital at Port Royal, where he languished until about eight o'clock the next morning. From the very moment he received the shocking wound till his death, he never uttered a word. A coroner's inquest was held on Thursday, when the jury, after a minute deliberation on the evidence, returned the following verdict:—"That the said Lieutenant, the Hon. John Calthorpe, came to his death by a mortal wound inflicted by John Baptiste, Isaac Benjamin, and others, of which wound he died." Baptiste, and

and Benjamin have been committed to the gaol, and four other men have been taken up on suspicion of being concerned in the murder. The Coroner has offered a reward of 100l. to any free person that will give evidence tending to convict any perpetrator or perpetrators of the horrid deed; and to any slave giving information to the same effect, a promise to use every endeavour to procure his or her freedom. The deceased was brother of the Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe, and first cousin to Mr. Wilberforce.

A shower of hail destroyed on the 10th of June, on the left bank of the Danube, near Munich, in Bavaria, all the hopes of the agriculturists within a circle of ten leagues. In the night between the 15th and 16th, there was, in the environs of Bamberg, so terrible a fall of rain, that the fields belonging to 17 villages were entirely laid waste. Hundreds of cattle perished, several houses were carried away by the torrents from the mountains, and 15 individuals lost their lives.

11. *Honiton.*—This town is now tranquil. The last attempt made was on Sunday morning, when a large farm-house, about a mile from the town, on the Exeter road, occupied by Mrs. Hutchins, was entirely destroyed by fire. The engines were not permitted to leave the town, as the committee, who were appointed to investigate the late calamities, had come to a resolution on the previous evening to that effect, considering that an alarm of fire might be made by the incendiaries, the better to effect their purpose in their absence. The watch still continues to patrole the town from nine at night till four in the morning; and large vessels are constantly kept filled with water, at short intervals, throughout the streets. One hundred guineas have been offered by the Royal Exchange and Sun fire insurance offices, in addition to a like sum by the inhabitants, for the discovery of the offenders.

By letters of the 11th of June from Constantinople, we learn, that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales arrived in that city on the 6th of that month. She took up her abode at the British palace till a house at Buyukdere was fitted up for her reception. On the 9th were presented to the Princess all the foreign ministers, and the same evening the British factory. Shortly another presentation was to take place to give those an opportunity to be presented who were disappointed on the former occasion. Her Royal Highness, say the letters, conducted herself at all times with the greatest affability, yet in other respects she failed to afford satisfaction to the British merchants, inasmuch as she gave a decided preference in all her dealings to foreigners. She had credit on a Greek house for 40,000 Spanish dollars, when a British house could have accommodated her Royal Highness as well. Being in want of jewellery, the Princess applied to a Frenchman; and she is accompanied by a Neapolitan Count and two ladies. At Genoa and Sicily her Royal Highness was well received; but at Malta it is said the Governor made the vessel

vessel on board of which her Royal Highness was, to perform quarantine in the strictest manner.

A letter from Cologne, of the 12th of June, says: "To-day we had the entirely novel spectacle of a steam boat entering our port: it is to ascend the Rhine and the Maine as far as Frankfort. Should Bavaria execute the project of uniting the Rhine and the Danube by a canal, the navigation by steam boats might then be continued to Vienna."

15. Extract of a private letter from Bordeaux:—"We really do not know here where we are. We sit with our doors and windows closed, and with fire burning on the hearth, as in the middle of winter. It is as cold as in October, and the sky is dark and rainy. Violent winds, accompanied with heavy rains and hail, rage round our country houses; the low grounds are under water; if we have one tolerably warm day, several cold and rainy ones are sure to follow. The oldest people in the country do not recollect such a summer.

16. At Lucerne emigration for America finds several partisans. About 100 of this canton went off with the last set; but in the canton of Glaris it is felt more strongly. Within a few weeks 30 persons left a single commune of this canton for Russia; and between the 1st of March and 6th of June 400 passports had been delivered. Still greater emigration is apprehended. Misery augments daily. The multiplication of English machinery in the thread-manufactories diminishes the resources; and even weaving, the only resource of the poor, is threatened with a like fate.

Special Commission at Ely.

Monday, June 17.

This day, at ten o'clock, the Hon. Mr. Justice Abbot, Mr. Justice Burrough, and Ed. Christian, Esq., Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely, arrived in this town, preceded by a cavalcade consisting of the principal inhabitants, and immediately repaired to the Court House, where they opened a special commission for the trial of the persons charged with having riotously assembled, and committed various felonies at Littleport and Ely. The commission having been read, the Judges proceeded to the cathedral, where divine service was performed, and a sermon preached by the Rev. Sir H. B. Dudley.

The Court reassembled at one o'clock, and the preliminary business being concluded, and the grand jury sworn, Mr. Justice Abbot made an address to them; after which, the Court adjourned.

The trials commenced on the 18th, and were continued daily to the 22d, when they terminated with the capital conviction of 34 persons on charges of burglary and robbery. Mr. Justice Abbot then made an impressive address to the criminals, and having pronounced sentence upon each severally, he left five of them without hopes of mercy. They were all deeply affected during this awful scene, and were taken from the bar in an agony of grief. The remainder of the prisoners being put to the bar, Mr. Gurney said he was instructed, on the part of the crown, not to prefer any prosecution against them, upon which they were discharged by proclamation, and the commission was dissolved.

Warsaw.

Warsaw.—Three days ago there flew over this city an extremely large swarm of inland locusts (in Polish called *koniki*). They resembled a thick cloud, and some of them fell on the roofs of the houses. They bear much resemblance to the Asiatic and African locusts, but are by no means so destructive to the fruits of the earth.

18. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief left town for Windsor, in order to be present at the grand entertainment given by the inhabitants of Windsor to the Royal Blues, together with the other troops on duty there, in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo. The banqueting tables were laid in the grand avenue in Windsor Park. The troops were regaled with plenty of roast beef, plum pudding, strong beer, and other liquors; the officers, with the greater part of the nobility and gentry in the town and its vicinity, partook of a grand dinner in the Town Hall, at which his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief was present.

The Officers of the three regiments of Foot Guards, who were at the battle of Waterloo, gave a dinner at the Thatched House Tavern, in commemoration of that day.

Spots in the Sun.—The *Journal de Rennes* of the 18th of June contains the following communication: "On the 10th of June, at 6 h. 54 min. 25 sec. I observed on the sun's disk five spots inclined to the equator, in the direction of the terrestrial ecliptic: that in the centre appeared to be of the size of the earth's diameter. On the 12th, at 7 h. 52 min. 10 sec., I observed six spots. On the 16th, at 7 h. 25 min. 30 sec., I observed eight. These observations were made in the morning, with a telescope of Dollond, and one of the best of them in France.

(Signed) "D'Ajut,
Astronomer."

19. An erroneous report of an intended review at Wimbledon yesterday drew an immense concourse of people. Booths were erected on the heath, and more than 20,000 persons were collected. Every precaution was taken to prevent this assemblage; for when it was known that booths were erected on the heath, and that crowds were hastening from every quarter towards Wimbledon in the expectation of witnessing the grand military spectacle, persons were posted at various stations on the several roads leading to the heath, to give notice of the error; but their information was not attended with the desired effect: the vehicles, horsemen, and pedestrians, equally resolved, pushed on to their destination. About eleven o'clock, when it was found that the report of a review was altogether unfounded, symptoms of disapprobation were manifested, which broke out in acts of violence, and the heath was set fire to. An express was sent to London, and a small detachment of the guards was sent in consequence to restore tranquillity. A female was thrown out of a chaise on the road to Wimbledon, and taken to an adjoining house in an insensible state.

The statue of the late Mr. Fox was placed upon its pedestal in Bloomsbury-

Bloomsbury Square. Westmacott is the artist, and it is in his best style. The work consists simply of a statue of Mr. Fox, of colossal dimensions, being to a scale of nine feet in height, executed in bronze, and elevated upon a pedestal of granite, surmounting a spacious base formed of several steps or gradations. The whole is about 17 feet in height. Dignity and repose appear to have been the leading objects of the artist's ideas: he has adopted a sitting position, and habited the statue in the consular robe, the ample folds of which passing over the body, and falling from the seat, give breadth and effect to the whole: the right arm is extended, the hand supporting Magna Charta; the left is in repose: the head is inclined rather forward, expressive of attention, firmness, and complacency: the likeness of Mr. Fox is perfect and striking. The inscription, which is in letters of bronze, is "Charles James Fox, erected MDCCCXVI." This statue, and the statue of the late Duke of Bedford, by the same artist, at the other extremity of Bedford Place, form two grand and beautiful ornaments of the metropolis.

In Glasgow, one of the curiosities shown to strangers, and one of the greatest curiosities in Britain, is a cow house, set up on his own plan by a Mr. Buchannan, an old but a very skilful and successful master weaver. In this cow house are kept constantly about 300 cows in the neatest, most clean, and healthy order. The house (one room) is a square building, the roof supported in the centre by iron pillars. The floor is boarded, washed clean and sanded. Small long stages, about a foot above the floor, are erected, each containing perhaps twenty cows. These stages are just as wide as the cow is long, and behind the cow is a trough to carry away what falls from it. They are kept two and two together, are fed regularly with grass of some kind, and watered; women attend upon them and groom them as men do horses, but during the nine months they are in milk they never change their situation. They live upon about six feet square each; yet their skins are always sleek and silky, they are fat and beautiful. The moment they become dry they are sold to the butcher, for whom they are highly fit. The owner has a man or two travelling about the country purchasing new ones, coming into milk; the owner, too, keeps a farm, which the cows' manure enables him to dress well. In this way the business goes on like clock-work, it being but secondary to his weaving trade, and has gone on for eight years,—no bustle, no confusion; and he sells his grass milk for half the price the Londoners sell their nauseous mixture, though land is dearer around Glasgow than around London.

22. A barbarous murder with robbery was perpetrated on this night, near Vauxhall Bridge, in the vicinity of Liverpool. A person who was returning home from the country saw the flash, and heard the report of a pistol; but imagining it to proceed from some person amusing himself, it did not greatly arrest his attention,

tion, and he continued walking down the side of the canal, but he had not walked far before he perceived two men bending over the body of a third, which was stretched on the earth. On nearer approach, he inquired what they were about: instantly one of them, apparently an athletic man, started up, seized him by his legs, and precipitated him into the canal. He struggled some moments in the water; and when he had just regained the bank, the villain beat him on the head with what he supposed the butt end of a pistol. Concluding him to be entirely disabled, he returned to his associate, and, it is supposed, completed the robbery. In the precipitation of retreat, they left a pistol, which was found lying near the body. Mean time the man got out of the canal, and with all celerity proceeded to the nearest house to give the alarm. A party of men immediately proceeded to the scene of the murder. They found the man still extended on the ground, insensible, and weltering in his blood. They conveyed him to the infirmary, but just as they reached it the unfortunate man expired. Two men have been taken into custody upon suspicion, and have been remanded for examination. The murdered man is unknown, but is supposed to have come from the country to proceed to America.—*Liverpool Courier.*

A destructive fire broke out at Thorverton, near Exeter, at four o'clock in the morning, in the stable of Mr. James, and spread so rapidly, that it could not be arrested until seventeen cottages were demolished, whereby a great number of poor industrious families were reduced to great distress. In the Exeter papers the circumstance has been attributed to accident, through the carelessness of a boy; but gentlemen of Thoverton state, that not any doubt remains in the minds of the respectable inhabitants but that it was wilfully set on fire, as not the least satisfactory proof can be made of any light being used in the stable during the whole night: and, as it was detached from any dwelling house, fire must have been carried into it for incendiary purposes. Threats have been made use of for a month past, that the town should be burnt; and evidence has been substantiated before Mr. Fursdon and Mr. Carew, magistrates, against one man who said he would burn the town. A subscription has been opened for the relief of the poor sufferers.

23. The following melancholy accident occured on Sunday evening, on the river Swale, near Faversham, Kent. A party of persons, chiefly females, had spent the day in a water excursion to Whitstable, and had arrived at Faversham Creek's Mouth, on their return home, when it was proposed to proceed to Harty Ferry House to take tea. After staying there until nine o'clock, they all (being ten in number) re-embarked in a small boat, and were in the act of going off to their vessel, which lay at anchor near to the opposite shore, and to which they had almost arrived, when the boat turned over. The ferryman crossing the river in his boat at the same time with eight passengers, went to the assist-

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ance of the unfortunate sufferers, and succeeded in rescuing two men from their dangerous situation. They also dragged into their boat the lifeless body of one of the women. Preceeding in their humane endeavours to save others, their own boat, being under a pressure of sail, and kneeling still more from their reaching over the side, was almost filled with water. Another party of young men immediately pushed off from the ferry way in a third boat, and happily succeeded in saving the ferryman and the whole of his passengers, and also the two young men who were in the first boat. The remainder, viz. one man, six females, and an infant, met a watery grave!

On Sunday evening a boat, with 10 persons in it, 6 men and 4 women, which had been out all day on an excursion of pleasure, attempted to shoot London-bridge: the women were alarmed, and at their own urgent request were landed: the men, however, persisted in their attempt: the consequence was, that the boat was upset: four persons were drowned, and the remaining two were with great difficulty brought to shore alive.

24. *Halle.*—In consequence of the almost incessant rains for weeks past, and the bursting of the mountain clouds, the Saale swelled so much, that in the night of the 21st, we heard from many of the lower villages signals of distress, by the firing of guns and ringing of bells; but we were unable to send assistance, because the whole surrounding country was under water, and the only object visible above water was our lofty bridge. Many cattle have been drowned. The price of bread and other articles of subsistence is rising among us in the same proportion as the number of poor is on the increase. In the neighhourhood of Aschersleben, swarms of locusts have made their appearance.

25. The following lamentable event occurred lately at Knelston, near Swansea, and ought to operate as a caution to those who are in the habit of using poison to destroy rats or other vermin. Two youths, brothers, of the name of Hoskins, the one 17, the other 19 years of age, being in a progressive state of recovery from a fever, requested their mother to give them, instead of a medicine prepared for them, some brimstone and treacle. A basin, containing a preparation of arsenic for destroying rats, being placed on a shelf, and the unfortunate youths supposing it to be brimstone and treacle prepared for them by their mother, took each a portion of this deadly poison, and shortly after expired in the most excruciating torture. On being opened, the cause of this calamity was instantly discovered. Verdict of the coroner's jury,—*Accidental Death.*

26. *Extract of a Letter from Baroda.*—"A report was brought by a cultivator about eight o'clock yesterday morning, of two large tigers having taken up their abode the preceding night in a garden, within a mile of the west extremity of the town. The gentlemen of the residency, after a hasty breakfast, anxiously prepared rifles, fusees, and muskets, and attended by 10 sepoys of the

resident's escort, went forth in search of the animals. The place in which they were said to have taken shelter, was covered by bushes of the mogree flower plant extremely thick, and standing about four feet high, with narrow pathways, occasionally intersected by hedges of the prickly milk bush, and low and thick ramifications of the aloe tree.

"The party beat about the jungle (for it had this appearance, rather than that of a garden), when by great good fortune it had a glimpse of one of the animals making off with some rapidity. It was first taken for a large grown calf, a misconception very natural, as the sequel will show, and as by the report of the morning, the party expected to meet with tigers. The appearance of the animal, however, gave a stimulus to the exertions of the gentlemen, who moved forward in the low jungle, surveying every bush, and expecting each instant to hear a tremendous roar, or perhaps to encounter the savage attacks of the animals. Little more search brought the two beasts in full view, when one of them started off, receiving a ball from a gentleman in the side. It went rapidly past two others of the party, and was wounded by a single shot in the flank. These wounds appeared to have produced no decided effect, and a quarter of an hour had elapsed before it was again discovered crouching in a thick plantation of aloe trees. It was here that a few sepoys and one of the gentlemen, advancing within eight paces, brought the beast prostrate on the ground; when, for the first time, considering the indistinct view obtained in the low jungle during the pursuit, it was found that, instead of tigers, the objects of the chase were lions of considerable size. Some danger attended the death of this animal (which was a lioness), as the other party were diametrically opposite to the aloe plantation when the volley was fired into it. The balls whistled over their heads and around them, but happily without bad consequences to any body.

"The success which attended the first hunt redoubled exertion, and with great management the party scoured the bushes in search of the lioness's companion. Some time passed, and a great deal of laborious exertion, before the animal was traced by his footsteps to one of the high hedges which intersected the garden. The party approached within eight yards, when, by previous concert, two gentlemen and two sepoys fired, independently, with effect. The animal moved off immediately on the other side of the hedge, and in ten minutes more, he was discovered lying under another hedge groaning with rage and pain. Some pieces were instantly fired, which exasperating him, he ran out, and nobly charged his assailants, his tail being curled over his back. In his advance he was saluted, with great coolness, with several balls from all the gentlemen and a few sepoys of the party who had come up; and though within a few yards of the objects of his attack, he suddenly turned off (it is supposed, on account of being severely wounded), and sprung upon a sepoy detached

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to the right, with whom he grappled, and afterwards, by the violence of the exertion, fell to the ground beyond him.

"It was at this moment that the party gallantly, and for the humane purpose of saving a fellow creature, rushed forward, and with the bayonet and swords put an end to the monster. The sepoy was wounded in the left shoulder, but it is hoped that there is no danger of his losing his life.

"The complete success of the day was justly calculated to excite many pleasing reflections; but after all was concluded, it appeared that a countryman who attended at a distance unarmed, and for his own curiosity, was wounded in the thigh by a ball. This accident has of course damped the pleasure of the sport; though it is but just to remark, that before the party entered into the garden, entreaties were used to the curious by-standers to induce them to keep away from the scene of action, and many were sent off by main force, who afterwards returned in defiance of every remonstrance.

"The animal last killed was a lion, not quite full grown, but strong and powerful in his make; the lioness was in the same proportion.

"On being brought to the residency and inspected, these animals were sent to his Highness Puttah Sing at his own request.

"The appearance of tigers in the immediate vicinity of Baroda is not common, two only having strayed from the ravines of the river Myhie to the enclosures round the town, within the last 15 years, but lions have never been seen. Indeed the existence of this species in India has been questioned, though since satisfactorily established. It is conjectured, that the lions killed yesterday had wandered out of the deep defiles of the Myhie, about 12 miles from Baroda, in the night, which was unusually dark, and attended throughout, in the neighbourhood of that river, with torrents of rain. It was fortunate that their retreat was immediately discovered, or from the number of people now employed in cultivation around this populous town, some would in all probability have fallen victims to their voracity."

The improved semaphore has been erected on the top of the Admiralty. It consists of a hollow mast of 30 feet, in which two arms are suspended when not making signals. There is also one erected in West-square, Lambeth, and in a few days the experiment of communicating to Sheerness will be made.

The quadrangle of the Penitentiary house on Millbank is completed. The governor, with the task-masters and mistresses, &c. have taken possession of their apartments; and this week the prisoners from the different gaols will be removed thither. The rooms in which the convicts will reside, are very comfortable for individuals who have forfeited their claim to remain at large; they are about 12 feet by 6, lofty, with an arch, and glazed window, iron bedstead, table, and stool. The whole of them are warmed by means of flues placed in the passages, and proper measures are

are adopted to ensure regular ventilation. The rooms all look towards the centre of a circle (which is divided by brick walls into court-yards for exercise), where the principal task-master resides, and commands a complete view all that is doing. A chapel is also erecting, which, when the whole is completed, will form the centre of the building. Women are to act as turnkeys to the female prisoners, and all communication with the male convicts will be entirely prevented.

Wexford (Ireland).—A very formidable banditti have made their appearance in the county of Wexford. They entered and robbed two farm-houses in the neighbourhood of Enniscorthy, and displayed that regular preparation and determined resolution which seemed to mark considerable experience in their lawless profession. They were, we understand, nineteen in number; their leader armed with a case of pistols and a blunderbuss, and wholly undisguised; and his adherents provided with belts, and with arms in good condition. The alarm was speedily given, and several gentlemen, supported by military parties, set out with the laudable determination of seizing or putting to death these enemies of the common safety. They had taken refuge in the wood of Killoghram, and however difficult and perilous the search was, their pursuers were resolved to discharge their duty at every hazard. Some of them were at last discovered, but they refused to surrender. A kind of action then took place, and about 30 shots were fired on both sides; a soldier of the 35th regiment was wounded, and a blunderbuss aimed directly at the officer who commanded the military missed fire. Three of the banditti were taken, and afterwards committed to prison in Wexford. Various articles were found upon them, and particularly a seal bearing the impression of W. S. The rest of the daring body unfortunately escaped. This, it is generally believed was Captain Grant's corps, headed by himself; and the impression on the seal may be regarded as designating the property of Mr. Stubber, of the Queen's county, who was robbed some time ago. It is material to remark, that this transaction has nothing to do with the domestic peace of the county of Wexford, and that the line of conduct pursued by the magistrates and gentlemen of that county will speedily subdue these wandering Arabians, or compel them to change their quarters.

27. *Mansion House.*—T. Connelly and T. Dixon were charged on suspicion of having set fire to the premises of Mr. Dunkin, tallow-chandler, in Aldersgate-street, on Wednesday night, when the whole of the dwelling, furniture, &c. were destroyed, together with the upper part of the house of Cockerton and Son, oilmen, adjoining. These two houses, with another on the north side of Mr. Dunkin's, it may be remembered, were also destroyed last year by fire, and had just been rebuilt.

Mr. Dunkin deposed, that on Wednesday night, 26th, about half-past 12 o'clock, two men entered his bed-room, and having drawn

drawn aside his curtain, one of them seized hold of him, and, showing a knife, threatened to "do for him," if he made the slightest noise. The other placed a pillow upon his face, and prevented his crying out. They then asked him for the keys of his desk, money chest, &c. He said he did not remember where he had placed them; and finding that he was not willing to satisfy them, they dragged him from bed, and brought him to the landing place of the stairs Here one of them proceeded to tie his neck, hands, and arms, to the banisters, while the other fastened two handkerchiefs about his eyes. One of them then proceeded to search for the keys, and soon after called out to his companion, who had remained with witness, that he had got them. The parties then informed him, that they would soon leave the house, but that if he attempted to call out previous to their closing the street-door after them, they would have his life. They then left him, when, after remaining a short time, he heard the door shut, and instantly called for help. One or two persons, who slept at the top of the house, immediately came to his assistance, and he was released from his situation. During the whole of the outrage, he never distinguished the faces of either of the persons, not even in his room, where he usually burnt a rushlight. He thought, however, from their voices, that the one was an Irishman, and the other an Englishman. Connelly was an Irishman, and one of his day porters, who had lived in his service some years. Suspicion fell upon him; and Harrison, the officer, having gone to his lodgings in Cow-cross, he found Dixon (an Englishman). Connelly was apprehended at the fire, but nothing of a suspicious nature was found either at their lodgings or on their persons.

A porter and two of the servants of Mr. Dunkin deposed to the alarm given by the latter, and the state in which they found him. After releasing him from his situation, they opened the windows which looked into the street, and discovered a smoke, as if from a fire, issuing from the cellar. They instantly gave an alarm; but the night being wet, it was some time before assistance was procured: and notwithstanding every subsequent exertion of the engines and inhabitants, the fire continued to burn until the whole of the interior was destroyed, including every article of furniture, &c. and leaving merely the walls standing. The iron chest in which were deposited the books, money, &c. was found to have been opened, and a quantity of bank-notes, and 400 gold Napoleons, were stolen therefrom. A bag, containing a considerable sum in silver, was left behind; as were also the account books, five of which were saved. During the fire, about three o'clock in the morning, the flames having communicated to the house of Cockerton and Son, next door, where some combustibles were deposited, an explosion took place, and the top rooms and roof were blown into the air. Nearly the whole of the furniture in the latter, however, was saved. The fire was not completely subdued till 5 o'clock.

After

After thoroughly investigating the case, the Lord Mayor was of opinion that there was not the slightest evidence of suspicion attached to the prisoners, and ordered them to be discharged.

Mr. Dunkin was but lately returned from Paris, and about a week since had stocked his cellar with a quantity of new tallow. During the last fortnight he had also laid in several articles of new furniture. He was insured to the amount of above 5,000*l.*

27. The barge the Industry, belonging to Mr. G. Poolly, of this town, sailed on the 21st from Maidstone, with a cargo of rag-stone and piles. After having delivered the piles in the hundred of Hoo, she proceeded on her way for Sheerness, where she was to deliver the stones, and on Wednesday night came to anchor just below Gillingham. A boy on board another vessel near the same place, when he turned out on Thursday morning, saw the Industry, and she then appeared flush to the water's edge. He lighted a fire and put on the kettle, immediately after which he looked out again, and then could see nothing of the vessel but the top of her mast head: her sinking must therefore have been very sudden. On board at the time of her going down, were Benjamin Jarret, one of Mr. Poolly's men, and his wife, who, we understand, had rather reluctantly accompanied her husband on the voyage, and a lad of the name of Down, an apprentice to Mr. Poolly. Dreadful to relate, it is supposed that these three poor creatures were wrapped in sleep at the moment of the vessel going down, and only waked when escape was impossible. They were all young, and Jarret and his wife had been married but a few months. The unfortunate accident is attributed to the heavy rain of Wednesday night, which, she being an open vessel, was absorbed by the stone, and added so materially to the weight of her lading as to bring her so low, that the river flowed into her, and sent her instantly to the bottom. A great many hands have been ever since employed in trying to raise her, but had not succeeded yesterday morning, owing to the giving way of some of the tackling.—*Chelmsford Paper.*

His Majesty's ship Abundance, Captain Oake, was ordered to convey some works of art from Antwerp to Italy, in order that they might be restored to their lawful owners. An officer belonging to that ship has communicated a few particulars of this event:—

"*His Majesty's Ship Abundance, Civita Vecchia.*—We sailed from Antwerp the middle of May, with the valuable statues and paintings stolen from Italy by Buonaparte and his mirmidons. On our arrival at this place we were saluted, and every other mark of friendship shown us. Two days after we got pratique, when the Governor and principal Officers of the place, with his Eminence Cardinal Gonsalvi, Prime Minister of State, paid us a visit. The Cardinal came on purpose from Rome, in the Pope's name, to thank us and our country for the valuable cargo we had brought them. He appeared highly gratified at looking about the ship.

The

The same day the captain and two of our officers dined at the Governor's with the Cardinal, who had the captain placed to his right at the head of the table, and the British Consul at the left. All the foreign Consuls were of the party. About 45 person sat down to dinner. His Eminence was marked in his attention to the British officers, and by the Pope's special desire invited the captain and as many officers and men as could be spared from the ship to go to Rome for a few days. After dinner the Cardinal returned to Rome, where he told the captain apartments should be prepared for himself and officers, and every expense defrayed by his Holiness. Previous to the Cardinal's departure, the following presents were sent on board:—2 oxen, 2 calves, 6 sheep, 4 pipes of wine, many loaves of bread, 20 hams, with a considerable quantity of vegetables, fruit, eggs, &c. The statues and paintings were all delivered without the least damage. The largest statue weighs 17,600lb. and represents the Nile. The harvest is begun round Civita-Vecchia, and promises to turn out well. The Abundance, on her return, will take in some statues for England. On Tuesday last we went to Rome, accompanied by the British Consul, in the Pope's own carriage, escorted by dragoons. We were immediately introduced to his Holiness, and had a most gracious reception. The captain was permitted to kiss his hand three times. Persons have been appointed to show us his palace, and every other object worth seeing in this great city."

A meeting was convened at the New London Tavern, Cheapside, to take into consideration the propriety of opening a subscription for the purpose of rebuilding the German Protestant church of St. Peter at Copenhagen, the parsonages, the school, and almshouses, which were all destroyed during the bombardment in 1807, of the Danish capital by the British fleet.

Mr. Wilberforce, in the chair, having stated the object of the meeting, read a letter which he had received from Lord Gambier, expressing his deep concern at his inability to attend the meeting. His lordship could not find language to express the grief he felt in having been compelled, in the discharge of his duty to his country, to act at the bombardment of Copenhagen; but he was now most ready to come forward to discharge a more pleasant task, by relieving the distresses of those who had been thus injured; and, under these peculiar circumstances, he left it in the hands of the meeting to subscribe, in his own name, such a sum as they might think proper.

The expense of erecting the church and the buildings connected with it, according to a statement made by a gentleman from the Danish capital, would be about 6,500l. of which 2,500l. had already been raised in Denmark, and more than 3,000l. therefore remained to be collected in this country. It was recommended by Mr. Babington and Mr. Butterworth, that as the people of England were themselves in much distress, the contributions should be small. Resolutions were subsequently agreed to form a committee

mittee to receive subscriptions; books accordingly were opened, and the name of Lord Gambier was put down for the sum of ten guineas.

28. *Ely, Friday noon.*—At nine o'clock this morning, the ordinary performed his last religious offices in the gaol with the prisoners under sentence of death; and about half an hour after, John Dennis, George Crow, William Beamiss the elder, Thomas South, the younger, and Isaac Harley, were brought out in a cart covered with black cloth, to be conveyed to the usual place of execution.

The procession reached the fatal spot about eleven o'clock. When the malefactors reached the platform, they knelt down severally, and prayed fervently with the ordinary for a considerable time; after this, John Dennis addressed the spectators, and declared that they had all confessed the crimes for which they were about to suffer; he then, with a loud voice, said, "he hoped all who heard him would take example by their fate, and particularly exhorted them to shun drunkenness, whoredom, and sabbath-breaking, which had brought them all to that untimely end." The whole then prayed again for some time, when, on a signal given, the drop fell, and they were launched into eternity almost without a struggle. After hanging the usual time, the bodies were put into coffins, and given to their friends for interment. Harley, before he left the gaol, discovered a wound in his side, which he had received in the affair at Littleport, and lamented that his having three waistcoats on prevented his death on that day. He said he died the death he expected. South confessed that his case could not have been pardoned; Crow denied any intention of murdering Mr. Martin, but was checked by Dennis, who said, "Yes, yes—he would have been murdered, had he been found"—meaning by this that he saw the temper of the mob, which he declared he endeavoured to restrain, and he added that he gave Mr. Martin warning to keep out of the way. Beamiss acknowledged his general guilt, but denied the words imputed to him by Tansley, and at the gallows he called out, "I forgive Mr. Tansley that he swore falsely against me." The drop fell as he was pronouncing these words. Dennis and he were the most awakened; South was the most violent in his gesticulations, but all were resigned.

The bodies of the five unhappy sufferers were committed to the care of the chief constable, who, at the express wish of their relations, provided a house to deposit them in, where they were decently and respectfully laid in their coffins, attended by four constables, until the funeral took place on Saturday evening, when they were carried to church in the following order:—A company of singers from Littleport walked before, singing the 104th Psalm through the street to the church; next the Chief Constable and Mr. Barlow, keeper of the prison, with their staves of office, covered with black, and themselves also dressed in black; then followed the corpse of Beamiss, being the elder; next his relations; the other four

four were carried two abreast, with their respective relations following each corpse. From the great concourse of spectators, it was thought necessary to have the attendance of several constables. The bodies were all deposited in one grave, by the side of each other, in the church-yard of Ely, St. Mary's. The reports circulated of disturbances on this occasion, and of further mischief committed in the Isle, are all unfounded.

Lausanne.—The devastations of which the Frickthal was the theatre, on the 14th of this month, have left dreadful recollections. The waters descended from the Jura with frightful impetuosity, and in so great abundance, that the streams, unexpectedly bursting from their channels, carried devastation through the vales of Schupsart and Mumpf. The whole population of this latter village had assembled in the church, but the torrents of water soon penetrated this sanctuary, and left these unfortunate creatures hardly time to gain the roof, and the steeple. In the mean time, a great number of houses were destroyed, walls beaten down, barns overthrown, solid bridges carried off, and large meadows, covered with sand and stones, rendered unfit for cultivation. The Rhine, at the same moment, presented a distressing sight, announcing that many others had suffered a similar misfortune; it bore along trees, carriages, movables, and drowned cattle. The valley of Wegenstetten has equally suffered; and in the Sulzthal, every hope of the labourer is annihilated—gardens, meadows, and vineyards ruined—houses, fountains, aqueducts, and roads destroyed.

Arau.—The following ordinance was publisned here on the 18th of June:—

"We, the Burgomaster and the C anton of Argovia, ordain,

"Art. 1. The censorship which has hitherto existed upon the public newspapers is suppressed.

"2. Each public newspaper shall bear, as well as all printed works, the names of the author or editor, and printer.

"3. These three persons shall be responsible before a court of justice for what each newspaper may contain contrary to religion, good morals, public order, respect due to constitutions or existing governments, or the honour of private persons or corporations."

29. A fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Gooch, son of the member of parliament of that name, at Milford, near Godalming, in Surrey, which was confidently attributed to some incendiaries. About half-past twelve o'clock at noon, the fire was discovered to proceed from the out-houses and barns of Mr. Gooch, and post-horses were instantly put in requisition to convey engines from Guildford and the surrounding neighbourhood. In consequence, however, of the necessary delay, and the scanty supply of water, the fire spread furiously, and the whole of the out houses, barns stables, with the whole of the corn, hay, straw, &c &c. were consumed in the space of about two hours and a half. There was a thrashing machine upon the premises, and this, it was supposed, might have induced

some

some misguided persons to commit the outrage in question. A reward of 500l. was offered for the apprehension of the offenders.

30. *Frankfort.*—On the 28th, a dreadful hurricane caused horrible ravages near Vibbel, three leagues from this city; the roofs in some places were torn from the houses, some buildings entirely destroyed, and above 400 fruit trees torn up by the roots. The hail lay two feet deep in the streets and fields. It was so dark that it was necessary to light candles. The continued rain in this neighbourhood does vast damage. The new mown hay is rotting on the ground, and, unless we soon have dry weather, the standing corn is likely to share the same fate. The vines look well, but cannot blossom for want of warmth. All the rivers and streams are so swelled, that many mills cannot work. The oldest people do not remember the Maine so high for such a long continuance at this season. The consequence of all this is the increasing dearness of provisions. The prospect is not promising for the winter.

Another letter from Frankfort of the 2d July says, that after two days of fine w ather, the rains had recommenced anew; and should they continue, there was reason to fear an entire loss of the harvest.

A most dreadful crime was recently committed in the commune of Biron, in France. On the 30th of June, in the afternoon, three young girls, two of whom were sisters, one aged 10, and the other 16, walked into the forest of Biron to gather strawberries. Suddenly an individual presented himself, who, without uttering a word, commanded them by signs to fall upon their knees and pray to God, which they did in their fright; he then drew a cutlass from under his coat, and plunged it into the breast of the youngest of the sisters. The third girl then ran off, but she was pursued by the assassin, who gave her three stabs with the cutlass, and thinking her dead, returned to the two sisters. The younger was then struggling in the agonies of death in the arms of her sister; the monster then stabbed the latter, and disappeared. The young girl above mentioned, who was so desperately wounded, succeeded in getting home, and raised the hue and cry. The police flew to the spot where the two dead bodies lay, and from thence to the residence of a deaf and dumb man named Monteil, a most villanous character; they did n t find him, but his father said, with a sorrowful air, that he had not seen his son since ten o'clock in the morning. Their suspicions are almost confirmed by the circumstance of the wretch not having been seen at home since.

Died at Darlington, aged 53, Adam Yarker, better known by the name of Blind Adam, having been blind from his birth. He possessed a strong memory, which he particularly applied to registering the number of deaths, &c. which occurred for upwards of the last forty years in Darlington. Without hesitating a moment, he could tell how many deaths had been in any given year or month, the exact day when the individual died,

died, to whom they were related, &c. He was noted for keeping of poultry, in which he greatly excelled; his hens, owing to his superior management, laid their eggs in the winter: he knew them from each other, and could tell the name, colour, &c. as soon as he got them in his hand. Although he descended from poor parents, and had but a small pittance, called the blind's bounty, the benevolence of a few charitable individuals, the profits arising from his poultry, &c. enabled him to realize 200*l.*

A letter from Naples, dated June 30, says, "We feel pleasure in reporting to you the official intelligence of the plague being considered at an end. The total mortality amounts to 77[illegible] persons."

JULY.

Diving Bell.—The beneficial effects of this curious machine begin to display themselves in a prominent manner, as was strikingly evinced in Plymouth Sound on Thursday se'nnight, and on Tuesday last. On the former day Fisher, the diver, brought up with him, after 15 minutes' absence, a stone weighing 200*lb.* though nearly buried in shelly sand. On the latter day, the anchorage of the Sound having been swept for a mass of Rock lost from one of the Breakwater vessels in May 1813, and the same being found, the bell vessel was placed over the spot, and the bell lowered, with Fisher and two other men, and proper implements for boring, in thirty-three feet of water, who succeeded in boring the stone, securing it by lewiss, and making fast a purchase for heaving it up; all which was safely effected in about two hours and a half from the time of descending. The rock, thus recovered, weighs four tons, and an entire summer had been spent in trying to get it up, but ineffectually, owing to its peculiar form, which evaded a sweeping. The rock has been landed at the King's Quarry, Oreston, for future conveyance to the Breakwater.—*Plymouth Paper.*

2. This being the day appointed for closing the session of Parliament, the Prince Regent went in state to the House of Lords with the usual ceremonies. Four state carriages and six, in which were the attendants and chief officers of the Prince Regent's household, preceded his Royal Highness's state coach, which was drawn by eight cream coloured horses, and followed by a numerous detachment of horse guards. Parties of the same corps lined Parliament street, for the purpose of preserving order; and it was remarked that they seemed entirely under the direction of the police of Westminster. The day being extremely fine, a large concourse of spectators was attracted on the occasion. The Duke of Wellington, while proceeding to the House of Lords in his carriage, was recognized by the people, and received with hearty shouts of congratulation.

3. The following melancholy event occurred at Bethersden in Kent:—About six in the morning, as Mr. Richard Else, of Fridfarm, late landlord of the Bull inn, at that place, was tying up a bull

bull in a lodge on his farm, the animal, which had previously evinced a vicious disposition, broke the halter by which he was confined, and ran furiously at Mr. Else, knocked him down, and then gored him in the abdomen, so that the bowels obtruded; in which state he was carried into his house, but died in a few minutes afterwards. He has left a wife and six children.

5. *Dublin.*—At the examinations for Sizers' entrance into Trinity College last June, a young man from Kerry, not sufficiently master of the English tongue, requested permission of the Examiner to translate into Irish. His wish was consented to by the Examiner, who, luckily for the candidate, was an accomplished Irish scholar, and the young man gained a distinguished place. This fact is curious, and highly creditable to the gentleman who examined, who is a Fellow of the College.

INUNDATIONS IN HOLLAND.

Thiel, July 5.—The water is already risen to 16 feet 6 inches, and increases hourly; it stands in many places upon a level with the lowest dikes; measures have been instantly adopted to raise them by means of clay and wicker work: the lower lands are in most places under water; farmers who had cut their hay eight days ago have lost the whole; it is all washed away; the grass which is yet standing is now rotting in the ground.

July 7.—The water continues to rise without intermission; it stands at present at 17 feet 6 inches. All our waste canals are run over, and the high state of the water, in the rivers, not only confines the inundation, but the continual rains increase it; there is no egress for it; the river is now completely on a level with the dikes; at this season such a lamentable state of the waters has never been witnessed.

Arnheim, July 5.—The torrents of rain which have fallen, accompanied by waterspouts and storms, in Germany and Switzerland, together with the continued rain we have had in this district, have produced such an effect upon the Rhine, that the water has risen in the river at this city to the almost, at this season, unparalleled height of 15 feet 7 inches. But the most lamentable prospect is before us; it rose last night 14 inches, and is increasing hourly. In every part of the neighbouring country, where the lands are rather low, they are in a state of inundation. Cattle are removed into the stalls, and as a great scarcity of fodder exists, the consequences are not to be foreseen. At Velye a dam has been constructed, which will require all the spare hands to preserve. At Nimeguen, the water stood yesterday already at 16 feet 1 inch, and ran over the quay. At Oosterhout, every exertion was employed to resist the body of water which had already produced so much injury in that neighbourhood. The districts of the Maas and Waal are nearly all under water; the height of the water in the rivers having, during the last two months, prevented any being let off. It is the same with the land near the Waal. At Rosande and Oosterbeck it is upon the point of running over; and if the

the water continues to rise 24 hours longer, as the appearance of things would lead one to expect, the summer dikes must give way, and the dikes of the most elevated interior canals only will remain dry.

The accounts from Pannerden, Herwen, and Aard, are most alarming; the river Yssel presents a lamentable spectacle. The grass which was cut on Tuesday last the farmers have been obliged to pick up with boats on the following day, to give their cattle food: in many places they have been obliged to cut the corn for that purpose; and as there is no fodder, such corn as can be got at must be cut, or the cattle will have nothing to subsist on.

Zutphen.—The dreadful inundation which we have already partly experienced, and the lamentable prospect before us, have disappointed our farmers of deriving any benefit from the harvest. Our rich grass lands are already under water, and the grass which is not yet spoiled can only be got at by mowing in boats, for the immediate use of the cattle, which we have been obliged to stall. In many places they have been under the necessity of cutting the fine winter seed corn for fodder. Should no immediate relief, or change of weather take place, the injury the agriculturalists will sustain is incalculable. The accounts from the provinces of Overyssel and Friesland are all very alarming; even if the weather were to take a favourable turn the injury already sustained, and the calamitous consequences of a summer innundation, cannot be repaired. In the year 1756, a similar calamity visited this country. This appears certain—that an unusual scarcity and high price of all provision must be the consequence.

The colliers and labourers in the iron-works from Bilston who were advancing towards London, were stopped by messengers from Government, advising them to wait at some distance from town until the result of their petition shall be known. In all that is stated about these unfortunate men, it does not appear that they had any wish to encourage riot or disorder. They foolishly entertained the opinion that the Prince Regent could order them employment, and they prided themselves upon being willing to work for an honest livelihood. Such was the curiosity excited to see these extraodinary petitioners, that many persons actually left town in the expectation of meeting them.

Extract of a Letter from Maidenhead, 6 o'clock.—Yesterday morning (Thursday), Mr. Birnie, from Bow-street, accompanied by two officers, arrived at the Sun inn here, and after consulting with Sir Wm. Hearn, and other Magistrates of this place, swore in several extra constables; and as a matter of precaution ordered a party of military to be under arms. This done, they sent forward the officers from Bow-street to meet the waggon that was approaching from Henley: it was met on Maidenhead thicket, about two miles from hence, and the crowd attending it, on being informed that they would not be permitted to proceed, instantly stopped, and conducted themselves with the greatest

greatest propriety. The waggon, which was 2 ton, 6 cwt. and 12lb., was drawn by 41 men; and a leader or overseer rode on horseback, and directed the whole. As soon as it was understood by the magistrates that the party wished to act in the way most agreeable to the lawful authorities, a negotiation was entered into, and the coals were permitted to be brought in here by four of the party and their leader, and were deposited with Wm. Pyne, Esq., who will distribute them amongst the poor of Maidenhead. The coals were drawn to this place by horses sent out on purpose: the men refused to sell the coals, but gave them up, as requested, to Mr. Pyne, and received a very handsome present instead. Mr. Birnie, Sir Wm. Hearn, Mr. Pyne, &c. went out and negotiated. The poor fellows were perfectly satisfied, but refused to go until the magistrates signed a paper that they had conducted themselves properly. At Henley, the day before yesterday, they behaved so well that the Mayor permitted them to go wherever they pleased in the town, and they had upwards of 40l. given to them at that place. They left Bilston with three waggons in company, and parted at Oxford. One waggon was to be at Beaconsfield last night, and the other at St. Alban's, where they would, it is supposed, be met in the same way those were met with here, at about one mile from this place, for it appears they came this side Maidenhead-thicket. They were twenty minutes in drawing the waggon up Henley hill.

It is supposed that Mr. Birnie was empowered to satisfy them. The extraordinary nature of these occurrences occasioned much bustle here yesterday, but no disturbance.

Further information from an evening paper:—It was stated in our yesterday's paper that one body of the colliers, with the waggon of coals from Staffordshire, had reached Nettlebed, near Henley. Report had mentioned two other bodies, each with a waggon; one of them proceeded by the road that leads to London through St. Alban's. They reached that place on Tuesday evening. The home department had sent down magistrates to each of the three roads by which the colliers might approach the capital. Sir N. Conant was dispatched to the St. Alban's road. The men were found reposing on and about their waggon. The magistrate stated to them the impropriety of the step they had either taken of their own accord or by the advice of others—that this was not the mode to obtain relief—that it rather tended to prevent the accomplishment of their object, because it might lead to a breach of the peace. The colliers listened, it is said, with much interest and attention to the remonstrances of the magistrate. It had not struck them in the light in which he had placed it. They confessed that they had been ill-advised, and evinced a readiness to return immediately to their homes. In consequence of this declaration, the magistrate purchased the coals of them, which were left to be distributed to the poor, and gave each man

man as much money as would carry him back to his house. Another waggon, with a party of soldiers, the one which had come by the way of Hendon, was met by the magistrate at Maidenhead; the same representations were made to the latter, and with the same success as at St. Alban's; the loads were bought, and the men, agreeing to return home, received sufficient to carry them thither. The magistrate who had been sent on the Uxbridge road, has not been able to find any party on that road, and therefore it is believed that the only ones were the party that came by St. Alban's, and the party that came by the Oxford road.

6. *Naples.*—Accounts from the Calabrias state tranquility to be daily re-establishing there. The civic guards are every where on foot, and display indefatigable zeal in pursuing the brigands. The most terrible of these monsters, who had hitherto found an asylum in the mountains, has just been arrested in the neighbourhood of Monteleone. He is called Becamorto. The force of his body is prodigious, and the people regard him as an Anthropophagus. The fact is, that he always has with him some human bones, in the form of St. Andrew's cross. It is said he drinks the blood of the animals he kills. This wretch began his career in Sicily. He was afterwards taken by Barbary pirates, and engaged to serve them in their expeditions. He had been for eight months since his return in the island of Lipari, where he laid all the country under contribution without having even been arrested. His very name causes terror. Five of his accomplices were taken with him, and the law will soon deliver society from these monsters.

8. *Beauvais.*—A remarkable transaction, and of which there certainly exists no example, has just occurred in the commune of Choisy, arrondissement of Clermont. A brother and two sisters, united by a similarity of habits, lived in a solitary house, surrounded by a considerable piece of ground, which they cultivated in common. They were of a respectable family, and their parents had given them a good education. One of the sisters had lived for some time in Paris, where she had acquired such a taste for the *toilette* as to eclipse the richest farmers' wives of her neighbourhood. On returning, however, to live under the paternal roof, she speedily renounced her elegant dress, and clothed herself in the same garments as her brother and sister. The brother wore neither stockings nor breeches, and was usually dressed in a long tunic of coarse cloth, fastened round the waist by a belt of straw. In winter, he added to this habiliment some skins of animals. The costume of the sisters was much the same, except that instead of straw they used pieces of cord for their girdles. Internally their house exhibited the appearance of the most extreme wretchedness; there was neither bed, table, nor chair, nor any article of furniture whatever. The only things to be seen were a large wooden crucifix and an old pail filled with muddy water, which served them for drink.

They slept together on the floor, and in cold weather laid their heads so close to the embers in the fire-place, that the linen which served to cover them in lieu of night-caps was frequently burnt. In the month of December the brother died, and as the entrance to the house was generally interdicted, it was long before his decease was known. The collector of the taxes, however, now finding when he called only the two sisters, began to entertain some suspicions, which he communicated to the Mayor of the Commune, who on his part transmitted the information to the superior authorities. Accordingly, on the 24th of June, M. Havey, the substitute of the King's attorney, visited the commune. On asking one of the women what was become of her brother, she cooly replied, pointing to a corner of the apartment—*he is there.* Some straw, which covered the place pointed out, being carefully removed, there appeared the dead body of the man in a state of putrefaction, and which had been lying in the same spot for about 6 months. The two sisters declared that their brother died of old age and hunger, and that they lay down every night close to his corpse, in the hope, by prayer and fasting, to obtain from Heaven his resurrection, which they confidently expected. The result of the investigation showed that the two sisters tenderly loved their brother, and that it was as much from a desire of not separating from him, as from the hope of seeing him return to life, that they had so long preserved the dead body, without dreading the danger which might have been the consequence of such a proceeding. Besides the superstitions practised by these strange beings, they had the most singular habits and notions: for example, they had laid it down as a principle, that whatever God sent them ought to be preserved with care. On that account they kept numerous generations of dogs, pigs, bullocks, asses, &c. because they believed they should offend Heaven if they killed one of these animals. Their garden exhibited the effects of the same system: all the young shoots of trees were preserved, and also every thing produced by seed. These facts are authenticated by regular examinations, and it was necessary they should have been thus proved before credit could be given to the existence of so extraordinary a family so near us and in a civilized country.—*French paper.*

The example set by the Bilston-moor colliers, in dragging their waggons and petitions through the country, has had many imitators. On Saturday week a waggon load of coals, drawn by 80 men, with ropes, arrived in Leicester. A strong sensation of compunction for their sufferings was excited, and they collected a considerable sum of money. A second load arrived on Monday, but the collection was of course to a smaller amount. The men behaved remarkably well. They had a certificate of their necessities, signed by the minister of the parish. Another team of colliers passed through Leicester on Thursday last, begging their way northwards.

The coals which the colliers were

were drawing were given them by the manager of a great colliery, for the purpose of their being drawn to London. They had a painted board, too, containing a magistrate's certificate in their favour. The colliers contradicted the rumour that they had begged money on their way, which they declared was false. This, they said, was contradicted by their placard, which was inscribed, "Willing to work, but none of us will beg." They admitted, however, that they had received 60l. on their way, but this they said was the amount of voluntary donations, totally unsolicited by them.

About fifty colliers arrived at Chester, from the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton, drawing a waggon loaded with coal, with the professed intention of obtaining relief from the benevolent inhabitants of the towns and villages through which they passed on their way to Liverpool. Information having been given to the Magistrates of that city of their approach, Aldermen Evans, Bowers, and Bedward, attended by Mr. Finchett, the deputy town clerk, met them in the suburbs of the city: on being informed who they were, the men immediately pulled off their hats, and paid great and respectful attention, while the magistrates addressed them on the illegality and dangerous tendency of their proceedings; they told them, that though they well knew and lamented the temporary distresses of the country, and of their business and district particularly, they would not permit this mode of relief, whilst it might legally and more effectually be had in their own parish, where their situation and circumstances were known; they therefore earnestly entreated them to return peaceably to their respective homes, and they would take the coals and give them money to defray their expenses on the road; but if they attempted to go into the city, they should be opposed, and punished to the utmost severity of the law. This firm though conciliating conduct had the desired effect; the men consented to return. The magistrates ordered 20l. to be given to the men, and horses to be brought to draw the waggon-load of coals to the infirmary, which was done accordingly.

9. This morning thirty-six colliers passed through Leicester, dragging an empty waggon, and professing to be on their way home into Staffordshire; three of them waited upon the Magistrates, requesting relief, and stated that they had been as far as Uppingham, with a load of coals, where they sold them, and had been prevailed on by some gentlemen of that place to return, after having collected upwards of 5l. to defray their expenses. The Magistrates told them they were truly sorry for their distressed situation, but that the means they were pursuing to obtain relief, by going about the country in bodies and begging, were highly improper, and could not be tolerated; that they were, in fact, in a state of vagrancy, and could only be relieved in that character; they were also told, that while the

Magistrates felt it a duty, which they most cheerfully performed, to attend to the just claims of the very numerous inhabitants of their own town, who were now out of employ, it was equally their duty to repress the illegal proceedings of those men who had an equal right to relief from their own parishes: they were desired to proceed through the town without begging.

Since the outrage at Loughborough, the greatest activity has been used in tracing out the particulars, and in endeavouring to discover the authors. After the Luddites had completed the work of frame-breaking, the chief of them said, "Now, men, if you can tell us of any machines that are working under price, if it be one or two hundred miles off, we will go and break them." Receiving a negative to this question, they directly quitted the factory, enjoining the men belonging to it, with terrible threats, not to stir for the space of ten minutes. They not only destroyed the machines, but even the lace that happened to be on the respective rollers was mostly hacked to pieces. It seemed a particular maxim with them, to deter as much as possible any one from having a glimpse of their proceedings. Independently of the supposed number of nearly thirty, who were actively concerned in committing these excesses in the interior of the factory, it is confidently believed that there were not less than 50 or 60 others stationed on the outside in the manner of sentinels or patroles, in every direction, and even along the Mill-street, to within a very few yards of the market place of Loughborough. Some of these patroles called aloud, warning the inhabitants to keep in their beds, and not to exhibit any lights; in disobedience of which, one person, who endeavoured to go out amongst them, had eight panes directly broken in one of his windows, and was threatened with death if he did not keep within. About a dozen panes were also broken in the windows of the factory. The magistrates of the division have since been almost incessantly occupied in investigating the affair. The town crier even went round with his bell on Sunday week, warning the innkeepers against keeping their houses open later than nine o'clock in the evening. Six men have, at different intervals, been taken up on suspicion, one of whom has since been set at liberty; three remain in custody at Loughborough, and the other two were sent under an escort from that town to Leicester. Some implements, supposed to have been used in destroying the machines, have been seized, and are in the possession of the constables employed by the magistrates in this business. The magistrates and public officers in Nottingham have also been very active, and many houses in that town have been searched on the occasion.

10. The Royal Almanack of Hayti, for 1816, has been published. It contains 127 pages. Its Court Lists may vie with those of any empire, of whatever standing or complexion. The King, who has attained the 6th year of his reign, will be 49 years of age on the 6th of October next. The Queen

Queen is in her 39th year. The Prince Royal, James Victor Henry, entered his teens on the 3d March. He has two sisters, Princesses. There are five Princes of the Blood. The ministers and grand officers of the crown amount to 20. In the peerage are 8 dukes, 19 counts, 34 barons, and 9 knights. The King's household consists of about 140 chamberlains, pages, professors, almoners, secretaries, &c. The Queen has 14 ladies of the bedchamber, besides her male attendants. There are six regiments of guards. The order of Henry boasts upwards of 130 members. In the army we find six marshals, nine lieutenants-general, and 21 generals: of artillery, 2 regiments; of engineers, 1 corps; of infantry, 24 regiments filled up, and 8 others named; of cavalry, 2 regiments; of naval officers, including the grand admiral, 29, besides cadets. Long lists are also given of the Fiscal and Judicial Departments. The Queen holds her Court on Thursdays at five o'clock. The King receives petitions at ten o'clock on the court-days, and returns an answer on the Thursday following. Such is the progress of this interesting settlement. The Code Henry, which has been published, is a thick volume. The laws are of course on the French model.

11. *Saxony*.—For these five weeks past the Elster and the Pleisse have overflowed their banks near Leipsic, and have done immense damage to the fields and meadows. In many places the extent of the land inundated is three quarters of a league broad. A large number of sea-mews, and other water-fowl, have made their appearance: hares and deer were seen swimming on the flood. The Elbe, the Mulda, and the Saale, have also done much damage in Saxony.

12. At the Royal Portuguese Chapel, South Street, Grosvenor Square, was a solemn dirge for her most faithful Majesty the late Queen of Portugal. The sanctuary and walls of the chapel were hung with black cloth, and decorated in the following manner:—Over the altar and sanctuary were large festoons of drapery; on each side of the altar were affixed two large oval pieces of heraldry, with the arms of Portugal; in the centre of the chapel was erected a large caterfalk; on the same was placed a representation, covered with a rich velvet pall, with four majesty escutcheons, with the arms and supporters; on the top was the crown, cushion, and veil; on the steps were placed eighteen large candlesticks, with wax candles, and ten plumes of ostrich feathers. From the centre of the chapel ceiling was suspended a large circular dome, with drapery, plumes of feathers, coronets, and ciphers. The pulpit was covered with black cloth, and on the same was affixed a majesty escutcheon. The tribune was hung with black cloth, and in the same was affixed a majesty escutcheon, coronets, ciphers, and plated reflectors for wax lights. All the seats and railing in the bottom of the chapel and the pillars supporting the galleries were covered with black cloth, and a continued festoon of drapery round the same; on the pillars were affixed coronets, ciphers,

phers, and plated reflectors. All the seats, railing, and pillars in the galleries were covered with black cloth, a continuation of stone drapery under the cornice, and coronets, ciphers, and plated reflectors on the pillars. On the walls were affixed eight large pieces of square heraldry, coronets, ciphers, and plated reflectors alternately. Under the cornice of the organ were affixed four large festoon draperies, with curtains from the same.

Such a dreadful storm fell upon the town of Worschetz, in the county of Temeswar, that of the 2600 buildings of which the town consists, none have escaped without damage; the steeple is totally destroyed. The storm was accompanied by lightning, hail, and torrents of rain. The damage is estimated at four millions and a half of florins. The storm lasted an hour.

MR. SHERIDAN'S FUNERAL.

On the 13th, the remains of this eminent person were consigned to the grave. The body was removed on Friday evening from his house in Saville Row to Mr. P. Moore's, in Great George Street, Westminster, from whence the funeral procession moved on foot to Westminster Abbey, which it entered by the great Western gate, where it was received with the usual ceremonies by the clergy of the abbey. The place of interment was in Poets' corner, between the monuments of Shakspeare and Addison. In this spot room was found for only one grave, and that is close to the grave of Garrick. The attendants on this mournful occasion were numerous and distinguished, and a large concourse of spectators were assembled. The service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Fynes. The pall was supported by the Dukes of Bedford and Argyle, the Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Mulgrave, Lord Holland, and the Bishop of London. Mr. Charles Sheridan, son of the deceased by the present Mrs. Sheridan, appeared as chief mourner, accompanied by three intimate connections in scarves. The rest of the followers of Mr. Sheridan to his grave were habited plainly in black. The Dukes of York and Sussex led the train of accompanying mourners, and appeared deeply affected during the solemn service, and after its close, on looking at the grave. Among others who followed were, the Marquis of Anglesea, the Earls of Rosslyn, Harrington, Besborough, Rivers, Gower, Yarmouth; Lords Sidmouth, Grenville, Lynedoch, and Erskine; Lord George Cavendish, the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, Mr. Canning, Mr. P. Moore, Mr. M. A. Taylor, Mr. W. W. Pole, Generals Fergusson and Phipps, Sir Samuel Romilly, Sir Arthur Pigott, Sir C. Asgill, the Hon. Mr. Bouverie, and many members of the House of Commons, and private friends of the deceased.

16. *Lausanne.*—In the environs of Nidau the inundations continue. The total amount of the pastures destroyed is estimated at about 17,000 fr.; the loss in potatoes and other produce at 6000 fr. The streets of the town of Nidau are filled with water by the rise of the Aar, and many families have been obliged to quit their houses,

houses. In the Oberland, near Frutigen, the country was covered with snow in the early part of July. Numbers of cattle have been brought down from the mountains into the vallies, where great want of forage prevails, and in consequence some of them have perished. All the districts bordering on the lakes of Bienne, Morat, and Neuchatel, have suffered equal losses. The low grounds are under water, and the course of the rivers is scarcely perceived. The village of Landeron alone estimates its losses at 24,000fr. The earth-fall which took place on the 3rd inst. in the commune of Kappel, canton of St. Gall, ovewhelmed three houses and three barns; the earth giving way, the precipice above was extended over a space of almost a quarter of a mile, and stopped a river in its course, which soon formed a small lake, covering the banks. Eighteen persons were either killed or severely hurt, and forty cattle perished.

16. A most savage robbery was committed at Limehouse, on the person of a poor industrious labourer of the name of John Millard. From the statement of the poor man, given to the Rev. James Rudge, the minister of the parish, the following are the particulars of this atrocious case:—About half past eleven at night, as Millard was lying down on a sack in a lime-shed, by the side of the New-cut, he was attacked by five men in a yard in which he is accustomed to work night and day. On asking them what they wanted there, one of them answered with an oath, "I'll soon let you know: where is your money?" The villain had scarcely uttered these words before he violently seized the poor man by the throat, and with the assistance of the others, having first bound his feet together, cut off his breeches pockets, and took from thence one hundred and fifty-one Bank of England notes, together with two pounds, which were in a small tobacco-box, the whole of which were the savings of fifteen years of hard servitude, and which he had always carried about him! He had often imprudently mentioned this to his fellow-labourers, and to others; and it is more than probable that the perpetrators of this brutal act were persons in whose hearing the circumstance had been related. After rifling his pockets, and robbing him of nearly all of his property, with the exception of two dollars, that had escaped them, one of the villains strongly urged that they should finish the business by cutting the poor man's throat. To this proposal there was a good deal of objection, another insisting that they had got all they came for, and that he could not now pursue them. Not, however, content with this, Day and two others, whose names and persons are well known to the poor sufferer, began, in the most savage manner, to kick him on the head, and beat him with sticks on different parts of the body. Neither his groans nor entreaties were of any avail, and it is probable that in a few minutes they would have murdered him, had not a providential noise which was heard compelled them to desist from their barbarous work. They then jumped over the wall into

into a road which passes by, and instantly made off.

17. A fatal accident happened by the upsetting of the York mail, which passes through this place to Liverpool. The driver of that coach from Warrington was racing with a horseman upon the road, when the coach, coming to a sharp turn, at the entrance into Prescot, was thrown over, and the passengers, of whom there were four outside, thrown to the ground. Mr. D. Bancroft, of Manchester, a member of the Society of Friends, who was sitting on the coach-box, received so dreadful a hurt from the fall, that after languishing in extreme torture till Saturday last, he expired, leaving a widow and six young children to lament his untimely fate! Another of the outside passengers, of the name of Masterman, of Runcorn, had his shoulder dislocated; and Mr. John Ritchie, a merchant at Liverpool, an inside passenger, though he had no bones broken, received several violent contusions, which disabled him from pursuing his journey. The day after Mr. Bancroft's death, a coroner's inquest was summoned, who returned a verdict of *Manslaughter*, and the coachman is committed to Lancaster castle to take his trial at the ensuing assizes.—*Leeds Mercury.*

18. *The Gipsies.*—Of late years some attempts have been made to reduce the numbers, or at any rate to civilize the habits, of that vagabond and useless race, the gipsies. In pursuance of such purpose, a society of gentlemen have been making all the preliminary inquiries requisite to a proper understanding of the subject. A series of questions have been proposed to competent persons in the different counties in England and Scotland.

Reports in answer to these questions have been received, and their contents are thus briefly stated:

"1. All Gipsies suppose the first of them came from Egypt.

"2. They cannot form any idea of the number in England.

"3. The Gipsies of Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, parts of Buckinghamshire, Cambridge, and Huntingdonshire, are continually making revelutions within the range of those counties.

"4. They are either ignorant of the number of Gipsies in the counties through which they travel, or unwilling to disclose their knowledge.

"5. The most common names are Smith, Cooper, Draper, Taylor, Bosswel, Lee, Lovell, Loversedge, Allen, Mansfield, Glover, Williams, Carew, Martin, Stanley, Buckley, Plunkett, and Corrie.

"6 and 7. The gangs in different towns have not any regular connexion or organization; but those who take up their winter-quarters in the same city or town appear to have some knowledge of the different routes each horde will pursue; probably with a design to prevent interference.

"8. In the county of Herts it is computed there may be sixty families, having many children. Whether they are quite so numerous in Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Northamptonshire, the answers are not sufficiently definite to determine. In Cambridgeshire,

bridgeshire, Oxfordshire, Warwickshire, Wiltshire, and Dorsetshire, greater numbers are calculated upon. In various counties, the attention has not been competent to the procuring data for any estimate of families or individuals.

"9. More than half their number follow no business: others are dealers in horses and asses; farriers, smiths, tinkers, braziers, grinders of cutlery, basket makers, chair bottomers, and musicians.

"10. Children are brought up in the habits of their parents, particularly to music and dancing, and are of dissolute conduct.

"11. The women mostly carry baskets with trinkets and small wares; and tell fortunes.

"12. Too ignorant to have acquired accounts of genealogy, and, perhaps, indisposed to it by the irregularity of their habits.

"13. In most counties there are particular situations to which they are partial. In Berkshire is a marsh, near Newbury, much frequented by them; and Dr. Clarke states, that in Cambridgeshire their principal rendezvous is near the western villages.

"14. It cannot be ascertained, whether, from their first coming into the nation, attachment to particular places has prevailed.

"15, 16, and 17. When among strangers, they elude inquiries respecting their peculiar language, calling it gibberish. Don't know of any person that can write it, or of any written specimen of it.

"18. Their habits and customs in all places are peculiar.

"19. Those who profess any religion represent it to be that of the country in which they reside: but their description of it seldom goes beyond repeating the Lord's prayer; and only few of them are capable of that. Instances of their attending any place for worship are very rare.

"20. They marry for the most part by pledging to each other, without any ceremony. A few exceptions have occurred when money was plentiful.

"21. They do not teach their children religion.

"22 and 23. Not *one* in a *thousand* can read.

"24 and 25. Some go into lodgings in London, Cambridge, &c. during the winter; but it is calculated three-fourths of them live out of doors in winter as in summer."

19. The *Journal de Paris* says, that on the 19th there was a new fall of stones, or aërolites as they are called, in a garden at Sternenburg, near Bonn, on the Lower Rhine. One of them, it is said, weighed 100lb.; others from 20 to 40. Their fall, which took place in a cherry garden, caused a horrible noise and deep trenches in the earth. The gardener, and several labourers who were at work, both saw and heard them fall; the proprietor, who was in his house with a friend, heard the noise of their fall. The colour of these stones is stated to be green, verging to black; their weight like that of marble; and they resemble the residuum or *scoriæ* from the iron forge.

Vologda, July 19 (*O. S.*) We have received the sad news, that on the 5th inst., during a great thunder storm, the cold and the warm church

church of the parish of Archangel, on the Kubenza, in the circle of Kadnikow was struck by lightning and burnt to the ground. The lightning struck the roof over the door of the cold church, which was immediately in flames; all the church utensils, garments, books, &c. were consumed, not the least thing being saved. From the cold church the flames caught the warm church, from which, indeed, what was in it was saved; but as all the utensils, books, &c. were in the cold church, the other is thereby deprived of every thing necessary for the performance of divine service. —*St. Petersburgh Gazette.*

20. The Duke and Duchess of Orleans gave a grand entertainment at their house, at Twickenham, in honour of the christening of their infant Princess, at which there was a most splendid assemblage of dignified personages: among them were, their Royal Highnesses the Prince Regent, the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, Cambridge, Gloucester, the Duchess of York, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, the Prince Paul and Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, the Princess Esterhazy, the Spanish Ambassador, the French Ambassador, the Marchioness D'Osmond and their two relatives, who were presented to the Prince Regent at Carlton House a few days since, the Duke De Bourbon, the Duke De Coigny, and the Duke of Fitzjames. The Rector of Twickenham was present to register the christening of the infant in the church book. Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador, stood sponsor for the Emperor of Austria, who is uncle to the Duchess of Orleans. Viscount Sidmouth and Earl Bathurst were also of the party.

Stafford.—We had in this town on Sunday afternoon, 20th, one of the heaviest showers of rain ever known: the consequences have been most serious, and the loss, we fear, almost remediless. The quantity of hay carried off by the torrent is not to be calculated, and much more has been entirely spoiled. A labourer of Mr. Lycets, of Shallowford, lost his life in endeavouring to save some hay. This storm has done even greater damages in the town of Stone and the neighbourhood. A horse belonging to Mr. Styles was washed down a brook, and was drowned. Messrs. Brett and Holah, Mr. Tharme, and Mr. Butler, whose premises adjoin the brook which runs through the town, have sustained considerable loss. The streets were in many parts four feet deep in water, and the cellars of many of the inhabitants were entirely filled, and their ale and other drinkables lost. A small house was washed away by the flood, but fortunately its inmates escaped unhurt. Many travellers to Stone were obliged to stop at Walton, and get beds where they could. Several mills on the Moddershall stream were much damaged. The quantities of hay destroyed and carried off by the torrent are incalculable; and, at a moderate calculation, it will take £5000 to make good the damages sustained in the parish of Stone. On Tuesday and Wednesday last, an immense fall of rain was experienced at Brown Hills, Norton, and Longdon, near Lichfield. In the former place,

place, the heath was forced up by the roots on the waste lands and elevations, and carried by torrents in different directions. The thunder was heavy, accompanied by gusts of wind, and partial spouts of rain, as though poured from solid masses of water. At Norton, the thunder was the heaviest and most alarming ever known. At Longdon, the deluge had all the appearance of a water spout, which cut up the roads and moved masses of earth in heaps; and at a recently built house, where a new turf had been laid, the whole site of a grass plat was laid bare as before the work was begun; and the most frightful vestiges of its effects are traced through the whole neighbourhood. On Tuesday afternoon, about six o'clock, the whole hemisphere, as viewed from an elevation near Lichfield, presented one unbroken curtain of cloud and rain, but without being accompanied with remarkable darkness. A correspondent says, that previous to this general aspect of rain, he never saw the clouds so low. A servant of John Atkinson, Esq. of Maple Hays, near Lichfield, was killed by the lightning, on Thursday evening, at Lemonsley. The thunder was tremendously heavy, and the lightning extremely vivid.

On Sunday 21st a riot took place at Ballyvourney, to the west of Macroom, between two parties, the Lynches and Twomeys, living in that neighbourhood, who, it appears, have been for several years hostile and unfriendly to each other; in consequence of which Sir Nicholas Colthurst directed his under agent to desire that they should not go to the same chapel on Sundays—that the Twomeys should attend the Western chapel, and the Lynches the Ballynkeeny chapel; the Lynches, notwithstanding, refused to go to the chapel appointed for them; the Twomeys, however, went away from the chapel; the Lynches said they would go too—left it, and proceeded towards home. The Lynches party, which consisted of about 100 or upwards, armed with guns, swords, scythes, pistols, and various kinds of weapons, remained about an hour and a half while mass was saying, and kept shouting out for the Twomeys; as soon as they saw them going away from the chapel, they followed and surrounded them about a quarter of a mile from it, attacked them, and in the course of the conflict, a man of the name of John Hagarty, of the Twomys party, received a cut of a scythe on the right side of the neck, under the jaw, which nearly severed his head from his body, besides several other wounds, which instantly caused his death. A man of the name of Cornelius Casey also received a blow on the head from a stick, which knocked him down, and had four of his fingers cut off, besides receiving several other wounds, from which he lies in a very dangerous state. An inquest was held on the body of the man who had been killed; and the jury found a verdict, that the deceased, John Hagarty, came by his death in consequence of a blow received with a scythe on the right side of the neck, under the ear and jaw, of which he instantly died.—*Cork Paper.*

22. This was the day appointed for

for the marriage of the Princess Mary with the Duke of Glocester: and perhaps there never was an union among the Royal Family more calculated to produce happiness to the parties, and satisfaction to the nation. The Duke in his public character is well known as the liberal patron of almost every useful and charitable establishment in the empire, and if report be true, his private benevolence does not fall short of his public liberality. The Princess, as is most fitting to her sex, is hardly known out of her domestic circle; but to the utmost of her means she has for a long time past been the constant and active benefactress of the poor, relieving the wants of the distressed, and superintending the education of the ignorant.

The marriage of this highly respectable pair has been delayed chiefly on account of the absence of the Duke of Cambridge. The day was not finally fixed till last Wednesday, and on Friday, the cards of invitation were issued from the office of the Lord Chamberlain.

The persons invited were the same as were present at the marriage of the Princess Charlotte, with a very few exceptions. They consisted, in addition to the Royal Family, of the Duke and Duchess of Orleans, the Duchess's sister, the Duke de Bourbon, with other foreigners of distinction, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers with their ladies, the Lord Chancellor, with the cabinet ministers and their ladies, the Deputy Earl Marshal of England, the Great Officers of State and of the Household, the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Master of the Rolls and other law officers, the Duke of York's Staff, the King's, Queen's, and Windsor establishments, together with the different suites of the different branches of the Royal Family. These were invited to the solemnization of the marriage.

The grand saloon of the Queen's Palace was the place fitted up for the performance of the nuptial ceremony; a temporary altar was erected close to the temporary throne lately placed there, and the crimson velvet and gold lace of the hangings, together with a costly display of massy communion plate, presented a very magnificent spectacle.

At 12 o'clock, the Duke of Gloucester paid a morning visit to his intended bride, who was at the Queen's Palace with her Royal Mother, and her sisters the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth. The Duke returned to Gloucester House, where he dined privately at five o'clock. At seven o'clock in the evening a guard of honour marched into the court-yard of the Queen's Palace, and a party of Life and Foot Guards were stationed in the Park, under the proper authority of a numerous police. The company began to arrive soon afterwards; the palace was brilliantly illuminated, and the grand staircase had all the state arrangements usual on drawing room days. The grand hall was lined with a party of the yeomen of the guards. The Royal Family, on their entrance, were received with the usual military honours, the band playing "God Save the King." The Princess Sophia of Gloucester went in state with her servants in new liveries. At twenty minutes pass eight o'clock,

o'clock, the Duke of Gloucester arrived in state with his suite in two carriages. He was dressed in the uniform of a Field Marshal, and wore the order of the garter. At the entrance of the palace, the officers of the Prince Regent's household waited to receive him, and the Royal Duke bowed his acknowledgments for this mark of attention. The Duke and Duchess of York followed immediately. At half past eight the Prince Regent arrived, not without his usual train of Life Guards; he was accompanied by the Duke of Clarence and his attendants. At a quarter before nine Prince Leopold arrived with his suite, and soon afterwards the marriage ceremony began.

The Foreign Ambassadors, with their ladies, entered the saloon first; then followed the Cabinet Ministers and their ladies, and proceeded to the right. The Great Officers of State, and those of the Royal Households went to the left. The Queen took her station to the left side of the altar, where was a state chair placed for her; the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, the Duchess of York, and Princess Sophia of Gloucester were on her left, and their female attendants after them, while the Prince Regent was on the right side of the altar, and his royal brothers near him. Every thing being arranged and ready, the Lord Chamberlain retired, and introduced the Duke of Gloucester, and presented him to the altar. He then retired again, and with the Duke of Cambridge introduced the Princess Mary, and the Royal Duke presented her Royal Highness to the Prince Regent, who gave her away in marriage to the Duke of Gloucester. Her Royal Highness was dressed with her usual beautiful simplicity; she wore no feathers, but a bandeau of white roses, fastened together by light sprigs of pearls. Her neck was ornamented with a brilliant fringe necklace; her arms with bracelets of brilliants formed into flowers, and her waist with a girdle to correspond with her bandeau. Her whole appearance was very lovely. The ladies present were also most splendidly dressed; the prevailing colour was blue. The formal document of the royal assent, signed with the great seal, being shown to the Archbishop of Canterbury, that prelate, assisted by the Bishop of London, proceeded to perform the solemn ceremony.

Mr. Provis, the verger of Whitehall, who had formerly been present at the christening of her Royal Highness, now assisted at her marriage. At about a quarter past nine, the guns fired a signal that the marriage was concluded; and the Princess Mary, after giving her hand to be kissed by the female attendants of the Queen and Princesses, retired with her husband and the rest of the Royal Family to the private apartments of the Queen. In the mean time, a profusion of choice refreshments was served to the company, among whom the Queen soon re-appeared with most of her family, to receive their congratulations. At a quarter before ten o'clock, the bride having taken off her wedding robes, and put on for her travelling dress a white satin pelisse and bonnet, came

came leaning on the arm of the Prince Regent, and followed by the Duke of Cambridge, who both saluted their royal sister, and handed her into the travelling chaise at the side door of the Palace; the royal brothers then embraced the Duke of Gloucester, who stepped into the carriage. After receiving an affectionate good night from the two brothers, the new married pair then drove off to Bagshot amidst the huzzas of an immense multitude, the band meanwhile playing "God save the King."

The application of the nobles of Pomerania to the King of Prussia, to re-introduce the feudal system, has been rejected by a royal cabinet order, which the Chancellor, Prince Hardenberg, has accompanied by a severe reprimand.

24. *Ghent.*—The political and commercial Journal of this city has the following article to-day:—

"The day before yesterday, the workmen employed in our manufactories made on the corn market an auto-da-fé of English merchandise. It seems that the articles burnt, consisting of shawls and handkerchiefs, were furnished voluntarily. It is, however, added, that most of these were demanded from those passing by, who were paid for them. While we praise the motive, we cannot but blame the manner by which individual liberty is violated. The moral force of opinion ought to proscribe the Anglomania, and come to the aid of our industry with all the energy of the national sentiments. The proscription ought to be made by all, because all are interested in it; but measures which infringe the liberty of the consumer are blameable. He should be convinced, not compelled. The scene, however, caused no tumult; there was order amidst this disorder."

Distresses of the Iron Manufacturers in Staffordshire described in a Letter written by a resident at Coseley, near Bilston.

"When some of our principal iron works first failed, the whole extent of the consequent distress was not immediately apparent. The poor manufacturers had many of them made a little money; this, with the greatest frugality, did not last long; when expended, they ran in debt wherever they could gain credit, and when they could not be trusted any longer, they pawned or sold their furniture, article after article, till they had none to sell. When their goods were gone, they were obliged to have recourse to their parishes, and to begging. The parishes were overwhelmed by the numbers applying for their aid, and could afford but little comparative support. The community in general (for commercial districts are usually generous) made great efforts to relieve their necessities. For my own part, I determined that I would fare harder, and that my children and household should do so likewise, in order to administer to their wants; and it was my desire that none worthy of relief should go away from my house unrelieved. It is true the succour was but small, and they asked for nothing but a piece of bread, and bread for some time great numbers of them received; but I soon found that my very limited

limited income, arising chiefly from uncertain sources, would not even furnish this scanty supply; and I was reduced to the necessity—to me a most painful one—of confining my charity within much smaller boundaries. Companies of 5, or 8, or 12 poor manufacturers, able and willing to work, have been many times in the course of a day at my door, soliciting bread, and what has often cut me to the heart, necessarily soliciting in vain.

"Multitudes went through the country, offering to work at any thing merely for a little food, not even expecting wages, and thus gained a little temporary employment and subsistence; but still their wives and children were at home in the greatest possible distress.

"Within a small distance of my house is a large iron-work; the machinery of which extends for nearly half a mile. It was a noble manufactory. I passed by it one morning after its operations were suspended, and was exceedingly affected with the sight: a little before, it was all animation and industry, affording the honourable means of livelihood to many thousands of my fellow-creatures: the silence that now pervades it spoke more eloquently and impressively to my heart than any language could possibly do; it was the silence of unmingled desolation. I visited a row of houses occupied by the workmen: the doors were used to be open, inviting the eye of the stranger to glance as he went along at their neatness, cleanliness, and felicity; little groups of healthful children were accustomed to appear about the cottages, full of merriment and joy, and the inhabitants, strong and healthy, saluted you as you went by. But the scene was lamentably changed: it produced a melancholy on my spirits that I did not lose for a considerable period: the cottages were closed—the inhabitants could not bear to have it known that they were stripped of their little ornaments—no children played around the doors—the very plants trained up in their windows had pined and died—one man only appeared, emaciated and ghastly, a living spectre, as if the peaceful sepulchre had sent forth its inhabitants to fill with terror the abodes of the living.

"When I have told these poor creatures that the parish must find them food or labour, they have replied, 'Sir, they cannot do either; and some who have fared the best when our manufactories were flourishing around us, have said, 'We would rather die, Sir, than be dependent on the parish.'

"It is an unanswerable proof of the excellent disposition of these poor manufacturers, that although there are many thousands of them in the most distressed condition imaginable, there is very little depredation in the country.

"If it will aid you in your benevolent designs, I will go through any part of our neighbourhood from house to house, and give you a particular statement of the circumstances of each family: the labour will be to me a delightful remuneration; doing

doing good I have long found to be its own reward. I would devote any portion of my time to procure you information.

"Some, I believe, have really died of starvation; and in many cases, if not the *immediate* it was the *primary* cause. An insufficiency of wholesome nourishment where they had been accustomed to great abundance, produced diseases which terminated in dissolution.

"Even *charity*, Sir, has left some of our districts. She has given all she had to give; the stream of her benevolence is dried up, and nothing remains but the grateful recollection of the channel through which it flowed, or emotions of despair lest it should never again be replenished.

"I could send you many individual cases that come under my own personal knowledge. Not far from my house, a respectable individual, possessed of extensive information in the iron-trade, who had been a confidential foreman in a large concern, and lived in much credit, has been for some time, with a wife and eight children, destitute of a sufficiency of bread. Many poor families distinguished for their sobriety and industry, with 5, 6, 7, or 8 children, are in the same disastrous circumstances: I have myself repeatedly saved a man, his wife, and six children, from absolute starvation, who were reduced to eat the cabbage-stalks, and the refuse of their little cottage-garden, as the only food they could obtain."

28. About three o'clock in the afternoon was experienced at Longpark, the most tremendous visitation of nature ever felt in that neighbourhood. After a considerable deal of thunder and lightning, a dense whitish cloud was observable, apparently about Barrock, which advanced with great rapidity, and, on its nearer approach, presented the appearance of the waves of the sea tumultuously rolling over each other. This phenomenon was doubtlessly occasioned by the hail composing the body of the cloud, and whirled along by the hurricane which enveloped it. On reaching Longpark, a scene of desolation commenced: within ten minutes a most tremendous volley of pieces of ice, some of them an inch in diameter, and impelled with the viocence of a hurricane, shattered the windows of the houses, tore up the turf, beat down the vegetable products of the earth, and did great and extensive damage. Mr. James, of that place, had the whole of his crop of barley, oats, &c. completely cut down as with a scythe; it is calculated that more than one half the produce of the inhabitants of the village is lost. Mr. James's loss alone is estimated at 200l. The like destruction occurred in the neighbourhood, and a few houses were unroofed. At Whaldub about 14 acres of barley, belonging to one person, were entirely destroyed, besides other injuries. At Parkbroom the garden vegetables were nearly all destroyed, and we have the same account from Walby, &c. The same afternoon the hurricane visited Longtown and the neighbourhood. At Netherby upwards of 700 panes of glass were broken in the hot-houses of Sir James Graham, Bart.; and 60 squares

60 squares in the house were driven in with great violence by large hailstones, resembling pieces of ice. A particularly large tree at Kirkandrews-upon-Esk, and others in the immediate neighbourhood, were completely torn up by the roots. The country about Scaleby and Kirklinton, also experienced the severity of the storm to a violent degree. Foldtown began to pray in earnest, thinking the Italian astronomer's predictions were about to be fulfilled. The storm was so violent as to break their windows, doors, and unroof their houses.—*Carlisle Journal.*

30. *Extract of a Letter from Dresden*:—" M. Fouché, Duke of Otranto, with his family, quitted this city some days ago: the day before yesterday, he reached Toeplitz, on his way to Prague, where he has taken a house. During his stay here, M. Fouché led a very retired life. His private Secretary, and M. Desmarteaux, the tutor of his three sons, drew up, under his direction, a *Notice* on his political life, which is to appear early in September, in German, at Altenberg, and in French, at Brussels. Twelve *official documents*, unmutilated, will be annexed to this work. The letter of M. Fouché to the Duke of Wellington, of the 1st August, 1816, will also be published from an authentic copy. It will be followed by three volumes of *Memoirs*, with a great number of justificatory documents, in part unknown to the public. The period of this latter publication would appear, however, still to depend on circumstances."

Information was brought to the Head Police Office early on Saturday morning, that the post-boy, carrying the mail from Dublin to Mullingar, escorted by a single dragoon of the 16th regiment, was assailed by a banditti of ten or eleven, between Mayan and Nobber, county of Meath. The most daring of the ruffians, after the usual cry of "stand" was given by the whole party, walked boldly up towards the post-boy, when the dragoon instantly shot him dead with his carbine. The whole of his accomplices, terrified at this instance of bravery, and the fate of their comrade, fled with precipitation, and suffered the mail to proceed without further molestation.—*Dublin Post.*

31. About one o'clock in the afternoon, the remains of Miss Burrowes, of Red Lion Street, Clerkenwell, were taken to St. James's Church, Clerkenwell Green, for interment. The grave was ordered to be dug twenty-feet deep; when the body came to be lowered, the undertaker found some fault with the depth, and the grave digger and his assistant went down to throw up a few more shovels of earth, when, unfortunately, owing to the great pressure of the people and the ground being composed of loose earth, the sides gave way, and the earth fell in and buried them under its weight; several men were immediately set about shovelling away the earth, which kept constantly falling in; but in about an hour after, the body of one of them of the name of Butcher, apparently dead, was found, immediately carried home, and

by the means prescribed for restoring persons apparently suffocated he was restored to life; he is now out of danger, but very ill from the bruises he received. The body of Ruby, the other workman, was not discovered until near ten o'clock at night; it now lies in the vaults under the church, for the inspection of the coroner's inquest, which will be held at the Crown tavern this day. Ruby was in very indigent circumstances, and has left a wife in a pregnant state, and three young children, to deplore his loss. A subscription is opened for the relief of the widow and orphans. The body of Miss Burrowes was deposited in a vault under the church.

AUGUST.

1. It is a circumstance deserving of notice, that while there has been so much rain in the south of Europe, there has been a long series of dry weather in the north-east. A letter from St. Petersburgh, dated July 10, says, "For these four weeks past, we have had a continued drought. It is long since we have had in the north such an uninterrupted series of dry weather. At Riga and Dantzic public prayers were put up imploring rain."

The annual competition for prizes by the Highland Society of London, to the five best performers on the Great Highland bagpipe, was held in the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh. — Twenty-three competitors appeared, besides several superior performers who had obtained prize pipes at previous competitions. Although from there being no races at Leith this year, the company in town is less numerous than usual, yet, the ancient martial music of Scotland continued to be supported by all ranks. The audience was highly respectable and numerous, among them not a few of the fairest daughters of Caledonia, cheering the performers. The sale of tickets produced above 125l. sterling. The following gentlemen of the Highland Society of Scotland were the judges on the occasion, viz:—

Sir John Macgregor Murray of Lanrick, Bart., preses, Sir George S. Mackenzie of Coul, Bart., Admiral Fraser, Duncan Campbell, Esq. of Barcaldine, Hugh M'Lean, Esq. Younger of Coll, John L. Campbell, Esq., of Achallader, Colin Mackenzie, Esq., of Kilcowie, Lieutenant Colonel M'Alister, of Loup, Lieutenant Colonel M'Quarrie, late 42d regiment, John Graham Dalyell, Esq., advocate, Coll. Macdonald, Esq., of Dalness, James Grant, Esq., Robert Graham, Esq., John Archibald Campbell, Esq.

The plan of competition having been arranged at a previous rehearsal, the same, with a list of the names of the ancient pipe tunes or pibrachds to be performed, given in Gaelic and English, was printed by desire of the judges, for the information of the company who patronize the exhibition.

From the excellence of any of the performers, the judges felt considerable difficulty in deciding some of the prizes, which were awarded as follows:—

1st Prize—Being a handsome pipe of superior tone and workmanship

manship, properly mounted and adorned with a silver plate, on which there has since been engraved the proper inscription, with 48 merks in money, to Donald Mackay, piper to the Highland Society of Glasgow, and to the Highland regiment of local militia of that city.

2d Prize—60 merks, to William Mackay, late pipe-major to the Invernesshire militia.

3d Prize—50 merks, to John Campbell, from Nether Lorne, Argyllshire.

4th Prize—45 merks, to John Gordon, from Glen of Fincastle, Perthshire.

5th Prize—40 merks, to James Kennedy, from Strathsay.

Sir John Macgregor Murray, in delivering the prizes, as preses of the committee, to the preferred competitors, addressed them severally, in their native language, the pure Gaelic, which appeared to gratify them highly. Sir John remarked to the audience, that the profession of these men had been always justly held in estimation by our ancestors; for what could be more gallant and heroic than a man unarmed advancing intrepidly in the face of an enemy, encouraging his comrades to deeds of hardihood and glory, by those martial strains so congenial and animating to the feelings of every Highlander?

A few nights ago, the house of a farmer, situated between Antrim and Laughanmore, was beset by a banditti having their faces blackened. They soon forced an entrance, and demanded his money, which they said they knew he possessed. He assured them he had none, for that he had, on the previous day, paid his rent with it. They reiterated their demand with dreadful threatenings, to which the poor man could only reply by again assuring them he had paid his rent with it. The barbarians would not believe him, and, imputing his denial to obstinacy, then proceeded to break the tables and chairs in his house, and with these they kindled a large fire on the hearth. They then seized him, and stretched the wretched victim on the blazing wood, where they held him, regardless of his screams and writhings, until he was severely scorched in different parts of the body; and one of his sides is so dreadfully burnt, that it is not thought he can recover. When the unhappy sufferer was seemingly expiring in the midst of the flames, the wretches drew him out on the floor, where they left him and retreated from the house, not supposing that any eye had witnessed this tragic scene. But Providence had ordered it otherwise: for a young woman who was in the house, and who had hid herself when they first entered, saw the whole transaction, and distinctly knew two of the party, who resided in the neighbourhood. Next day she lodged examinations against them before a magistrate, and they have both been apprehended and committed to the gaol of Carrickfergus to abide their trial at the ensuing assizes.—*Belfast News Letter.*

3. *Glasgow.*—On Thursday afternoon, and yesterday, there was a considerable disposition to rioting among the lower ranks in

the Calton, one of our populous suburbs, which has happily terminated without any serious mischief. In the city the greatest good order prevailed, and not the shadow of a disturbance. Two troops of the 6th Dragoon Guards arrived in the town yesterday about mid day, in aid of the very small military force stationed in this garrison. The excellent article in yesterday's *Herald* contains a correct statement of all the leading facts connected with this unpleasant occurrence. The boy who was carried to the Infirmary on Thursday, as noticed in *The Herald*, was in life this morning. —*Glasgow Courier.*

On Thursday, about noon, some disturbance commenced at Calton, at the east end of M'Kechnie-street. The heritors and gentlemen connected with Calton and Bridgton had opened subscriptions for relieving the distresses of the labourers out of work, and had considered soup-kitchens as the most effectual aid. The unfortunate people themselves are, however, said to have been of an opposite opinion; and a gibing expression used by some person in the soup kitchen is said to have inflamed them to outrage. A crowd very soon collected in front of the building in which the cooking apparatus was placed, and shattered the windows and culinary utensils, and did other damage. The affray had continued from about noon until four o'clock, when a party of the 78th Highlanders were taken from the barracks to the spot, accompanied by Patrick Playfair, Esq. and Robert Struther, Esq. justices of the peace, and Adjutant Deans of the recruiting service. The military were armed, posted, in front of Toshach's house, and the usual means were adopted to induce the mob to disperse, the military loading their muskets, &c. The crowd was composed principally of women and young men: and at this time a stone or two were thrown at the soldiers, but there was no spirit of opposition generally shown. Before five o'clock another detachment of the 78th arrived, as did also about a dozen privates, along with a sergeant of the 6th Dragoon Guards.

Several gentlemen joined the justices, and aided them to disperse the crowd. About 7 o'clock some stones were thrown at the soldiers. A young man was seized, and under military escort was sent to gaol. Another lad who had interfered with the party was also taken. A second party was dispatch on the same service with two lads. In their course they were very much harassed by some of the mob hooting and throwing stones at them. Some of them brought their pieces to the charge: and at the end of the bridge over the Burn, at the herd's house, affairs appeared to assume an alarming aspect. Two or three of the soldiers, for the party consisted of only seven or eight, endeavoured to stop the further progress of the mob. They levelled their muskets, and when the word 'fire' was given by some of the soldiers, the mob precipitately retreated. They reached the gaol with their prisoners, having on their way fired a shot opposite to the Episcopal Chapel. On their return they were able to proceed a little more speedily

speedily, as they had no prisoners to embarrass them. At Craignestock they faced about, and several shots were fired. One man who lives in Gorbals was wounded with a ball in the leg, a little above the knee, and a lad residing in Calton in the arm; the former was taken into the Museum tavern, Mr. Gibson's, Great Hamilton Street, where a surgeon was called, and he was removed in a cart to his own home about an hour afterwards.

Another young man in the course of the evening was also slightly injured by some bayonet wounds. Two more prisoners were escorted to gaol by a party of horse and foot, who went by Gallowgate and Salt Market, and returned by the Green Dyke. A shot was fired by one of them from a pistol when in the Salt Market. Two prisoners were also lodged in the garrison. The military left Calton between ten and eleven o'clock. Of the 78th a man or two received, during the affray, some contusions from stones, as did two of the Dragoons. The windows of the workshop of a Mr. John Oswald were also broken. The number of military amounted to little more than one hundred.

There is the case of a boy, about eleven years of age, who had been among the mob when it raged in front of Toshach's house, and most unfortunately received such a blow as fractured his scull. scull. He was carried to a surgeon's shop in Main Street, Calton, and afterwards to the Royal Infirmary, where the operation of trepanning was performed on him. He was still alive this morn-morning.

Yesterday a continuation of the disturbance was apprehended, and a small detachment of the soldiers was marched to Toshach's house. Robert Hamilton, Esq. Sheriff Depute, leaving that place in a chaise, was pursued through Calton by a large body of young men, who threw many stones at the carriage. He reached the barracks, and procured about a company of the 78th, with whom he returned to M'Kechnie Street. About one o'clock a portion of the rioters collected in Tureen Street, and proceeded to break the windows of a steam loom manufactory; but the military repairing to the spot, they immediately dispersed.

In the afternoon, as an escort were taking some prisoners to the barracks, stones were thrrown at them, when they were ordered to fire. Several mnskets were discharged, but no person was hurt. In the evening a reinforcement of cavalry arrived from Hamilton, and the special constables were also ordered on duty. They appeared to be a more effectual means of suppressing the riot than the soldiers; for not being distinguished by their dress, imagination naturally augmented their number, and the circumstance of their knowing many of the crowd personally must have had much influence in keeping order. Between seven and eight o'clock some of the cavalry rode down the Gallowgate a considerable distance; but, at the suggestion of some of the constables, they stopped and returned

turned towards the barracks. Nothing remarkable happened in this street, although it was very crowded, except the taking of two men, one of whom was immediately rescued. A few windows were broken in Calton. Several individuals besides those above stated have been taken into custody.—*Glasgow Chron.*

Glasgow is well known to be one of the best recruiting stations in the kingdom; and so many spirited young lads enter the service, that there is scarcely a person in the operative classes in the town or neighbourhood who has not relations in the army. But in no place we believe are the military exposed to more insult, when called out in the fulfilment of their duty, than in this very city. It is generally alleged, that the Scotch claim fully their own share of the merit in all the battles in which their countrymen have been engaged, and that the Highlanders are particularly the theme of their praise; but no person would suppose this to be the case, who witnessed the manner in which the officers and soldiers of the 78th regiment were used yesterday in the suburbs and streets of Glasgow.—*Glasgow Herald.*

9. Copy of a letter addressed by the French Minister of the Interior to the Marquis of Villeneuve, Prefect of the Cher:—

"Monsieur le Prefect,—After a long dispersion, the remains of the ancient Monks of la Trappe have assembled, from all parts of the world, amidst the ruins of their old abbey. Their property has been sold, and the greater part of the buildings have been alienated or demolished. Benevolence alone has supplied M. Delestranges, their respectable Abbé, with the means of repurchasing some buildings, where these good fathers have refound a roof under which their old age is but badly covered. Their virtue has attracted to them men of various classes, even warriors, who come to share their voluntary rigours. The Order of La Trappe has still about thirty members.

"Hard as is their life, consisting wholly in privation, they are about to want wherewith to sustain it: the roof which shelters them must fall, if charity do not come to their succour; and it is to avoid applying again to foreign hospitality that M. Delestranges solicits the permission of making a collection in France.

"I have thought it my duty M, le Prefect, to authorise the request of M. Delestranges. It cannot but be interesting to the bishops; and I beg of you to afford him all the facility that may depend on your administration.

(Signed) "Laine."

10. The assassination of Mr. Lyell, the King's Messenger, at Madrid, is fully confirmed by official accounts from Mr. Vaughan, British Envoy at the Spanish capital, to the Government at home, and also by letters from an English gentleman at Madrid to Mr. Lyell's family at Pimlico.

Mr. Lyell, it appears, was in the daily habit of walking in the Retiro from ten o'clock in the morning till two o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour he generally

nerally dined in company with a countryman, with whom he had contracted an intimacy of friendship. On the 21st of July, Mr. Lyell failed to return to dinner at the usual hour, and his friend waited in vain his coming home during the whole of that night. Next morning he communicated the absence of Mr. L. to Mr. Vaughan, who caused diligent inquiry to be made for him. In the course of the inquiry it transpired that an Englishman found murdered in the Retiro had been taken to the hospital to be owned: at this place he was recognized by his friend, who, on examining the body, found on it seven distinct stabs, given by some triangular instrument such as a bayonet or a tuck which is generally carried in a cane or stick. On application of Mr. Vaughan, the Spanish government made every endeavour through the means of the police to trace the assassins, and the cause of the murder, but as far as is yet known without effect. Mr. Lyell, when found, had on him Spanish money to the amount of about 30l., which he had received from Mr. Vaughan on the day previous. One account says, that he is supposed to have ignorantly entered a walk frequented by bad characters, and was, perhaps, suspected to have been a spy among them. He is said to have been a man of singularly mild and quiet manners, the last man to plunge into a riot or disturbance. He was formerly in the family of Lord Catheart.

12. *Naples.*—On the 7th inst. at four o'clock in the afternoon, a violent shock, which made all the environs of Vesuvius tremble, announced a new eruption of that terrible volcano. Some moments after, torrents of flames began to descend from the summit of the mountain, one of which flowed towards le Mauro, and the other towards les Camaldules, following the traces of former currents of lava. Happily the eruption ceased on the approach of night, without having done any damage.

13. *Kilkenny.*—After having had so frequently to express our satisfaction on account of the tranquil state of this county, it is with great concern we have to state, that a band or bands of ruffians disturbed its peace on different sides of the city, while Baron M'Clelland, one of the judges of assize, was yet within its walls. On Friday night last, at eleven o'clock, a number of fellows broke into the houses of John Doran and James Murphy, of Bonnetarath, in the south liberties of the city of Kilkenny, tenants to Mr. William Jacob, and having violently assaulted them, swore them to give up the farms they occupied, which they lately took from that gentleman, immediately. Unless there were different gangs, and we are unwilling to suppose it, this party must have crossed the river at one of the city bridges, as about 12 o'clock, a party of armed men demanded arms at the house of the late Mr. Fennelly, at Higginstown, about two miles to the northward of this city. The Rev. Mr. Forrestal, P. P. of Callan, who happened to be in the house, got out of bed, and remonstrated with them from a window. Some of

of the party wished him to swear that he was a priest, but one of them declaring that he knew him, they departed. A great number of men on horseback were seen outside of the yard. They then, after breaking the barn and stable doors, broke into the house of J. Dwyer, at Rathardmore, equally near the town, dragged him out of his house, ordered him on his knees, and declared they would come back and murder him, if he took any of the lands of Bawnmore, for which he had made some proposal. They next broke into the cabin of a person named Patrick Power, whom Mr. Cormick had left in charge of the lands of Bawnmore, dragged him out, placed him on his knees, and swore him to abandon his charge, and not to impound any cattle he might find in the corn fields or meadows. The wife of this poor man, who was near being confined, has since miscarried, and now lies dangerously ill. They then proceeded to the house of —— Delany, and swore him not to take any of the lands of Bawnmore. They were anxious to discover his son, who was sleeping on a hurdle. One of them, by the advice of a companion, stuck a pike through the hurdle, which obliged the young man to get up, when they seized and beat him, and would have murdered him, but for the interference of one of the party. Here, besides nine or ten pedestrians, who entered the house, about fifty equestrians were seen outside. They next broke into the house of John Byrne, at Conniger, searched for arms, and drank a jar of whisky. They then broke into the house of a labouring man at Clara, from Munster, but who had resided there for two years, and has a high character as a sober and industrious man, whom they dragged out of his cabin. His wife, on their threatening her husband, entreated them rather to kill her, that he might live to protect her children. The barbarians knocked her down, and shot him through the mouth. He was brought into the county hospital on Saturday morning, where he languishes, under the care of Surgeon Pack, whose skill is the only stay of hope to his distressed family. Here, also, a large body of insurgent cavalry was seen. These are the simple facts—an afflicting narration of offences committed round this city. Time and space forbid enlargement, but the Magistracy of the county require no inducement to the adoption of the measures necessary to check this daring attempt to minister, by midnight legislation, the destruction of all law and all security.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

{*The mortar in St. James's Park.*—During the war in the Peninsula, the city of Cadiz was bombarded from a distance previously supposed to be beyond the range of projectiles—a circumstance which attached so much consequence to the ordnance employed and left by Marshal Soult on his retreat, as to induce the Spanish Regency to send one of the mortars to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, intrusting it to the care of the Hon. Rear Admiral Legge, who was instructed by the President, the Duke del Infantado, to

to request it might be placed in one of the royal parks.

His Royal Highness was pleased to accede to this request, and directed the mortar to be suitably placed on the parade of the Horse Guards, to record the glorious victory gained at Salamanca, the consequent liberation of the South of Spain; and in honour of the Duke of Wellington, to whom both countries were indebted for it.

His Royal Higness commanded the Earl of Mulgrave to direct a carriage to be prepared for the purpose, which has been made in the royal carriage department at Woolwich.

Description of the Carriage.—An emblem has been selected (in allegorical allusion to the means by which the siege of Cadiz was terminated) from the labours of Hercules, who destroyed the monster Geryon, the tyrant of the Isle of Gades, thus *figuratirely describing the raising of the siege*, and to illustrate the fame of the hero who had broken the enchantment of the modern Geryon.

Some *liberties* have been taken with the principal figure in substituting *wings* for the *heads;* the tails twist round to the vent, in order to convey the scorpion fire.

The heads of the tyrant's guardian dog are represented in the alternate state of activity and repose to denote eternal watchfulness.

The mortar is left as it was found, being mounted on its carriage at an elevation of 45 degrees, upon a bed of brass, representing a rock on which the monster has alighted.

Earthquake in Scotland.—On the night of the 13th inst., about 15 or 20 minutes before eleven o'clock, the inhabitants of the greater part of the north of Scotland were alarmed with a small shock of an earthquake, which has done considerable damage to many buildings, but there are no accounts of any lives being lost. The *Caledonian Mercury* states that the shock was also felt, in a slight degree, by several persons in Edinburgh, and the neighbourhood. Some of the letters more to the northward mention a second slight shock a few minutes after the one generally felt.

14. *Aberdeen.*—"It is with feelings of the deepest awe we have to state, that last night, about eleven o'clock, a shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt in the various quarters of this city. It took place at four minutes before eleven o'clock, and continued, as nearly as we could estimate, about six seconds. The undulation appeared to come from SSE. and was simultaneously felt at the distance of some miles, in the direction of NNW. From the late hour at which it happened, we have been unable to collect, for this day's paper, the particulars of those varied appearances which it may have exhibited in different quarters of the city. Where we sat, the house was shaken to its foundation, the heaviest articles of furniture were moved, and a rumbling noise was heard, such as if some heavy body was rolling along the roof; in many houses the bells were set ringing, and the agitation of the wires continued visible for some time

time after the cessation of the shock. It has been described to us, by one who was in Lisbon at that period, as exactly resembling the commencement of the earthquake in that city on the 6th of June, 1807. A second, but more partial shock was felt at half past eleven, since which time we have had no return of this awful and unusual visitation of Providence. The air, during the night, was mild and calm, with clear moonlight, and the only appearance after the shock was that of a thin whitish vapour settling on the surrounding hills."

15. *Perth.*—"Tuesday night, about a quarter before 11 o'clock, two smart shocks of an earthquake, the second of which succeeded the first at an interval of half a minute, were felt in this city, and over the greater part of the neighbourhood, particularly in the low grounds. The effects of the shocks were perceptible for several seconds, and in some places were so violent as to shake the windows, and cause a rattling noise among the slates. Persons in bed felt a sensible agitation, or rather concussion, in an upward direction; and if the bed happened to be in contact with the wall, a lateral shock was also felt. In some houses the chairs and tables were moved backwards and forwards, and even the bells set ringing. Birds in cages were thrown down from the sticks on which they were perched, and exhibited evident signs of fear. A hollow rumbling noise was heard by different individuals, which seemed to die away in the west. The air at the time was clear and serene. Similar effects were perceived about the same time at Dunkeld, in the Carse of Gowrie, and Strathearn."—*Perth Courier.*

Private Letters.

14. "*Montrose.*—Last night, a few minutes before 11 o'clock, a shock of an earthquake was most distinctly felt here, which had the effect of seriously alarming many families; an many who were in bed were awakened by the concussion. Those who had newly retired to rest were most sensible of the shock, as they felt their beds move, first in a horizontal direction, and then return to their former situation; after which a tremulous motion was felt, as when a thing settles on its basis, after being in commotion. Others describe the effect as similar to that which is experienced by the slight rolling of a ship at sea. The chairs and tables in many houses were put in motion; and, in some cases, the leaves of folding tables were heard to rattle; the fire irons in many instances rang against the fenders, and bells in rooms and passages were set ringing; in many kitchens the cooking utensils and dishes made a noise, and next morning many of the doors were found difficult to open. One gentleman observed his book case move from the wall, and fall back again upon it. It is impossible to describe the state of alarm which most people were thrown into by this unusual occurrence. Many leaped from bed imagining their houses were falling; while others ran down stairs in great anxiety, supposing that some accident had happened in the lower part of their house; as it did not readily

readily occur to many what was the real cause of the motion they felt. Nor was the terror confined alone to the human species: a bird in a cage was so alarmed that it burst through it, and flew towards the light.

"The shock lasted for about three or four seconds, and I understand was felt for a considerable distance round, as far as John's-haven. In this neighbourhood, two excisemen, who were on the watch for smugglers, whom they expected in a certain direction, had lain down on the ground, and, when the shock took place, one of them leaped up calling to his companion, 'There they are! for I feel the ground shaking under their horses' feet.' Fortunately, we have heard of no serious injury having been occasioned by the event. The weather here had been cold and rainy for about six works, but cleared about mid-day on Sunday, when we had a fine dry westerly breeze. The two following days warm, and last night was quiet and moonlight. It continued clear till late this morning, when it became dull, and we have had some rain. It is now one o'clock, rather sultry, with no sunshine, and some drops of rain falling."

"*Dornoch.*—The arches of the Mound fell yesterday, about three o'clock, by the shock of an earthquake; which never happened in this country before." (The Mound above alluded to, was lately thrown across the Little Ferry, the boundary betwixt the parishes of Dornoch and Golspie, in the county of Sutherland, about three miles from the mouth of the Frith. This Mound consisted of three arches at the north end, and was rather more than half a mile in length.)

Similar accounts have been received from Perth, Dunkeld, the Carse of Gowrie, Strathearn, and Dingwall.—Persons in bed felt the concussion, in an upward direction, and if the bed happened to be in contact with the wall, a lateral shock was felt; chairs and tables were moved backwards and forwards, bells set ringing, the windows shaken, the dogs howled; birds in cages were thrown down from the sticks on which they perched, and shewed evident marks of fear. A hollow rumbling noise was heard, which seemed to die away in the west.

"*Forres.*—A most extraordinary thing happened to us in this quarter about ten minutes before eleven o'clock last night; nothing more nor less than a shock of an earthquake, which might have lasted about the third of a minute. The houses shook, and the inhabitants were dreadfully alarmed, as nothing of that kind ever happened before. No damage was done, farther than a great fright. We had happened not to be in bed, and we had an opportunity of perceiving the whole effects of the shock. The glasses on the table shook, as well as the tables and chairs; the doors also made a noise, and a few things in the garret rattled about. I believe in one house the shock was so great that the bells in it were set ringing. In short, to-day there is no other conversation in town but the earthquake."

"*Inverness*—About a quarter of an hour before eleven o'clock last

last night we experienced a violent concussion of the earth. Our principal steeple is a good deal injured, and a great many chimney tops thrown to the middle of the street: bells were rung by it, and bell wires broken to pieces. Women fainted, and many were seen in the streets almost naked, calling out that their children had been killed in their arms. I have not, however, heard of real injury, except that done to property: many houses are damaged, and almost the whole were forsaken by the inhabitants, who fled from town, under an impression that, from the calmness and closeness of the night, a second shock might occur. I had gone to bed here, and begun to sleep. After the crashing noise, which lasted for a full minute, I never was so tossed on board of ship as I was in bed, before I could rise, for full five minutes. At last I rose, and went to my family, about two miles out of town, and found that two female servants had gone to bed with their mistress, but a lad rose to search the house in case of fire. On my way I met two gentlemen who left Seabank House. They said they believed it was drove down the Moray Frith. I think the shock came in a south-west direction, from Lochness, &c.; and I understand, by the guard of the mail coach, that it was equally felt at Nairn, &c."

Another Letter from Inverness, same date.—"At 17 minutes before eleven o'clock, p. m. of the 13th instant, there was experienced here, and for many miles round, a most severe shock of an earthquake: it is very difficult to describe its immediate effects. The first shock seemed to remove the bed in which I lay, and for 15 or 20 seconds the walls of the room appeared falling. It was accompanied with great noise from stones falling down the chimney, and fragments rolling on the slates; the chimney, though very solidly built of hewn stone, having been rent from top to bottom, and several of the largest stones thrown down on the roof. The walls of many houses are rent from top to bottom, and chimnies demolished. The steeple of the gaol is very materially injured. How far the shock reached is not yet ascertained; but the mail coach guard says it was felt at Elgin, forty miles to the east. The night was most serene and beautiful at the time, and till morning not a breath of wind stirring. I think the shock proceeded from south-west to north-east, as the stones fell in that direction; and the soot which came in vast quantities from every chimney, instead of falling forward into the rooms, fell along the wash boards to the north of the fire places, and altogether within a foot of the walls. Many persons who have lived long in the West Indies say they never felt nearly so severe a shock. At six o'clock next morning a slight shock was felt, but it did no harm. I hear this earthquake extended far to the north and west. Many people in Inverness left their homes, and passed the night in the fields. There was a noise at the time like a distant and long peal of thunder."

13. *Dunkeld.* — This night, about eleven o'clock, the shock of an earthquake was felt here. My house

house felt as if it moved from its base; my family were much alarmed; and my son, in stepping into bed, was nearly thrown on the floor. I have felt several, but none more sensibly than this night. Stepping into a neighbour's house soon after, I found his family in great terror, the shock having had the effect of nearly spilling the liquor on the table, as they were sitting together after supper. About this time, a small meteor was seen to pass from east to west, though the shock seemed to come from the west."

Coroner's Inquest.—John Draper, one of the beadles of the Court of Requests for the district of Enfield, was found dead on the morning of the 9th, in a well, a small distance from the Baldfaced Stag public house, between Enfield and Barnet. The case had excited a great deal of interest, and the inn yard was thronged during the whole day. On the inquest being summoned, the jury, after viewing the body of the deceased, inspected the well which is situated about twenty yards from the house, is uncovered at the top, and partially surrounded with a rail, but there is an opening of about a yard and a half towards the yard, where the stables stand, and carriages, &c. are placed. The Coroner called a great number of witnesses, and the following is the substance of their testimony:— The deceased, in his office of beadle, had made some distresses in the morning, and had received a considerable sum of money. At six o'clock in the evening he was seen at a public house in Barnet. While there he produced a small pocket book, saying, "here is enough to buy you all:" he was then in liquor. A young man of the name of Smith accompanied him in his cart from Barnet on the road to Enfield. They arrived together at the Bald-faced Stag. At this house they fell into company with several persons, amongst whom were certain pugilists, who were then in training. The deceased began to talk about fighting, and to propose some bets; and, taking out the same pocket book he had produced at Barnet, offered to bet ten or twenty pounds. Some altercation took place between the deceased and a black pugilist, who very prudently said he should not strike him, but should take the law. About ten o'clock Smith left the deceased in the public house, and walked towards Enfield. Going along the road the deceased's horse and cart followed him, without any driver; upon which Smith got into the cart, and drove back to the public house; he there found the deceased in the same company, and pressed him to go home, which he assented to when he had taken another glass or two. The witness staid about half an hour, when the deceased, increasingly intoxicated, went into the yard, and had a scuffle with the hostler, and afterwards with a haymaker. He did not appear to be hurt by these encounters, and was the aggressor in both. Smith then set off home, when, to his surprise, the horse and cart followed him a second time without any driver. He got into the cart and drove on, till the horse stopped of his

his own accord at his master's door, when Smith informed the deceased's family where he had left him.

Charles Johnson, a carman in the employ of Mr. Paris, of Enfield, was passing the Baldfaced Stag about twelve o'clock. It was moonlight. He saw Mr. Tuck, the landlord of the Baldfaced Stag, with two or three others, come out at the front door. They went round the corner towards the yard. He heard the landlord say, "D—n his old eyes, he's gone this way, I know." One of the other men said, "We'll give him a good hiding." Witness passed on, and heard no more. Is well acquainted with the person of the landlord, but could not identify the others.

Mr. Tuck, the landlord, being cautioned, was then called, and confirmed part of the evidence of Smith, and stated that the deceased left his house about half past ten o'clock: that being told his dog was still in the yard, he went out to search for him, thinking he might have fallen asleep; that Crouch, one of his lodgers, was with him, but denied that he had used the expressions mentioned by Johnson. Crouch, on being called in, said, that he had been at the Baldfaced Stag about a fortnight; saw the deceased in the parlour; was in and out of the room, but did not hear any betting, nor did he see the deceased produce any money; went to the door with Tuck, but no further; and denied either hearing or using the expressions mentioned by Johnson: said that Church and Robinson, the two men in training, had been in bed an hour before.

Mary Holborn, the servant maid, at seven o'clock on Friday morning went to the well to fill a pail of water: she there saw a hat, and immediately informed her master. Mr. Tuck went to the well, and, as he stated, found the deceased floating. He came in and alarmed the inmates of his house, and with their assistance brought the body into an outhouse. The relatives were sent for, and on searching the pockets of the deceased, two large pocket-books were found, and a purse with some silver in it, but not the pocket-book which several witnesses had identified as the book in which he kept his bank-notes, and which he produced at Barnet, and afterwards at the Baldfaced Stag.

Mr. Thomas, a school-master, was in company with the deceased on Thursday; knew the deceased had received several sums of money, and at seven o'clock in the evening of Thursday knew that he had a large bundle of notes in his pocket-book.

Mr. Clarke, a surgeon at Enfield, examined the body of the deceased, and did not discover any marks of violence which could have occasioned his death.

The Coroner, in substance, observed that although a great suspicion had arisen that the deceased had been robbed of property to a large amount, and had afterwards come to a violent death to screen that robbery, yet, however just might be the grounds for the first of these imputations, the second was not so clear. The deceased was excessively intoxicated, and in his way to the yard, where his cart had been left, must necessarily have passed near to this

this well, which was uninclosed in the front, and into which he might have fallen by accident; and there was a difficulty in conceiving that he could have been forced into this well, unless he had been first violently deprived of all sensation, in which case some external marks of injury would have been visible. Looking at the situation of the place, and the dimensions of the well, there are difficulties either way, but the jury would decide on the superior probability. Verdict—*Accidental Death.*

Tuck was afterwards tried at the Old Bailey for the murder of Draper; the principal suspicion against whom arose from the circumstance of two notes having been found in his possession which were among those collected by the deceased. The evidence against him, however, appearing insufficient, the jury gave a verdict of *Not Guilty.* He was next tried for robbery of the notes, but was also acquitted.

There was no doubt that Draper had been murdered.

17. *Riot at Preston.*—"We are sorry to state, that in consequence of the manufacturers being necessitated to reduce the wages on some descriptions of cotton goods, a disposition to break the peace was manifested by a party of weavers parading the streets of this town on Tuesday last, and, in some cases, destroying the shuttles of such as were inclined to continue at their work. Towards evening they had accumulated to a considerable body, and after consulting together, they proceeded to the house of Mr. Horrocks; not finding him at home, some of the party, chiefly boys and women, commenced an attack, by breaking the windows of the house, and tearing up the shrubs in the grounds; but these outrages, not being seconded by the main body, were of but short duration.

"Next morning they assembled in still greater numbers at the outskirts of the town. They were met by a great posse of sergeants and corporals of the Lancashire militia, stationed in the town, who in a few hours dispersed the mob, after taking some of the most active into custody. The precautionary views of the Magistrates induced them, on the first indication of riot, to send for a party of military to Liverpool, but order was completely restored before they arrived; and the weavers have now settled themselves quietly to work again."—*Preston Chronicle.*

18. Alexander Simpson, Esq., of Collyhill, left Pannanich Lodge in the morning, for the purpose of grouse-shooting, on Mr. Farquharson of Montaltrie's grounds, south of the Dee, attended by an experienced gamekeeper, who found it necessary to caution him several times with regard to the use of his double-barrelled gun, as it was the first time Mr. Simpson had tried the amusement in the moors. He had killed several birds in succession, and was highly pleased with the sport. About half past two he wounded a bird that dropped down on the ground of a neighbouring proprietor, when he sat down on a stone, resting the butt end of his gun on the ground, and desired the gamekeeper to hunt the dogs in search of

of the wounded bird. Within a minute or two the gamekeeper heard a shot, and imagining that a chance had occurred to Mr. Simpson, turned round and saw him falling from the stone. He immediately ran up, and found that a dreadful and fatal accident had taken place. It would appear that, in going up to the last point, Mr. S. had cocked both barrels; one he discharged, but the other being still cocked, and some of the strong heath probably touching the trigger, while the muzzle by some fatality was directed towards him, the charge went off, entering the left side of the head under the ear, and occasioning instant death.

On Sunday the 18th inst. Dr. Alexander Paterson, lately appointed coadjutor Roman Catholic Bishop of the Lower District of Scotland, was consecrated in his own chapel at Paisley, by Dr. Cameron, from Edinburgh, presiding Bishop of the district, assisted by Dr. Eneas Chisholme, the Catholic Bishop of the Highlands, and attended by several clergymen of both districts. There was also present, as Patron of the Bishop elect, Don Francisco Antonio Bringas, a Spanish gentleman, and Captain in the royal armies of Spain, who had accompanied Drs. Cameron and Paterson from Spain, and whose father had been instrumental in saving much British property there during the late revolution. The consecration took place before a numerous congregation of Catholics and Protestants, according to the rites usually observed on such occasions in the church of Rome. Such order and decorum was observed by all present as to call for the warmest acknowledgments of Dr. Cameron to the protestant part of his audience—acknowledgments which he repeated in an afternoon instruction which he delivered, united with appropriate and liberal remarks to the Catholics on the gratitude which they owed their fellow-subjects, and their duty, in consequence, to vie with them in order, submission to the laws, and loyalty the government of their country.—(*Edinburgh Courant.*)

A most daring robbery took place about half-past nine o'clock on Friday evening, the 16th, at Mr. Ashton Yates's cottage, at the Park, near Liverpool. Mrs. Joseph Yates was residing there, expecting in a few weeks her accouchement, when six men (supposed to be all Irish) entered the house, two of whom stood sentinel at the kitchen, and two at the parlour doors, while the other two entered the parlour where Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Yates were sitting: after robbing Mr. Yates, one stood over him with a pistol, and the other robbed Mrs. Yates, turned out her pockets, took the rings from her fingers, and the brooch from her bosom: he then made her go into another room where her children were in bed; she said, "You see my situation, take what you can find, but do not hurt me or my children." At this time Mr. Ashton Yates rang the bell, and would have entered the house, but the two sentinels at the parlour door prevented him, dragged him into the park, and emptied his pockets for him; he, however, unobserved by

by them, had dropped his watch, worth 50 guineas, and by that means saved it; the ruffians in their hurry dropped 4l. and their whole booty did not exceed 12l. Mrs. Yates preserved great composure and command of herself during the robbers' stay in the house, but has since been seriously ill.

21. A young man, about 18 years of age, a native of Davis' Straits, has been brought to this country by the Thomas and Anne of Leith. He has brought a canoe of his native country with him, and yesterday he performed some dexterous feats in the wet dock, before a numerous company of spectators. He is a most expert swimmer; he dives with his boat above him, and rises again at a great distance sitting in it. He is dressed in the costume of his country.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

22. A number of porpoises, from the Channel, came over Exmouth bar, and pursued the smaller fish from the sea, up the river Exe; the tide was nearly out before they all returned: three of enormous size came within a few yards of the bathing machines, and the water being very low, their leaping and plunging made a great noise, the effect of which was very diverting to the spectators on the beach. It has been observed, that dry and warm weather occurs when these creatures come into the river, which has been demonstrated in the present instance.

24. *Constantinople.*—This city has been again visited by a dreadful conflagration; it broke out in the night of the 15th, in the finest quarter of the city, and laid 1200 houses, and 3000 shops and magazines in ashes. The Sultan was present and active the whole night, and till nine in the morning, but did not find in the Janissaries the requisite alacrity in extinguishing the flames. The palace of their former favourite, Jussuf-Aga, has remained alone undamaged, in the quarter which is destroyed.

That stupendous undertaking the Tunnel of the Tavistock Canal, was, after thirteen years' incessant labour, holed on the 21st with great accuracy. A line of communication has been thus opened between the Tavy and the Tamar. The whole length of driving through the hill is above a mile and a half, and, in some parts of it, more than 400 feet below the surface.

25. This afternoon, a serious riot broke out among the convicts in Newgate, originating in the following manner:—A person who was visiting the prison had his pocket picked of his watch; upon which an order was issued by the keeper for searching the convicts, as well as those of their friends who were then with them, and that no other visitors should be admitted until the watch was recovered. The convicts in this part of the prison, who amounted to the number of 140, chose to consider this order as an encroachment on their privileges, and, emboldened by their numbers, not only resisted all search, but proceeded to acts of violence and outrage. They took possession of the common yard, where they are allowed to exercise, and see their friends, as well as of the four

four wards wherein they are confined, expelling by force the officers and turnkeys of the prison from that quarter of the building. Here they endeavoured to maintain themselves, and considerable alarm for some time prevailed, lest they should force the passages of the prison, and make their escape; but Mr. Newman, the keeper, having assembled all his officers, several shots were fired over their heads, and into different parts of the yard, rather with a view to create alarm among them than to inflict any real injury, which the keeper was humanely anxious to avoid; and at length they were driven out of the yard into the upper part of their wards, of which they remained in possession, having torn down the iron railing of the staircase, with the fragments of which and all that they could lay their hands upon, they barricaded the entrance to their wards at the top of the stairs. The keepers having regained possession of the yards, several shots were again fired up the stairs, to intimidate and reduce the rioters to reason, but with no effect; and Mr. Newman thought that it would be only risking the lives of his own servants if he sent any of them up stairs to attack the convicts in their retreats, barricaded as they were and provided with iron bars. One convict who ventured to come down from the upper wards, in order to lay hold of an iron bar, was seized by the legs and dragged into the yard by the turnkeys. Mr. Newman, soon after the riot broke out, procured the assistance of the city marshalmen and a number of constables, whom he so placed as to prevent the rioters from breaking prison, or escaping in any way by the roof. He also sent to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs for instructions how to act; but these gentlemen happened to be out of town. The watch, the robbery of which had created all this disturbance, was not discovered, and the convicts endeavoured to capitulate, by proposing that they should be at all times allowed to see their friends; but the keeper declared that they must implicitly submit to the regulations on this head appointed by the magistrates and judges. At one o'clock in the morning matters remained precisely in this situation. In two of the wards all was silent; but in the other two there were lights, and the convicts were seen pacing about. About an hour before, a noise was heard, as if they were endeavouring to break through the wall towards the College of Physicians in Warwick Lane, but in a short time the noise ceased. Constable and officers were posted in all parts where escape appeared possible, and it seemed likely that the refractory would soon be compelled to surrender at discretion, as they had nothing but water wherewith to support their obstinacy; while, if they attempted to set fire to the prison, they must feel that they themselves would be the first victims.

26. The convicts under sentence of transportation, to the number of 140, continued in the state of insurrection in which our account left them, until six o'clock on Monday morning. The Lord Mayor, who had been sent for express, arrived at two in the morning; and after expressing

pressing his approbation of the care and humanity of the keeper, waited in the prison until six o'clock to see the result. Mr. Newman, being satisfied that none of the prisoners could escape, determined not to risk either the lives of the constables or of the prisoners by an attack on the latter. He, therefore, waited until the usual time of calling them to breakfast, when they were summoned to surrender, and informed that, if they refused, no food would be supplied to them that day: hereupon one prisoner came down, and brought information that the rest would suffer themselves to be taken. The peace-officers then approached the staircase, and in less than an hour secured them all. Thirty of the ringleaders were picked out, and locked up in cells; and it will be a matter of future consideration how many of this number will be selected and tried under the Act of Parliament which makes it a capital offence to destroy or break down any part of a prison. It appears that, while they were in possession of their wards, they had attempted to break their way through in various directions, but in every quarter found the walls too strong for them.

A small French vessel, laden with fruit, has been seized at Looe, in consequence of contraband goods being found on board her. It appears that her ingenious owners had constructed twelve small horses, which had the appearance of a set of elegant playthings. On examining these curiosities attentively, it was found that the animals were teeming—not, indeed, with armed Greeks, but with silk shawls and stockings of a superior quality! This singular discovery, of course, was followed by the detention of the vessel.

27. One of the most singular suicides ever heard of occurred lately at a boarding-school near Birmingham. A young lady, it appears, had been set a task, and felt indignant at being obliged to learn it out of an old book, while some of the other scholars were indulged with new ones. She went next day to an old woman in the neighbourhood, and told her "that she had had a singular dream, viz. that she was dead, and had been carried to her grave by such and such young ladies, naming some of her companions and young friends," and asked the old woman what she thought of it? who replied, "that she put no faith in dreams." A few days after, when going a walk with the other scholars, she loitered behind, and making her escape from the party, drowned herself in a pool near the school. She left her hat (or bonnet) on the edge of the pool, wherein was pinned a letter for her parents, entreating their forgiveness for such a rash act: she therein requested to have for bearers the very young ladies who she had said she dreamed had carried her to her grave, and enclosed some locks of her hair as mementos of friendship. She was only about eleven years of age, and the daughter of very respectable parents in the neighbourhood.

28. By a recent statement it appears, that in Shropshire at this moment there are 24 iron furnaces

naces out of blast, and only 10 in blast. It also appears that the works of Mr. Reynolds (the oldest family in the trade in the Shropshire district) have totally ceased; and that out of 34 furnaces (each casting 50 tons of pig iron per week, and each employing about 300 men), only 10 are at present in work; and of these the Colebrookdale company has given orders for the discontinuance of two: and others must inevitably do the same, for it is estimated that the company at Lilleshall has 5000 tons of iron on hand, and the one at Madeley Wood not less than 3000. These extinguished works consumed not less than 8000 tons of coal per week, so that a corresponding number of colliers are also destitute.

29. The dimensions of the different bridges in London are as follow:—

	Feet.
Length of the Waterloo Bridge within the abutments	1240
Width of ditto, including the footway	120
It consists of nine arches of equal span, leaving a clear water way under all the arches, measuring	1080
The width of each pier	20
Length of Vauxhall Bridge	860
Westminster	1223
Blackfriars	940
London, about	900

30. *Fisheries.*—The herring fishery at Wick, and along that coast, has been very abundant this season; so much so, that on some days it was computed that about 1000 barrels of fish were delivered at Wick and Pulteney town, which, at the prices paid to the fishers for the cran, would amount to £500; a cran being little more than a barrel of cured fish. The quantities of fish have been so great, that the curers are now buying the cran for 6s. and some as low as 5s. The prospect of a market is unfortunately very discouraging, and great fears are entertained of loss to the curers even at 5s. per cran, for at that low price the barrel of cured fish should bring 18s. to pay the curer.

Coldingham.—The herring fishery on this coast commenced about the 1st inst.; since which each boat has brought in from 5 to 20,000 per day, and prices to the country people are from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d. per hundred. Last evening the whole of the boats, 70 in number, were perfectly loaded with from 40 to 70 barrels in each. Prices this day as low as 5s. per cran, and most of the merchants have completed their quantity for curing during this season.

An extraordinary quantity of herrings has been caught off the north coast of Northumberland for some days, so that they were sold at Berwick, Tweedmouth, &c. on the 26th and 27th inst. at 1s. per hundred, and on the 28th inst. at 8d. per hundred, which is a lower price than they ever sold at there before. Several herring-boats have ventured along the coast, some as far as Shields, for a better market. The shoal of herrings

rings extends from Dunbar to Holy Island.

We hear from the Isle of Mann, that great quantities of herrings have been lately taken there, and that there is a prospect of a future good fishing this season. On the nights of Tuesday and Wednesday se'nnight, the boats on the Peele-town side were unusually successful. The fleet is said to have consisted of nearly 300 boats, each of which took from 12 to 50 maze!

Perth.—In the midst of much distress, under which the labouring classes of the community struggle with a degree of patience in every view both wise and laudable, we have pleasure in stating, that the rivers which intersect our country, and the ocean which surrounds it, never poured forth their bounty more abundantly. Fish of all kinds is cheap. Salmon, in particular, has been selling here for some time past from three-pence halfpenny to four-pence halfpenny per pound, or less than half the price which the same article has cost, in the cheapest time of the season, for the last 30 years.

Dundee.—All our whalers have now returned from the Northern Seas: and, in the aggregate, the season has been propitious to their toil. The individual success of each vessel having been noticed in the announcements of arrival, we shall here state the general result of the whole—76 fish, estimated at about 979 tons of oil; which, supposing the average price to 25l. per ton, would amount to 24, 475l. The success of our whale-fisheries is at all times an interesting consideration: it is remarkably so at present, when the manufactures and trade of the town are reduced to so low an ebb.

How much soever the regular commerce of the country is impaired by the present pressure, there is no question that the smuggling trade continues in extreme vivacity. This extraordinary traffic appears to be conducted with a publicity that could scarcely be credited but on the testimony of one's own sight. The smugglers, or, as they are styled from the manner of conveying the whiskey, Flaskers, go in large bands on the high roads in open day, and laugh at the traveller who, in his looks, expresses wonder at contraventions of the law so undisguised, and yet so undetected. On Monday night, for instance, a gang of 24, with the order of so many soldiers, and under the directions of a leader who frequently called on those lagging behind "to keep up," marched through Springbank and the neighbouring hamlets to cowcaddens, (in the suburbs of Glasgow), where, in the face of numbers of persons, some of whom bawled out "success to smuggling," they entered a house and deposited their laden flasks, until the shades of night would enable them to penetrate in safety to their resetters in Glasgow. We are informed, that the places of distillation ar nearly as notorious to the inhabitants in their vicinity as the methods of conveyance; and whoever of the neighbours choose to make a visit to the popular distillers are regaled with undiluted spirit, wherewith to drink confusion to the Excise. Smuggled whiskey

it

It is said has fallen recently 4s. or 5s. a gallon.—*Glasgow paper.*

A vessel riding at anchor in the harbour of Lochmaddy, North Uist, was struck with lightning on Sunday the 21st ult. and immediately sunk. All the crew were lost. On the same day, a young woman, who was visiting her friends at a small farm called Poolcharre, South Uist was killed by lightning, just as she had come to the house on the farm. She had no external appearance of receiving any injury.

The town of Preston, in Lancashire has lately been partially lighted with gas. The length of main pipes already laid is 1,000 yards; and in this space it is estimated that more than 900 lights, emitting flame equal to 4,000 mould candles of six in the pound, will be attached to the main pipes in the ensuing winter. The plan of lighting a considerable space by means of a single burner, placed at an elevated situation, has been carried into effect at Preston. In the centre of the market-place, which is of considerable area, there happens to be a handsome Gothic column, 36 feet in height; on the top of this is placed a vase, in which is the burner; and it thus becomes the substitute of 25 common oil lamps, but with an effect which could not be equalled by double that number, placed in the most advantageous situations.

SEPTEMBER.

EFFECTS OF THE GALE ON THE NIGHT OF AUG. 31.

1 *Mundsley.*—"I am sorry to acquaint you, that yesterday about nine o'clock, the wind came round from the northward to the southward, and about eleven o'clock a large fleet of coasting vessels passed to the northward, and several laden ships standing to the southward. About three o'clock in the afternoon the wind backed round to the east, and blew a heavy gale, with rain; and last night about eleven o'clock, it blew a hurricane from the N. E. This morning our shore presented a melancholy sight. The ship Ranger, of London, from Newcastle to London, with coals, was scattered in various pieces along the shore for two or three miles, and, I am sorry to say, all hands perished, excepting the carpenter. A foreign ketch was seen to go down this morning, about three miles from this place, and all hands perished; some part of the wreck is on shore. She appears to have been in the English service; and by some papers that have come on shore, she belongs to Great Yarmouth. A fishing smack is on shore about three miles to the northward of this place; hands saved. I am fearful of much damage being done further northward, as not less than 300 sail of ships passed yesterday."

Margate.—Yesterday it rained the whole day, and blew a strong gale from N. E.; in the evening the wind increased, and at night it blew a hurricane. The slumber of the peaceful inhabitants was disturbed by the awful howling of the wind, the roaring of the waves, and reports of guns of distress from the ocean. This morning a most awful spectacle presented

presented itself. Several vessels were driven on shore near the Reculvers, but I have not as yet heard their names. The brig Thais, of Penzance, was driven near our pier, with the loss of her bowsprit and foremast; she lies within a few yards of the shore: the sailors are of opinion that she will be got off by next tide. A French brig (name unknown) ran on shore on the rocks near the infirmary; the waves dashed over her in a dreadful manner. Our seamen attempted several times to go to her assistance, but were often repulsed by the merciless waves. They succeeded at last, and brought all the passengers and crew safe on shore, among whom were several female passengers for France. It is feared she will not hold out next tide, as she lies quite fast in the rock. Great praise is due to the Margate sailors for their exertions in saving so many lives.

2. *Yarmouth* —The Maria, of this port from Newcastle, with coals, was wrecked on Hippisburg Rock, during the gale on Sunday morning; she went to pieces, and melancholy to relate, all on board perished.

Harwich.—Arrived the Harton, with coals from Sunderland, with loss of two anchors and cables; and the Naylor from Shields, with loss of one anchor and cable, and a vessel from Rotterdam (the Drie Vrienden) with the loss of two anchors and cables, and one man overboard. Also arrived the Lord Nelson packet, with a mail and passengers from Cuxhaven.

The number of students at Gottingen was, at Easter this year, 105; that is, more than have been there in one year since the establishment of the academy. In 1808 there were only 453 students; in 1811 and 1813, 800 students left Gottingen, mostly to join the army.

The Esquimaux, lately mentioned as brought by the Thomas and Ann from Davis' Straits, continues to give daily exhibitions of his dexterity, and on Thursday next intends rowing against a well manned whale-boat. His canoe is esteemed a very great curiosity, weighing only 16lb. He rows it by one oar or paddle, and is so very dexterous in managing it, that he far outsails any boat with six oars, as this experiment was tried from the pier end to Inchkeith, and the American was the winner by a considerable distance. He is very expert in diving, and also in throwing his darts. He is so fastened into his seat, that he cannot fall out, as a drawer, like the mouth of a purse, girds him about the loins, so that, in an instant, he may be seen to dive under the water, head down and keel uppermost; again, in the twinkling of an eye, he raises himself erect out of the water, and scuds along as if nothing had happened. He can strike a ship biscuit floating in the water, and split it, at the distance of thirty yards, so well does he manage his dart, and we are told this is the manner by which the seals are killed by his countrymen. He is a fine young lad, about 19 years of age, five feet six inches high, stout made, round visage, sallow complexion, and can speak no English.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

At night there was a considerable

able fall of snow in the lower parts of Cambridge and Huntingdonshires, where the frost was so severe as to destroy all the crops of cucumbers and French beans in the extensive market-gardens round the city of Ely.

3. *Ramsgate.*—Along the north-eastern coast, the wind during the night of Saturday and Sunday blew a perfect hurricane from the N. and N. N. W. and caused the heaviest and highest sea, although a deep neap tide on Sunday morning, that has been known for some years; and sinking and beating to pieces several large boats at Hearn-bay, and dashing with violence against the terrace in front of the buildings at the east end of the Bay: so high a tide, with a the exception of one spring tide, is not within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant of that part of the coast. —About noon on the same day, a fine outwardbound ship of 500 tons (the Henry, of London), for New Brunswick and Jaimaca, which, after parting from one anchor, had rode out the gale during the night off the entrance of the Narrows, at the ebbing of the tide drove from a second anchor; and after beating about for some time with a signal of distress flying, grounded on the main in Hearn-bay, where the wind moderating, she lay in safety, while a lugger from Whitstable, which had proceeded to her aid, obtained another anchor and cable from Margate. A brig, which it is supposed was foreign from her having a Danish ensign hoisted in the shrouds, was also observed early in the morning in distress, but drove before the wind to the eastward before any assistance could reach her.

5. The Lord Mayor, in his endeavours to check the abuses of Bartholomew fair, spent the greater part of Tuesday and last night himself, aided by the marshals, city officers, &c. and succeeded in establishing a cessation of every species of disorder by 12 o'clock. Not a public-house or show was found open after that hour.

9. An account has been received from the mate of the Creole schooner, arrived off Dover from Smyrna, that on his passage two of the crew nailed him up in his cabin, while they murdered Captain Johnson, and threw him overboard, wrapped up in a square-sail. After a considerable confinement he got to speak to the boy, and learned that the two men, of the names of Turner and Smith, had possession of the ship, and were about to murder him (the mate), whom they had determined to hang; but the boy told him, that himself and a man of the name of Masson were determined to stand by him, if he (the Mate) would attempt to recover the ship. Soon afterwards the Mate was taken upon deck, and had his hands tied, and was made fast to a staunchion. The two mutineers had then possession of about 600 doubloons, which they had taken from the Captain's drawers. In the evening they began to quarrel about what should be done with the ship, and the Mate, contriving to get loose, suddenly seized a musket, which he knew to be loaded, and put it to Smith's ear, while Masson attacked

tacked the other, and thus regained possession of the ship, which has passed Dover, on her way to Standgate-creek, whence the murderers will be brought in custody to London.

At Devonton colliery, in consequence of the rope being by accident thrown off the pully of the fly jack, as the tub was descending, its contents, consisting of four persons, a husband and wife, a father and daughter, were thrown to a great distance. The young woman was killed on the spot, the two men died a few hours after the accident, and the wife was so severely injured that her life is still despaired of.

10. *Munich.*—The Atheneum which has been founded here by Professor Thiersch, for the education of young Greeks, goes on successfully. There are already young men there from Greece Proper, from the Islands, Asia, Moldavia and Wallachia; among them are the sons of the first families; for example, a nephew of Archbishop Ignatio, a grandson of the late Prince of Moldavia, three brothers of the illustrious name of Comneni, whose family have have retired within these few years from the Archipelago to Taganrok, on the Don.

11. *Dover.*—Yesterday morning the wind blew uncommonly hard from the westward, with a very heavy sea running in the offing, in which a boat called the Po, belonging to the south end of Deal, was lying to, waiting for ships coming up Channel, when, about 10 o'clock, a heavy sea took her on her broadside, and the ballast rolling forward, she went down stern-foremost, with six men on board. The moment the accident was observed from hence, several intrepid boatmen lost no time in putting off to their assistance, and happily succeeded, although the accident took place at the distance of more than two miles from the shore, in rescuing four persons from a watery grave, whose names are George Jarman, Solomon Walker, James Tomlin, and James Agar, who had clung to the oars and spars: the two other persons who composed the crew, viz. John Lambert and Matson Terry, being so exhausted with wet and cold, could not keep their hold till the boat reached the, were unfortunately drowned, one leaving a wife and child. Too much praise cannot be given to our boatmen for the alacrity with which they went off to rescue their fellow-creatures from death. A liberal subscription has been opened for the unfortunate sufferers, which we hope will be extended to the boatmen who were so zealous in risking their own lives.

13. In the evening about seven o'clock, as a party of 14 persons were returning in a boat through Rochester-bridge, it was unfortunately upset, and every soul perished.

The persons composing this truly distressing scene had been, early in the afternoon, to Wouldham, a little village between this place and Maidstone, to take tea, and on their return were to have partaken of a little treat in commemoration of the birth-day of a Mr. Gilbert, who then completed his 21st year. They were accompanied by one of the most skilful and sober watermen on the

the river, and his apprentice; but, by some accident or neglect, a piece of timber was lying across the sterlings of one of the arches, upon which the boat's head rose, and from the violence of the current she filled astern, and instantly disappeared.

Further Account.—The whole of the party were dissenters, of the independent persuasion; and in their passage down the river were singing a hymn in the most melodious style, which attracted the attention of some person who was then on the bridge; but before he could obtain a view of the boat, a heart-rending shriek announced some dreadful catastrophe: the alarm was instantly given, and many boats with great promptitude put off to the bridge, but not a soul was to be seen. The boat had struck with such violence against a spar (which, by the most shameful neglect, had been left completely across the passage of the arch, without any notice being given to warn boats or vessels of their danger) that the whole party were precipitated into the tide, which was then running down with great rapidity, and sunk to rise no more. The boat was found at some distance from the bridge, bottom upwards, and partly stove in. After some time, the particulars of the event transpired, and the following persons proved to be the sufferers:—Mr. Mills; Mrs. Mills; their child, Eliza, about 2½ years; Mr. T. Gilbert, 21; Miss E. Gilbert (as before mentioned); Miss Brock, 11, of Chatham; Miss Morson, 9, daughter of Mr. Morson, attorney; Miss South, 12; and Miss Machet, 12, Sheerness; Miss Desbois, 10; Miss Reynolds, 6; and Miss Obery, 7, London; Miss Gouge, 12, of Sittingbourn; Miss Matthews, 11, Chelmsford; and Thomas Lear, the waterman. The agonies of the surviving relatives is indescribable, and the event has spread a gloom not merely in their families, but in the whole neighbourhood: they have, however, this great consolation, that from the general tenour of their lives, they were not unprepared to appear before their Maker. The whole of the bodies, except those of Miss Matthews and Miss Desbois, have been found by the unremitting exertious of the watermen. Most of the bodies were much bruised about the head, which makes it more than probable that the major part of them received a severe blow from the murderous spar previous to their being thrown in the water. The time the accident happened was 25 minutes past seven o'clock in the evening.

Lear was a skilful waterman, and much respected: the inhabitants have opened a subscription for his family at the bank of D. H. Day, Esq. Rochester.

An inquisition was held at a public-house in Bull-court, Bricklane, Whitechapel, before Mr. Unwin, one of the coroners, on view of the body of John Hadley, a journeyman gunsmith, whose death was occasioned by his own act in blowing his brains out. It appeared, on examination, that the deceased was a widower, left with three small children, in obscure lodgings in that court, and since peace his trade fell off, and for the maintenance of his family he

he took to selling oysters in the streets and neighbouring public-houses; that on the preceding evening he was prevented from following this business by the street-keeper, who threatened to throw his oysters about the street, and take him to the watch-house. The unfortunate man, who had previously shown several symptoms of mental derangement, went home in a fit of desperation, and taking his oyster tub, dashed it and its contents up against the ceiling; then taking an old rusty gun-barrel, he loaded it, and placing the muzzle of it to his head, he put the breech end into the fire, on which it exploded and blew his head to atoms. The report brought the inmates to the room, who found him a corpse. Verdict—*Lunacy*.

14. On this evening, about seven o'clock, as Mr. James Sharp, of Great Winchester Street, was proceeding to Wrotham, Kent, in company with his brother, in a one-horse chaise, they were stopped near the 23-mile stone by seven men, who presented pistols, and took from them a Russia leather pocket-book, containing memorandums, a green-morccoo pocket-book, a steel purse, a 5l. Bank of England note, three 1l. notes, two dollars, two watches, with chains, seals, &c. On Messrs. Sharp's arrival at Wrotham, they gave intelligence of the robbery to the Rev. Mr. Moore, a magistrate of the county, who immediately dispatched a large party in quest of the robbers. The men divided themselves into two bodies, and agreed to meet at Grinsted-green, near Dartford, at six o'clock on Sunday morning. The first party of constables who got to Grinsted-green overtook five of the footpads, and at first succeeded in taking them, but they soon began to show symptoms of resistance, and a severe scuffle took place. After fighting a long while, the footpads got the best of it, and all escaped. One of the thieves received a charge from a gun in the back; and one of the constables was severely cut in the arm. The two guns belonging to to the constables were broken to pieces during the contest; and there was found on the spot the russia leather pocket-book belonging to Mr. Sharp, containing one 5l, and one 1l. note, a bag containing three loaded pistols, a powder-flask, and sundry articles of wearing apparel, all which were thrown down by the robbers in the midst of the affray. The other party of constables were still in pursuit, and it is hoped will secure this daring gang. There is a great deal of wood in the part where th constables overtook them, which materially assisted them in their escape.

16. *Monument to the late Right Hon. W. Windham.*—At Felbrigge Church, in Norfolk, on his own estate, a monument has been put up in memory of that celebrated man, executed by Nollekins, which is decorated with his bust, and has, on the cenotaph, the following inscription:—

Sacred to the Memory of the
Right Honourable WILLIAM WINDHAM, Esq.
of Felbrigge, in this county;

Born

Born the 14th of May, O. S. 1750,
Died the 4th of June, N. S. 1810.
He was the only son of William Windham, Esq.
by Sarah, relict of Robert Lukin, Esq.
He married, in 1798, CECILIA, third daughter of the
late Commodore Forest,
who erects this Monument in grateful and
tender remembrance of him.
During a period of twenty-six years,
He distinguished himself in Parliament by his
eloquence and talents.
And was repeatedly called to the highest Offices of
the State.
His views and councils
were directed more to raising the glory than in-
creasing the wealth of his country.
He was, above all things, anxious to
preserve, untainted, the National Character,
and even those National Manners
which long habit had associated with that character.
As a Statesman,
He laboured to exalt the courage,
to improve the comforts,
and ennoble the profession of a Soldier.
As an individual,
He exhibited a model of those qualities which denote
the most accomplished and enlightened mind.
Frank, generous, unassuming,
intrepid, compassionate, and pious,
He was so highly respected, even by those from
whom he most differed in opinion,
that though
much of his life had passed in political contention,
He was accompanied to the grave
by the sincere and unqualified regret of his
Sovereign and his Country.

At noon, one of the large old houses, situate in Clerkenwell-close, formerly constituting part of the royal palace of the Stuarts, fell down with a tremendous crash. The house was some time since condemned by the district surveyor as unsafe, notwithstanding which every room was occupied by separate families; fortunately, however, at the time the accident occurred, there were only two women in the house; one of whom, alarmed by the rocking of the tottering fabric, escaped before it fell; the other was buried in the ruins, but fortunately was extricated from her perilous situation without receiving any serious injury. The furniture belonging to the poor people was all broken and destroyed.

17. *From the Charlston City Gazette.*——On Sunday evening last

last, about six o'clock, just after the steam boat Enterprize had left the landing at Sullivan's Island for town, with 50 or 60 passengers on board, in a severe thunder-squall she was struck by lightning, which descended the chimney, and occasioned the bursting of one of the boilers. Ten persons, who were below at the time, drying themselves at the fire, were most dreadfully scalded. They had previously been drenched in a severe shower. Two of them, Messrs. D. Tortes and J. Roberts, were so severely scalded, that they died in a few hours after. Two others, Messrs. John Dobbs, of this city, and John Gribbens of Savannah were very materially injured; six blacks were also more or less injured by this unfortunate accident, some of them very badly.

Since the above was in type, we learn that Mr. Dobbs died about six o'clock last evening.

When the explosion took place, the boat was about 200 yards from the shore, and several of the passengers, supposing that she would be immediately enveloped in flames, jumped overboard, and attempted to gain the shore, by swimming; some of them unable to effect that object, got into the yawl boat, towing astern, and others were taken up by boats which put off from the shore.

18. *Roseau* (*Dominica*).—Between one and two o'clock of the morning of Monday, the 15th, the inhabitants throughout this ill starred and devoted colony were awakened by the violence of the wind, the falling showers of heavy rain, and the most vivid flashes of lightning, without thunder; indeed the atmosphere appeared to be charged with electric fluid, pouring in streams from the clouds; the darkness was hereby made more horrid, by being rendered more visible.

The wind came first from the eastward, but afterwards changed to N.W. and W., then S. and continued to blow with increased violence. Between four and five o'clock, it was tremendous from the N.W., and most of the mischief that has occurred was owing to the dreadful blasts from that quarter; towards daylight it changed again to the east, and for a quarter of an hour, blew with accumulated rage; it then became a little more moderate, but at intervals continued blowing and raining until late in the evening, when it seemed to have exhausted its powers.

In the town and environs, some houses and outhouses have been blown down and some damaged, fences in general laid low, and many trees, if not down altogether, much torn up by the force of the storm.

It is not yet understood to what extent the injuries are done in the distant part of the colony. By some reports that have come from along the coast, we learn that the canes and coffee-trees are greatly destroyed, and the devastation of provisions and vegetables of all kinds cruel and melancholy; and if there should be by this calamity a universal privation of these internal resources for the supply and nourishment of the inhabitants of all classes and descriptions, we may envisage the terrific prospect of famine, a visitation nearly experienced in the year

year 1813, after that hurricane, and which was only averted by the general opening of the ports; and let us gratefully remember also, by the kind relief of our sister colonies, particularly the generous succour of the inhabitants of St. Vincent.

Every vessel in the bay endeavoured to get to sea, the surf having risen to a great height; the sloop Retrieve, belonging to Messrs. Cunningham and Vings, did not succeed, but was unfortunately driven on shore below Point Michel, and rendered a compleat wreck; her cargo, consisting of near 50 puncheons of rum, bound to Roseau from the windward estates, hath nearly been all lost to the proprietors; the plundering by some people in the neighbourhood, after a great part of it got on shore, was scandalously great—wretches of the vilest description, who, instead of assisting the sufferers, were actively employed in robbing them of what the angry elements had spared. We sincerely hope that such base villainy will be detected and the perpetrators brought to condign punishment. Four of the Retrieve's sailors lost their lives; two bodies have been driven lifeless on shore.

A small French schooner from Guadaloupe, with a cargo of assorted provisions, only arrived the evening before, was also driven on shore near the market; most of her cargo floated to the beach, where some plunderage took place by the negroes. The Halifax schooner Acadian, Captain Welch, also left the bay, but has weathered the storm, and returned to her anchorage. The sloop Mary, captain Watson, also from Halifax, with a cargo of fish, and the Lune, belonging to captain Cunningham, have not yet been heard of; the former is supposed to be lost off Scott's Head.

The barracks at Morne Bruce are not materially injured, but both officers and men were inundated by the rain, and many of the doors and window-shutters blown away. But this convulsion of nature was stronger felt at Prince Rupert's than in Roseau, and the consequences most distressing; the barrack in the inner cabrit rendered totally uninhabitable, and the men's barracks in Fort Shirly with one side of the roof off; the large officer's barrack is also partly unroofed, and the Hospital entirely blown away, and the ordnance sheds in the yard prostrated; the officers' stables and out-offices of the quarters in the outer cabrit are all down, together with the flag-staff at Fort Shirley; the surf in the bay was so heavy as to carry away the guard house on the beach, and the garrison boat there also totally lost. The officers and men in this place are without shelter, and their situation from want of quarters most awkward and lamentable. A sick man was severely wounded, and another slightly hurt. Lieut. M'Iver, who lay dangerously ill, died after the storm. We believe these to be the only casualties among the troops when the dispatch came away.

18. A new sort of road-way was laid down at the foot of Blackfriar's Bridge, on the Surrey side. It consists of cast iron squares, in the form of paving stones; a *stratum* of gravel is laid upon

upon the mud work, which is intended to form a hard foundation. A vast number of spectators assembled round this novelty.

19. A most daring outrage took place at Desart, near Bandon attended with fatal consequences. A farmer, whose daughter was to have been married, had, it was supposed, a quantity of money in his house, which induced some fellows to make an attack on it, during which they attempted to carry off the young woman, and in resisting them, the father was run through, died almost immediately, and the mother was severely injured. We are happy to learn, that the principle person concerned in this outrage, a man of the name of Slattery, has been apprehended; and we trust that the rest of the party, for the detection of whom active exertions are making, will not long elude the vigilance of the magistracy.—*Cork Paper.*

Antigua papers to the 20th of September, state, that the yellow fever had raged there with great violence for several weeks, and had caused a dreadful mortality among those not seasoned to the climate. among the natives and those inured to it the effect of the disease was but slight. The contagion was brought to Antigua in a vessel from Guadaloupe, where it is said to have swept off nearly one third of the inhabitants.

19. "*St. John's, Antigua.*—The storm of Monday last disposed us to hope that the violence of the fever, that has now so long prevailed here, would have been abated. In this, however, we have been painfully disappointed, as each succeeding day has added one or more names to the list. With some few exceptions the fever has been confined to persons resident here but a short time."

20. Some spots on the sun's disc have re-appeared. They are more considerable, and in greater numbers, than were remarked during the month of July. They form two irregular chaplets, of which the first is very apparent, and covers, longitudinally, the 7th part of the sun's diameter. Re-referring to the disc, considered in its apparent extent of three feet in circumference, the two principal spots of the fist chaplet are equal in size to two large cherries, which they also resemble in shape. The space which separates them is covered with 12 or 15 other spots, more or less visible, some as large as a pea, others as a lentil. The second chaplet is composed of seven or eight small spots, of which the two most apparant approach in size those which appeared previously, So says the *Gazette de France;* and to illustrate the subject, it gives a print of the sun, with its cheeks all covered with spots, like the patches on a fashionable English lady one hundred years ago.

About one o'clock in the morning the inhabitants of Holborn were thrown into the greatest alarm and confusion by a fire which broke out in the premises of Mr. Norris, carpet, bedding, and upholstery warehouse. The flames were first perceived to issue from the upper story, and burnt with the utmost impetuosity. The premises are very extensive, and were undergoing a complete repair, in consequence of a similar occurrence about ten month

months since. They are situated in the middle of Holborn, opposite Great Turn-stile. The whole of the interior is destroyed: nothing but the walls are left standing. The upper stories of the adjoining house, occupied by Mr. Smith as wine-vaults, which narrowly escaped before, are greatly damaged. By the timely arrival of the engines, and a plentiful supply of water, the dwelling-house was saved. It was not ascertained how this calamity took place. The premises were uninhabited.

21. *Rome.*—One hundred and seventy-three subjects of the Papal States, delivered from slavery at Algiers by the arms of his Britannic Majesty, have arrived in the capital. Messrs. Hely, a Captain, and Aylmer, Captain of the Severn frigate, have had the honour to be presented to his Holiness, who received them with the greatest affability, and testified to them his gratitude for the signal service done to his States by the English forces in the Mediterranean.

Extract of a Letter from Cawnpore, East Indies.—"We next visited a favourite residence of the present Vizier, called Moobarrick-Munzul, a small house on the bank of the Goomty. An officer having expressed a desire to see an elephant and crocodile fight which had been previously talked of by the Vizier and his courtiers, his Excellency had the goodness to send to the river Gograt, and ordered several to be caught and brought on hackeries to the Goomty. We walked from Moobarrick-Munzul over a new bridge of boats with wooden rowers, battlements, and embrazures for cannon upon it, to the opposite side, and there was an immense alligator and middle-sized crocodile, alive, with several of the latter lying dead. The elephants were brought up to the crocodile, and one of them trod upon it with his foot, so as almost to crush it; although the crocodile screamed with pain, it recovered. The elephants could not be made to attack the large alligator, than which a more hideous monster cannot be imagined, with a prodigious long head and sharp teeth; the elephants approaching near to it, carefully rolled up the proboscis into the smallest possible circumference, and whenever one came near, the alligator made a snap at the proboscis, or one of the legs of the elephant; the jaws meeting without seizing any part of the animal, gave a smart sound, that might have been heard at some distance. A country dog was then brought and tied near the alligator, who got it completely in his mouth, the dog at times escaping out, attacking and biting the monster's nose, or substance at the extremity of the upper jaw, making it bleed freely, although at one time the dog's hind foot was in its mouth: however, the alligator at last got the dog again in his mouth, and gave it so severe a crush between its long and formidable teeth, that the dog appeared dead: water was then thrown by bheestees upon the aligator and dog, and the latter liberated from the mouth of the monster; when, to our very great surprise and pleasure, up rose the dog, and ran off; this occurred with two country

try dogs, and both got off safe. It was not a very gratifying spectacle, but certainly a very curious one.

A most unfortunate occurrence took place on the evening of Saturday se'nnight, near Hoylake, Cheshire. A coachman of the name of Richard Fern, for many years in the employment of Mr. Jackson, of the Royal Hotel, Chester, proceeded on the above day, accompanied by another of Mr. Jackson's coachmen, with some company from the hotel, for Hoylake. About eight o'clock the same evening, the two coachmen left the latter place with the intention of returning home, each having a pair of horses under his care, but no chaise. They intended to return home on the regular road, but on crossing the green, a short distance from the hotel at Hoylake, Fern, who took the lead, missed the path, and directed his steps, under a mistaken notion that he was going right, towards the Sands; his companion, aware of the danger Fern was exposing himself to, entreated him to retrace his steps, but all in vain; he pursued his way until, it is supposed, he reached the river's edge, and being there overwhelmed with the tide was drowned. One of the horses has since been found dead on the beach. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body, which was found on Sunday in the river Dee, between West Kirby and the former place, on Monday, before Mr. Thomas Francis, one of the City Coroners. Verdict—*Accidentally Drowned.*

23. *Silver Currency.*—As the period for the issue of the new coin approached, the fears of the retail dealers became general, lest the plain English shillings and sixpences should be confounded with the French ones, and the whole refused. It was at Hull, the week before last, where the tradespeople first refused to receive at their nominal value all plain shillings, or, in other words, all not appearing to be clearly of our own legal currency. In the metropolis, it was at Billingsgate-market, on Friday morning last, where plain shillings and sixpences were first indiscriminately refused: from thence the refusal of them spread through the Borough, and, in the evening, became general throughout the metropolis. A great stagnation in all retail trades suddenly and naturally ensued, and the lower orders were disposed to commit disturbances in almost every market. This embarrassing and dangerous state of things being made known to the Lord Mayor, his lordship took immediate measures to preserve the peace of the city, not by means of force, but by promptly communicating to the public, from the Mansion-house, a notice, of which the following is a copy:—

Silver Coin.—Take notice.—The Bank of England do not refuse any shillings or sixpences on account of their being plain, provided they are English.

By order of the Lord Mayor,
FRANCIS HOBLER.
Saturday Morning.

In consequence of the above notice, people assembled in crowds to take their silver to the Bank, for which they received Bank of England notes and tokens. The

Bank took every thing not clearly ascertained to be foreign currency. The day passed over in the city without the least tendency to tumult, although the Bank was beset by crowds. In the afternoon, the following fresh notice was posted at the Bank and Mansion-house :—

Silver Coin.—Take notice—All shillings and sixpences of the coin of the realm, whether plain or not, will continue to be exchanged at the Bank of England as heretofore, till the issue of the new silver coinage, which will not take place before the month of February next.—N.B. Those who refuse to take the current coin of the realm are liable to be prosecuted.—Bank of England, Sept. 21, 1816.

Afterwards a third Notice was issued :

Second Notice.—Wood, Mayor.

Silver Coin.—By authority of his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department. Notice is hereby given, that all shillings and sixpences that can be considered as of the Established Standard in fineness, will be exchanged for new silver coin when it is issued; and it appears that large proportions of the plain shillings and sixpences now in circulation are of this description.

By order of the Lord Mayor,

Mansion House, F. Hobler,
Saturday, Sept. 21, 1816.

In the mean time, the rumour that the Bank would not receive plain shillings and sixpences occasioned a general cessation of retail dealing in Westminster; and the Police-office in Queen-square was thronged with tradesmen almost of every description, inquiring of the Magistrates how they must proceed. One person said, he had taken 50l. in plain silver that morning, and he could not get one other tradesman to take any of it from him in business. Several pawnbrokers said, that persons who had small pledges could not release them, in consequence of their not taking the silver; and they could not receive a pledge, as none would take their money; persons offering the pledges said they could not get food with it. The bustle so increased, that the magistrates began to fear some serious result, if something were not speedily done. They sent an officer to the Bank, and being informed by Mr. Hase that he should not refuse taking plain silver, if not French or counterfeit, they, in the course of an hour, issued 500 bills, to appease the public mind, which, in a great measure, had the desired effect, and business was restored as usual. The following is a copy of the bills issued from the Queen-square Police-office :—

Silver.—Public Office, Queen-square, Westminster, Sept. 21, 1816.—The magistrates of the above office inform the public, that all kind of shillings, now or lately in circulation, are taken at the Bank of England, with the exception of French or base metal; they, therefore recommend to all shopkeepers, dealers, and others, in order to prevent any breach of the public peace, to take such silver above named, as usual. Signed by order,

W. Miller, Clerk.

The attention of the magistrates at the other police offices was occupied

cupied during the whole day with similar complaints and similar measures were resorted to in order to tranquillize the populace.

23. An inquisition was taken at the Bedford Arms public house, Camden Town, before Mr. Stirling, coroner, upon the body of Richard Ayton, a child only nine weeks old, who died in consequence of being suffocated unintentionally by its mother.

Elizabeth Brown, of No. 12, Grove-place, Camden Town, deposed, that Mrs. Ayton and herself went to town on Saturday last, with the deceased; as they were returning home, Mrs. Ayton suckled the child; when they got home she received the child from Mrs. Ayton to hold, while she took off her clothes; she thought the child was asleep, but found it was dead, and she immediately informed Mrs. Ayton what she thought of the child, who was very much distressed. She and her husband had lived for four years in her house; they were very fond of the child.

Nathaniel Poynter, 9, Warren-place, Camden Town surgeon sworn, said, that on Saturday evening he was called in to attend the deceased; he found him quite dead, but warm; he used different methods to recover the child, by inflating its lungs, &c. and he was clearly of opinion that the child died in consequence of being pressed too close to its mother's breast, which produced suffocation.

After examining the body of the infant, the jury returned the following verdict—*Died by suffocation, from the anxious care of the mother, by pressing it too close to her breast.*

24. A few weeks since, as a man was digging among the ruins of Burgh-castle (the *Garianonum* of the Romans), he turned up a small vessel of pure gold; it is in the form of a porringer or small salt-cellar, on three feet, and is supposed to have been used as a *censer* for burning frankincense. He was offered, but refused, ten guineas for it.

24. *To the editor of the Glasgow Courier.*—Sir,—About 7h. 40m. on the evening of the 24th, a stream of light arose from the east, which at first sent off branches in several directions; but very soon extended itself to the opposite point of the horizon, in the form of a bow; at that instant passed nearly through the zenith of Glasgow. The phenomenon was immediately observed to move towards the south, but the motion of its extremities was much less perceptible than that of the part which occupied the middle of the heavens. At 8h. 8m. it passed through the largest stars in the Lyra and Swan; at 8h. 29m. through 60 Ophiuchi and 75 of the Swan; at 8h. 53m. through the largest of Andromeda and 50 of the Eagle; at 9h. 47m. it passed by the preceding foot of Antinous and Markab; and 10h. it became imperceptible. Its general breadth was 4 or 5 degrees. During the time of its appearance it varied considerably both in brightness and in form. Sometime after, it could scarcely be perceived, it shone forth again with renewed splendour; and at times the meteor seemed to consist of several disjointed and irregular portions.

The north-west quarter of the

sky was during the whole time strongly illuminated by the Aurora Borealis, which did not, however discharge any vigorous streams, until 10h. 40m. when, for a short time, a few beautiful ones were observed.

The resemblance betwixt this meteor and the one of the 11th of September, 1814, is sufficient to show that they originated from the same cause. Both were first observed near the Zenith; they were both perpendicular to the magnetic meridian; both had a motion towards the south, and they were both accompanied and followed by an Aurora Borealis. There are, however, some points of difference: the one of the 11th of September, 1814, never suffered the smallest alteration, either in continuity or curvature; the time of its appearance was only about half an hour, and it was followed by an Aurora, unequalled for many years either in brilliancy or duration. Whether the meteor of yesterday will be found to have been more local, which the time it remained visible leads me to suspect, will soon be known. But among all the points of difference, the one which has been the most vexatious to me is, that the latter does not seem to have had so regular a motion as the former. Of the one of 1814, I was enabled to calculate the height and velocity, so as to agree with observations taken here and in distant places; but of the late one I have not been able to assign any constant height or uniform motion, which will account for its appearances; and I am induced to conclude, that in one or both of these particulars it had altered considerably during the time I observed it. I am, &c.—

JOHN CROSS.

Glasgow Observatory, Sept. 25.

25. *Belfast.*—Last night, from eight to ten o'clock, a phenomenon of singular beauty appeared to the inhabitants of this town: it was in the form of a very regular arch, of white faint light, of about five degrees breadth in the middle, and terminating at a point at each end. At 20 minutes past eight, its east end seemed to originate in the Pleiades, which was then rising, passed through the constellation of Cassiopea's Chair, and through the zenith of Belfast, and terminated in the horizon to the west. Before ten o'clock, the top of the arch had regularly declined from the zenith about 20 degrees towards the south, while the ends remained nearly stationary; it soon after disappeared. The stars were easily seen through it, but appeared somewhat fainter. Between the north and north-west, the sky near the horizon, appeared very bright, having the same appearance as is usual on a fine evening soon after sun-set. It seems most probable that this beautiful phenomenon is to be ascribed to the agency of electric matter in the higher regions of the atmosphere.

The news from Constantinople, 26th of September, give afflicting details of the conflagration in the seraglio. The fire spread with such rapidity, that the women had only time to save themselves in the surrounding gardens. The Grand Seignor, informed of the danger, ordered all the avenues to be shut; and it was only after three hours of ravage, and after the women were conveyed to the apartments of the Sultan Mother, that

that the firemen were permitted to approach. All the damage done by the flames, and the total want of arrangement, could not be estimated on the day following. The interior of the principal wing is absolutely destroyed. The loss in rich furniture, clothing, &c. is immense.

28. *St. Croix (Teneriffe).*—Several corsairs, who are thought to be independent Americans, desolate our seas, and seize on all Spanish vessels they meet. Their object is principally to procure arms and ammunition; they sometimes respect merchandise, but ships charged for the government never escape them, and after plundering, they generally sink them. The galliot the St. Anne experienced this misfortune five days since in our seas. The Spanish government displays great energy in repressing these robbers, who are the scourge of all nations: but their audacity deranges the wisest measures. The forces that we expect will put an end to their excesses. Some gun-vessels have been equipped to protect the coasting trade. We have also established watch-towers and new batteries.

This being the day appointed for opening the navigation of the Wey and Arun Junction Canal, the Earl of Egremont, with a numerous company of friends and shareholders, attended by the Mayor and Aldermen of Guildford, assembled at Alford, where, after having provided a plentiful entertainment for the navigators, consisting of a roasted ox and 200 gallons of ale, they embarked on the canal in four barges, enlivened by two bands of music. The weather in the early part of the morning was rather inauspicious, but towards noon it cleared up, and the procession, a little after three, was discerned from St. Catherine's Hill, near Guildford. The sunshine which now broke out, combined with the unrivalled scenery of the favourite spot, the music, and numerous assemblage of spectators, and the merry peal of the bells of Guildford, Shalford, and Godalming, all heard at this time, gave an effect to the scene which could not be contemplated but with the most lively and pleasing emotions. About four o'clock the interesting spectacle reached Guildford Bridge, when the Mayor and Aldermen landed, and having assumed the regalia of the corporation, and being joined by the other branches of it, accompanied by one of the Town Members, neighbouring gentry, and magistrates, and attended by a band of music and colours, they welcomed the arrival of Lord Egremont and his friends. The whole then went in procession to the White Hart Inn, where one hundred and thirty persons partook of a sumptuous dinner. The Canal, from its leaving the Arun at Newbridge, to its junction with the Wey, near Bramly, is a cut of 18 miles, and has been three years in completing, having been commenced in July, 1813. One of its leading advantages will be a great reduction in the price of fuel, as coals, which, within a month, sold at Guildford at £3 3s. per chaldron, are now offered at £0s. It will also afford a facility to the agriculturist for the disposal

posal of his produce by the easy communication thus opened with the market of Guildford.

Mr. Sadler's account of his ascent at Cork:—"I ascended at 20 minutes before five o'clock, with the wind moderately from the N.W.N. The balloon on first rising had an unpleasant motion; but soon became steady, being now nearly perpendicular over Cork. I detached a parachute, and being too far distant to be observed waving my hat, I took my banner and waved a last farewell to the shouting crowds. At ten minntes before five, the balloon entered a thick cloud, when the city and the adjacent country became obscured from me. The balloon now was completely inflated; and the gas rushing out through the safety tube, plainly shewed to me my continued rapid ascent. From my wish that the many friends whom I had so few minutes before left should be further gratified, I determined to descend, and having opened the valve and allowed sufficient gas to escape, the balloon rapidly descended, when the city and coast extending towards Bantry to the West, and that of Waterford to the East, I distinctly perceived, whilst the harbour of Cork and the interior country, with its various mountains, was a view sublime in the extreme. In order further to gratify the spectators and show the power of the machine, I re-ascended and entered a second cloud at five minutes past five o'clock. I had previously determined not to remain long, but to effect my landing about Ringabella; I now therefore began to make preparations for my descent, by placing my various things in secure places to prevent their being thrown out by the concussion of the car, and at twelve minutes past five I opened the valve, and began gradually to descend. The car first struck in a grass enclosure, and rebounded into the adjoining field; the wind being mild, and the grappling irons having well secured themselves in the hedge, the balloon soon became secured. The first person who appeared was, I believe, the owner of the farm, who was not a little alarmed; for, although he had run in a direction towards it, he made a full stop at some distance, inquiring whence I came from, and it was not without a great deal of exertion on my part in calling that he was induced to come near. A servant of Mr. Hodder's came up next, followed by numbers of other persons, made himself known to me, and said, that if the apparatus was taken to his master's house, it should be taken care of. I was kindly invited to Mr. Foote's, where I partook of refreshment, and was provided with a horse to Mr. Hodder's, where a bed was prepared and every accommodation rendered that I could require."

OCTOBER.

1. The New Custom House for the port of London, erected upon the site of the old building, destroyed by fire, now assumes the appearance of a public edifice of considerable importance. It is a quadrangular

quadrangular building of fine brick and stone, extending from Billingsgate Dock to the Old Custom House stairs. The front towards the river is adorned with architecture, which affords a noble appearance. The wings, east and west, are distinguished by beautiful columns, pilastres, and entablature of the Ionic order, surmounted by a stone balustrade. The space nearest the river forms a spacious quay for landing goods. The numerous apartments intended for offices are large and commodious, and the building altogether is constructed to suit the multifarious duties relating to the exports and imports. It is roofed with lead and slate, and is expected to be completed in the course of a few months.

New Law relative to Parish Apprentices.—From and after the 1st of October, 1816, before any child be bound apprentice by the overseers of the poor of any parish, such child shall be carried before two Justices of the Peace in the county, who shall inquire into the propriety of binding such child to the person or persons to whom it shall be proposed by such Overseers to bind such child; and if such Justices shall, upon examination, think it proper that such child should be bound to to such person or persons, such Justices shall make an order, which order shall be delivered to such Overseer. No settlement shall be gained by any child by reason of such apprenticeship, unless such order shall have been made. In case any Overseer shall bind any parish apprentice without such order having been first obtained, the said Overseer and the said person shall each respectively forfeit the sum of £10. No child shall be bound a parish apprentice until such child shall have obtained the age of nine years.

The following dreadful accident happened at Inverary:—A shopkeeper, after selling a girl some gunpowder, had just put it into a flask, while he most imprudently smoked a pipe of tobacco, when a spark from it communicated with the powder, which instantly exploded, carrying up two of the joists from the floor above, where a barrel of powder was placed, which also blew up, carrying off the roof of the house. The poor man and the girl are both so much injured, that they are not expected to recover.

2. A fire broke out about half-past eight o'clock, at the shop of Mr. Falconer, carpenter and joiner, Turk's Head Yard, Oxford Market. It communicated, it is supposed, from a chimney to a quantity of timber, which spread with great rapidity; and in a short time it had also communicated to the back part of the following premises: Mr. Lewis, linen-draper, corner of Market Street, Oxford Road; Mr. Stewart, grocer, next door; Mr. Shanksster, poulterer, next door to Stewart's; and Mr. Hawkins, an undertaker. In about a quarter of an hour after the commencement of the fire several engines arrived, and but for the very prompt exertions of the firemen the whole premises would have been destroyed: about half-past nine the flames were happily subdued. The back part of the premises of Mr. Wm. Marshall, wine and spirit merchant,

merchant, also caught fire, and were considerably damaged.

5. *Lisbon.* — Yesterday, the beautiful church of St. Julian, in this city, in which was performing the funeral ceremony of the old Queen, by some accident caught fire, and in the course of two hours was completely destroyed. You may easily judge of the dreadful confusion that ensued, in consequence of there being a numerous congregation present, but I am happy to say no lives were lost.

A most melancholy accident took place on this morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at the works for the intended Southwark Bridge. The men had been working late in the foundation for the Middlesex pier, and had just left off, when a party, about 15 in number, who were returning to the opposite shore, hailed one of the boats in attendance; a boat came, with two watermen in it, alongside the dam: the whole party, in spite of the watermen's endeavour to prevent them, immediately entered it and pushed off; but the tide, which was running up very strong, carried it against a barge, when, in the act of clearing themselves from the barge, the boat upset, and precipitated the whole into the stream. A police boat, which was at hand, hastened quickly to their assistance, and succeeded in rescuing two of them from destruction: the two watermen with difficulty escaped by swimming. The remainder, including 13, were drowned. Watermen were immediately employed to drag for the dead bodies. The only ones found, as far as we have heard, were those of Cummins, Baker, and Armstrong.

Mr. Rennie, the engineer, sent to an evening paper the following letter on the subject of the accident:—

Sir,—I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the public, with the details of a most melancholy accident which took place this morning, between twelve and one o'clock, at the works for the intended Southwark Bridge:—The men had been working late in the foundation for the Middlesex pier, and had just left off, when a party, about fifteen in number, who were returning to the opposite shore, hailed one of the boats in attendance: a boat came, with two watermen in it, alongside the dam: the whole party, in spite of the watermen's endeavours to prevent them, immediately entered it and pushed off; but the tide, which was running up very strong, carried it against a barge; when, in the act of clearing themselves from the barge, the boat upset, and precipitated the whole into the stream. A police boat, which was at hand, hastened quickly to their assistance, and succeeded in rescuing two of them from destruction. The two watermen with difficulty escaped by swimming. The remainder, including thirteen, notwithstanding every endeavour was made to save them, considering the lateness of the hour and the deficiency of means at hand, have not yet been found. The men have been repeatedly cautioned before about rushing into the boats, but to no purpose. —I am, &c.

Stamford Street, Oct. 5.

R. Lyster,

R. Lyster, Esq. M. P. of Rowton-castle, Shropshire, who with his family has resided some time on the continent, very narrowly escaped assassination lately. In crossing the Simplon, part of the Alps, with his family, on their way to Genoa, the carriage was attacked by a gang of banditti, who plundered them of almost every article, even the seats of the carriage. While the robbers were engaged in their plunder, Mr. Lyster, seeing another carriage at a distance behind, directed the courier which accompanied him to gallop off and forewarn the party; but no sooner had the man departed than he was fired at, and wounded by 10 or 12 bullets. The Marchioness of Waterford had been plundered by the same gang just before Mr. Lyster's family arrived at the spot.

7. Notice has been given officially of an intention to apply to Parliament next Session for the accomplishment of the following projects in the neighbourhood of the metropolis:—A new Tontine Patent Iron Bridge across the Thames, from New Gravel-lane, Ratcliffe, to Hanover-street, Rotherhithe; the bridge to be of sufficient height for shipping to pass beneath it. A new Fish-market on the bank of the Thames, Billingsgate having become insufficient; the new market to be at or near Old Hungerford Market. A new road along the left bank of the Thames, from Westminster Abbey to the end of Vauxhall Bridge.

8. Orders have been issued from the War-Office, that in future all insane officers and men shall undergo a year of probationary medical treatment in their own regimental hospital, instead of being sent, as heretofore, to Bethlem Hospital, on the first appearance of such malady.

Yarmouth.—A very melancholy accident happened at Gorleston on Tuesday last, by the upsetting of a salvage boat, in coming for the harbour, by which six out of eight persons were drowned. The boat had gone into the roads for the purpose of looking out for ships: the wind was east, blowing a fresh gale, which occasioned a great surf on the bar and beach: they went alongside a brig, Capt. Slipper, who was lying wind-bound in the roads, and who agreed to come on shore with them, and took a boy with him. On their approaching the bar, a man on the pier, considering it dangerous for them to run for the harbour at that time, owing to the surf, waved them off; they then got the boat's head to sea, and were endeavouring to get clear of the surf, when a sea struck them and upset the boat. One man was saved near the north pier by a gentleman who happened to be near the spot, who ran into the sea and caught him; another was saved by a pilot, who got down the steps near the pier-end and threw a rope over him. The following were drowned:—Captain Slipper, and a boy belonging to the vessel, Robert King, Stephen King, Charles Legett, jun., and Richard Gurwood, jun. pilots, belonging to the boat.

9. The following narrative of the recent sufferings of our countrymen at Algiers is stated in an evening

evening paper to be derived from a source which entitles it to implicit credit:—

"Captain Dashwood, and Mr. M'Manus, the surgeon of the Prometheus, and some more Englishmen who assisted in effecting the escape of the English Consul's family at Algiers, and who were unfortunately detected in consequence of the child's crying, were in great danger of losing their heads, and would certainly have suffered if it had not been for the interposition of the American Consul. They were put into a large vault filled with vermin and filth, were they remained all night. They had mats to rest on, upon a damp floor, and had nothing to refresh themselves but bad bread and water. They were tantalized with a promise that they should be permitted to go on board ship, but were marched from one prison to another. They were well treated by some Sicilian slaves. The Minister refused them when they applied for more bread; but the Captain of the port showed some compassion, and ordered refreshments for them, directing the guards to treat them well. The slaves then gave them fruit, &c. They were afterwards moved to what is called the King's Prison, under an escort of soldiers, and marched through the town, insulted on the way by Moors, Jews, and Turks, who even spat in their faces. The Dey thought proper to send the Consuls's child on board. The American Consul continued his kindness, and the Swedish Consul also was very attentive, and supplied them with books, pens, and paper. The English were soon after put into irons, and in that state were marched about 12 miles across the country; and halting a short time in a place where cattle were confined, were obliged to resume their journey. Their refreshment was boiled corn and water. They were then placed in another prison, but soon heard that they were to be marched back to Algiers, to which place, after having encamped on the bank of a river which had recently been overflown, they were afterwards brought. Then they were confined in a large building on the south side of the town, where they remained in doubt, anxiety, and apprehension as to what would be their future fate. At length the English were releived from their irons and marched down to the Marina, and put into possession of their own boats. Their situation would have been deplorable indeed, if it had not been for the preserving kind offices of the American Consul. The country over which these unfortunate travellers were passed appeared to be in a desolate condition, covered chiefly with underwood. They crossed an extensive plain, stated to be, according to report, about 2000 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. The soil seemed to be fertile in many parts, and with good pasturage. It may easily be conceived that our poor countrymen were in a melancholy condition, with the prospect of death before them, as they were often by signs threatened that their heads would be cut off, or had reason to fear that they should be punished as the slaves in general are—a punishment

nishment which they had the misery of witnessing, and which is in the following manner;—They are placed on the ground with their backs uppermost, a stick is put across their legs which is held by two men, another man kneels at the head of the victim and stretches his hand across the back, and two Turks then strike him alternately on the fleshly part below with large sticks, often to the number of three or four hundred blows, and afterwards make them return to work even in that lamentable state of suffering. The poor wretches are allowed nothing but bread and water, and are provided with a new suit of miserable attire every year by the munificence of the Dey."

The *Moniteur* mentions the following incident which took place at Aubusson, in the department of the Creuse;—On the 9th of October, about 5 in the afternoon, the wife of Pierre Martineau, a labourer, was digging potatoes in a field at a very short distance from the suburb of St. Jean, having beside her her son about six years old. Two wolves made their appearance, and attacked the boy; but the courage of a mother knew no danger, and she defended him with so much presence of mind as to succeed in felling to the ground one of these terrible animals with a stone which she threw at him, the other took to flight at the sight of the husband who came to her assistance, and who with a mattock, which he held in his hand, gave the finishing blow to the one which was still struggling. Almost the moment after the courageous mother was delivered from the fear of having her child devoured, she paid the debt of nature, falling into a kind of delirium, which was not of long duration, and during which she spoke incessantly of her son, and of the danger which he had run.

10. At a late meeting in the manufacturing and populous village of Airdrie, called in consequence of a long list of petitioners for relief, it was found that many names had been officiously if not mischievously inserted without the knowledge or consent of the parties, and that numbers had been induced to put down their names by conceiving that they were soliciting employment, not charity. One old soldier wished to withdraw his, as he had now obtained work; and two brothers attended to express their indignation at having been included in such a list, and to declare that so far from requiring aid, they were able to lend it. Of 50 names in the original petition, scarcely five remained concerning whose situation it was deemed requisite to make inquiry. Every one who considers independence of spirit as one of the finest traits of national character will rejoice that so much of it remains amongst us; that it struggles with, and is likely to survive, our present difficulties.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

Brazil.—(From a German paper.)—As every thing that relates to the other hemisphere of our globe is now of the greatest interest, we therefore communicate to our readers the following extract of a letter from Rio Janeiro,

neiro, which has been received at Paris:—"The French colony which in the beginning of spring left France has safely landed here. It consists of about 40 persons, chiefly artists and mechanics. At their head is M. Lebreton, late a Member of the Institute, and perpetual secretary of the class of fine arts. How little confidence, in this world, is to be placed in the duration even of what are called perpetual things, may be seen from his example; he lost the perpetual secretaryship on the new organization of the Institute. The inhabitants of this city call him the captain of the Scavans. In the list of the new comers is also the family of a Monsieur Tonney, who is possessed of distinguished merit as a landscape painter. The government has given a favourable reception to these emigrants, and expects to promote the benefit of the country by their acquirements and industry. It has put them into three houses, which it has furnished for their reception. It must here be remarked, that though Rio Janeiro is very extensive, it has not yet houses sufficient to receive natives and foreigners! a part of them have therefore been under the necessity of living in tents, which, however, in the warm climate of this country, is not at all injurious to health. When the government chooses to favour a family and assign it a habitation, it selects for it a house, and places this inscription above the door—*At the disposal of government.* The occupier is then under the necessity of evacuating it!!—a law which cannot long subsist, because it is incompatible with the European Portuguese laws, which secure to every citizen the undisturbed possession of his property. The government has hitherto provided for the maintenance of these emigrant Frenchmen. It has given them a daily allowance of fish, flesh, vegetables, Madeira and port wine, and beer. It has given them some Negroes to wait upon them. M. Lebreton has a carriage and horses at his disposal. Men of business, who have matters to transact at different places, cannot dispense with them, because the great and rich resort to the shades of the country, and only come into the town when urgent business calls them. Every planter receives a Portuguese square mile for his settlement. The Tonney family has eight of these at a distance of 50 miles from the city. The cultivation of the land is exceedingly difficult, and therefore very expensive. Wildernesses must be brought in cultivation, deep rooted thickets and trees must be burnt or eradicated, before the earth is prepared for the reception of the seeds of useful plants; and there is a great want of hands and tools. They are busy in erecting an academy here, whose first object will be to circulate the necessary information respecting agriculture. The town is also desirous of the establishment of an university."

Letters from Hamburgh of the 11th state, that the negotiation with the French Goverment, relative to the restitution of the property of the Bank, has been brought a close. The amount of the money and buillion seized by Davoust was 15,000,000 f.

The

The French Government would not consent to refund more than 10,000,000f. This offer has been accepted, and the deputies, senators Sillem and Pehmaller, were expected to return immediately from Paris. Mr. Chapeaurouge was to remain there, to urge the claims of his fellow citizens for payment of the requisitions made upon them by the French.

12. The scarcity of honey this year is almost unprecedented. The circumstance is not to be wondered at, for over-year hives, as well as standard swarms, have been prevented by the wetness of the late summer from pursuing their labours abroad, in consequence of which many of them are too poor to subsist through winter, unless they are fed at present, and in the spring, by the owners.

Saffron Walden.—The scene that took place here this day would have been too painful to relate, were there not means and hopes of relief, as well as preventing a recurrence of the evil. A gang of robbers, more than 12 in number, has been lately discovered, and a great part brought here this morning. The robberies in the neighbourhood have been carried on to a great extent; one person was shot at in his own house, having prevented the villains from breaking in; several shots entered his face, but fortunately the contents of the gun were weakened by the glass window through which one of the ruffians fired. The magistrates were nearly the whole day in examining the different charges. The depredators, strongly ironed and hand-cuffed two and two, were sent off to different prisons: it is distressing to state, that a man, his wife, and their three sons are among the number; the young men were so hardened, that they went off to gaol laughing and whistling. Great distress prevails through the county of Essex, which is one of the most fertile. Distress in a great degree leads to depredation: many poor men are compelled to work hard at 8d. a day, and strong able-bodied men hereabouts can often get but 6d. a day.

Darmstadt.—Our Gazette contains the following notice:—

"His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, taking into consideration the great mischiefs to the morals and welfare of his subjects, particularly the lower classes, which result from lotteries, has ordered that the lotteries which have hitherto existed at Offenbach and Redelheim do cease and be entirely suppressed at the close of the current year. The public are also hereby informed, that whoever shall attempt to circulate in the Grand Duchy plans and subscriptions of foreign lotteries shall incur, without any exception or indulgence, in conformity to the ordinance of the 12th June, 1805, a fine of 100 crowns, with confiscation of the shares."

Leipsic.—Within the last week, our fair has been worse than it was at first; there is a want of buyers. The number of sellers has, besides, not been so great as usual. For cloths there is little sale. Linens are very dear, although little is sold. The number of English dealers, and quantity of English merchandise, are prodigious,

prodigious, and the latter at a moderate price. The English carry off much gold from this fair. The louis d'ors have risen in price, and are at present at more than 9 per cent. premium. It is generally remarked, that the English at present draw much ready money from the Continent. There are at the fair a great many Jews, who have a great deal of money; but hitherto they have purchased little, and are waiting for a still more favourable moment. Many traders will not clear their personal expenses. The causes to which the badness of the fair is ascribed are the great number of large sales by auction, which have taken place in different parts, the increasing dearth of provisions, the scarcity of ready money, and the reduction of a great number of fortunes.

Colonial produce is in little demand, though at a moderate price. The pound of good coffee costs about 7 Saxon grosschen (2 shillings); sugar is from 9 to 10 grosschen. The labours of the harvest are not yet finished in our neighbourhood, which also tends to diminish the number of retail purchasers who usually come from the country."

13. *Kingsgate (near Margate).*—"An extraordinary and awful incursion of the sea has produced a complete revolution in that part where stood a house, from time immemorial, called the Admiral Digby's Head. During the prevalence of one of those hurricanes which at times beset our coast, an eastern gale carried away the whole of the house, except a part of one wing, wherein a servant boy slept. This tremendous visitation happened in the night. The boy awoke with the rumbling noise of the premises giving way, but whether it was owing to being overcome with terror, which benumbed all his faculties, or that he preserved more than stoical firmness, it is certain that he did not attempt to escape the impending danger. From the details given by a resident in the vicinity (for the family were all providentially absent at Margate), it appears that the surf rose considerably above a hundred feet from the sea, and broke with such force over the cliff as to inundate every object around. As a temporary dwelling, the innkeeper has fitted up that whimsical Gothic pile which was long used for accommodating horses and carriages. The sea is approaching with gigantic strides to the edifice called the Castle, which, though it stands on an eminence, towering over all the other dwellings, yet is by no means safe from the dreadful hollow-broken seas which are peculiar to this quarter, and during the equinox particularly violent."

Brighton.—About nine o'clock last night a serious accident was occasioned by two rival coaches endeavouring to a priority of entering into Brighton. Without any observations on the frequent repetition of these imprudent rivalships, we shall confine our detail of the particulars to a statement of the affair. The Phœnix and Dart coaches, on leaving London, passed each other on the road, and the former kept the advantage within a mile of this town, when, making the rising turn of the road, the Dart endeavoured

deavoured to run by, and by some crossing manœuvre the leaders got entangled. In the exertion to extricate them, the pole of the Phœnix was broke, and it upset. Very fortunately the horses got disentangled, and ran away, otherwise the consequences must have been dreadful. Mr. Taylor, of the Golden Cross inn in this town, had a thigh broken; Mr. Cawthorn, a wine merchant of London, had his arm dislocated, and several passengers and the coachman were much bruised. In consequence of the horses of the Dart taking fright, they ran away with the carriage, which had the dicky knocked off, and threw two of the passengers into the road, which entirely prevented the coachman rendering any assistance to the other party.

14. *Como.*—We have now had for some days the happiness of having again in our neighbourhood her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, who is returned to her villa of Esle, who is returnspent four months in Sicily, after visiting the ruins of Carthage and Utica, near Tunis, and having made a journey to the Bosphorus, Greece, and Palestine. In all places which this august traveller honoured with her presence she was received by the Governments with the most distingushed respect, and every where she enjoyed the tribute of general esteem.

Every where the Princess viewed and collected valuable articles of the fine arts and antiquity, which, added to what she already possessed, will form an extremely rich museum, and add new splendour to her already celebrated villa. She was particularly generous to the learned Academy at Athens, and assigned a large sum for the Monks of the Holy Sepulchre, in order to relieve their extraordinary indigence.

She also resolved to mark her happy return by new acts of beneficence, giving titles of honour to the persons who accompanied her on her dangerous pilgrimage. Lastly, she charged the neighbouring Priest of Cenobio with the distribution of large sums for the relief of his poor parishioners, and instituted popular games, with prizes for the conquerors.

The first English stage-coach seen in France was launched at Dieppe, with all his paraphernalia. The horses being put to, Mr. Plant, of London, a coachman of about eighteen stone weight, and a real John Bull, mounted the box, and astonished the inhabitants, as much by the dexterity of cracking his whip, as the bulk of his person for the burden of his horses. Away he started for St. Denis amidst the various grimaces of the populace. A company of London proprietors have obtained the permission of running English stage-coaches between St. Denis and Paris. Three more of these vehicles are on their route for the same destination, with English coachmen, harness, &c. —*Brighton Paper.*

Madame Blanquemont De La Force made an agreement with a voiturier, named Gosselet, to conduct her from Strasburg to Marseilles, for which she paid a considerable sum. A few leagues from Besançon, and near the river Doubs, this monster stunned her with an iron bar, afterwards

wards strangled her, and then driving his vehicle towards the river, threw the body of his victim in, after having stripped her of all her jewels and money, of which she had 300 ducats in gold, besides other money. It appears that there was also a young girl of his acquaintance in the carriage, who was an accomplice, and whom the unfortunate lady had treated with great kindness, and had promised to take into her service on her arriving at Marseilles. Divine justice has not permitted this horrible crime to remain undiscovered, for having perpetrated it, the wretch directed his course to Paris, where he arrived a few days since. On arriving at the metropolis, he drove to the house of a wheelwright in the Montholon, to make some slight repairs to his vehicle, at the same time desiring him to keep two trunks until he called for them, and particularly requested him to send the coach home on the following Sunday. The police had obtained information of this murder, and proper measures were taken to secure the villain, who lived in the rue St. Martin, at the Petit St. Martin. Last Sunday, when Martin, the wheelwright, went to deliver the carriage, he found a commissary of police there, who informed him of the arrest of Gosselet. On this Martin made a declaration of the trunks which had been left in his charge. Gosselet, on being taken to the prefecture of police, cut his throat with a razor; the wound is thought mortal. The girl who was in the carriage is also in the hands of justice.

Gottingen.—It is long since we have had duels here so frequent and so obstinate as those that have occurred during the last six months: they have cost the lives of four students. This strange abuse has revived with more fury than ever, and there is no doubt that it originates in political opinion. Of the four students who fell in these duels, two natives of Old Russia, that is, of the interior of that empire, fought against two Russians of the provinces situate on the Baltic. In general, there is remarked a violent exasperation between the student of those two parts of the empire, but it is not known whether it has arisen here only, or exists also in their native country.

15. Two new spots appeared on the left side of the disk of the Sun. They were of less magnitude than the preceding, of which no trace remained. On the 16th, about one o'clock, they had reached the centre of the Sun. They are close to each other; the one to the left, a little lower than the other, which is a little larger, and considerably darker. They are travelling with astonishing rapidity to the right, and will probably soon disappear. No others have yet shown themselves.

Lately the inhabitants of a commune in the department of the Moselle, in which a violent storm had broken out, having threatened the schoolmaster because he refused to ring the bells, the latter, frightened at the approach of a new storm, thought in order to reconcile himself to the inhabitants, that he must comply with their request; but he was near paying with is life for his imprudence. The stroke of

of the bell brought the thunder cloud upon the tower, and the spire was much damaged. The poor schoolmaster was struck by the lightning, and received such a contusion in the arm that he will be lame for life. The prefect of the Moselle, in making known this circumstance to his coadjutors, has renewed his prohibition to ring the bells at the approach of a storm.

16. *Extract of a Letter.*—"I am sorry to inform you, that during the night of Saturday last, the village of Lumley, about six miles from this place, was visited by a large number of persons, armed and disguised, under the command of the invisible General Ludd, who addressed his forces in a short speech, on the nature of the service they were then employed upon, and then dividing them into small parties, ordered them to their respective posts. They immediately commenced the work of demolishing a number of lace and two-needle frames, in different parts of the village, belonging to various hosiers in this place. In some of the houses they broke and destroyed every article of furniture, taking away with them knives and forks, and provisions of every description. These nightly depredators went to the house of a person named Needham, who was the prosecutor of Simpson, executed for highway robbery last Lent Assizes, and they told him "they had come to punish him for swearing against Simpson!" The number of frames broken is not exactly ascertained, but certainly they amount to more than 30; and the reason assigned for this outrage is, that the lace-frames were making what is called in the trade, two-course hole; a lace of the worst quality; alike injurious to the workmen, the honest manufacturer, and the public."—*Nottingham Review*, Oct. 18.

In the latest Memoirs of the Academy of Petersburgh, there appears an analysis of a statistical work, in which are the following statements:—The revenues of the Russian state amounted in 1811 to 215,000,000 of roubles, and the expenses to 274,000,000. The land forces in 1810 were 621,155 men; the marine in 1813 was 289 sail, with 4348 pieces of cannon. The dominant Greek church includes 4 metropolitan churches, 11 archbishoprics, 19 bishoprics, 26,747 churches, and a great number of convents. Tolerance being general, there were in 1811, 3,500,000 Catholics, 1,400,000 Lutherans, 3800 Reformed, 9000 Hernhutters, 60,000 Armenians, 3,000,000 Mahometans, 300,000 followers of the Dalaï-Lama, and 600,000 adorers of fetishes. There are in Petersburgh 14 printing offices, 13 foreign bookshops, and 30 Russian. In 1815 the manufactories of the Russian empire amounted to 3253.

17. A new coach was started by some Jews in the Spring to run to Brighton, a distance of 52 miles, in six hours, with a pledge that if they did not accomplish the journey in that time they would carry the passengers gratis; to accomplish which the horses were kept upon a gallop all the way; and notwithstanding this great risk, the coach was always filled with passengers. In

one of the journies the coachman broke three whips. In one week 15 horses died! The coach, however, has never been overturned, and no material accident happened, except overturning a fish-cart near Kennington-common, whereby the driver was injured, but not seriously. This was continued for about three months, and excited attention and curiosity all the way on the road: a crowd of persons was daily collected at the Elephant and Castle, to see it start and come in, and it always kept its time within a few minutes. This, however, became alarming, particularly in the populous neighbourhood of Newington, through which it passed; and the parish officers there caused informations to be laid against the drivers for driving furiously on the public road, so as to endanger the lives of his Majesty's subjects, under the Act of Parliament for regulating stage-coaches, &c. This being followed up, the speed was reduced, and the coach is now about three quarters of an hour or an hour longer on the road.

18. This evening, about eleven o'clock, a barn, cow house, stable, five corn stacks, and a pea stack, were discovered to be on fire, at Stourhall, Ramsey, the property of Anthony Cox, Esq. of Harwich; the whole of which were completely destroyed. The barn contained one hundred coombs of wheat, ready to be delivered the next day, besides a quantity of other grain. There being no doubt as to the premises, &c. being wilfully set on fire, suspicion fell on ———, a farmer at Ramsey, who had been heard to declare he would be revenged on Mr. Cox, for having hired a farm which he could no longer hold himself. He was accordingly taken into custody, as were also his two sons; and, after a long and strict investigation before the magistrates at Harwich, sufficient evidence was made out to commit ———, the elder (who is 70 years of age), to our gaol, to take his trial at the ensuing assizes. The loss is estimated at 2000l.—*Chelmsford Paper.*

19. The following law suit, or rather succession of law suits, as detailed in a French paper, furnishes a curious specimen of the glorious uncertainty, complexity, and expense of French law: in this respect at least, if not in their liberty, they resemble ourselves: —"The Criminal Section of the Court of Appeal was occupied the day before yesterday with a very serious case, although originating only in a trifling wager of four bottles of wine; but the parties (two Normans) have contrived by their obstinacy, to involve in this law suit there fortune, their liberty, and their honour. Quetel, one of the parties, passing through Troarn, in Calvados, stopped at the Inn of Valdempierre, the other party, where he slept. After supper he made a bet of four bottles of wine with the servant of the inn; he lost the bet, and refused to pay it. Valdempierre detained as a pledge the horse of Quetel. The latter sets out for Caen, and summonses Valdempierre to restore his horse and his portmanteau, containing a bag of 1,220 francs in gold. Valdempierre offers to give up the horse, but not the bag and portmanteau. The

The Civil Tribunal decrees that Quetel should have his horse on giving security for the expense.

"Quetel accuses Valdempierre in public of having robbed him of a bag, containing 1,220 francs; and the latter institutes a suit against him in the Criminal Court for defamation. On the other hand, Quetel charges him with robbery. This latter charge is rejected and the Criminal Court declares Quetel guilty of defamation, and sentences him to a year's imprisonment, a fine of 3,000 francs, interdiction from the exercise of civil rights for ten years, and to 15,000 francs damages and costs.

"From this sentence Quetel appeals, and demands that the cause should be sent back to the Civil Tribunal before which it was brought at first. Double proceedings take place, in which two decrees of the Royal Court are obtained against Quetel. Then follows an appeal from each of these decrees, both of which the Supreme Court has confirmed. People acquainted with such proceedings may calculate the enormous expenses which this singular affair has cost the obstinate Quetel. His fortune, which is considerable, it is said, is scarcely able to sustain it. Eighteen witnesses have been heard, voluminous memoirs have been printed, the most able advocates retained, and paid, and all this about four bottles of wine!"

On this afternoon a remarkable accident happened in the Haymarket. There were only two houses which were to be pulled down to form the new street left standing. Both adjoined the Opera House. The one nearest the ruins suddenly fell, about a quarter past four o'clock, with a tremendous crash, carrying with it the party-wall. The house being very old, the dust which arose from the ruins filled the lower part of the Haymarket and Cockspur-street, and entering the shops and houses, proved for some time very annoying to the inhabitants. Two gentlemen, who were walking on the foot-path very narrowly escaped being buried in the ruins. The house, which had been unoccupied some time, was formerly tenanted by a perfumer and hair-dresser, and the cellar by a basket-maker. A poor aged woman, who got her living by grafting silk stockings, had been permitted to live in the house till it suited the workmen to commence pulling it down. Shortly after the accident, it occurred to some of the neighbours, that the poor woman was buried in the ruins. This suggestion being quickly circulated, the workmen at the new buildings hastened to the spot, and began to dig their way through the ruins to the parlour, or room behind the shop, where they not only found the old woman, but two other women, and a girl of about five years of age, buried in the rubbish. Most providentially, the wainscot of the room under which they were found, falling on a slant, and lodging on the opposite side of the room, they were preserved alive, but wounded and bruised, and in terrible alarm: they were all extricated, though not without much difficulty. It is thought, that had not they been rescued so quickly, they must have been suf-

focated. No sooner was the old woman safe, than she became extremely anxious to recover her silk stockings, and some guinea pigs, which, to her great joy, the workmen likewise got out. At the time of the accident, it appeared that the old woman was drinking tea with two female acquaintances, and the third sufferer, accompanied by the little girl, had come to inquire after some stockings which had been left to be grafted.

20. The Exeter mail coach, on its way to London, was attacked on Sunday night at Winterslow Hut, seven miles on this side of Salisbury, in a most extraordinary manner. At the moment when the coachman pulled up to deliver his bags, one of the leaders was suddenly seized by a ferocious animal. This produced great confusion and alarm; two passengers who were inside the mail got out, ran into the house, and locked themselves up in a room above stairs; the horses kicked and plunged violently, and it was with difficulty the coachman could prevent the carriage from being overturned. It was soon perceived by the coachman and guard, by the light of the lamps, that the animal which had seized the horse was a huge lioness. A large mastiff dog came up, and attacked her fiercely, on which she quitted the horse, and turned upon him. The dog fled, and was pursued and killed by the lioness within about 40 yards of the place. It appears that the beast had escaped from a caravan that was standing on the road side, belonging to the proprietors of a menagerie on their way to Salisbury fair. An alarm being given, the keepers, pursued and hunted the lioness into an hovel, under a granary, which served for keeping agricultural implements. About half past eight, they had secured her so effectually, by barricading the place, as to prevent her escape. The horse, when first attacked, fought with great spirit, and if at liberty, would probably have beaten down his antagonist with his fore feet, but in plunging, he embarrassed himself in the harness. The lioness, it appears, had attacked him in front, and springing at his throat, had fastened the talons of her fore feet on each side of his neck, close to the head, while the talons of her hind feet were forced into his chest. In this situation, she hung while the blood was seen flying, as if a vein had been opened by a lancet. The ferocious animal missed the throat and the jugular vein, but the horse is so dreadfully torn, he is not expected to survive. He was a capital horse, the best in the set. The expression of agony in his tears and moans was most piteous and affecting. A fresh horse having been procured, the mail drove on after having been detained three quarters of an hour by this extraordinary obstruction. The horse attacked was the off leader, and as the mail drew up, stood exactly abreast of the caravan from which the lioness made the assault. Had the carriage been a little more advanced, she would probably have darted upon the coachman or guard, who in that case would have been more immediately within her eye. The coachman at first proposed to alight

alight and stab the lioness with a knife, but was prevented by the remonstrance of the guard, who observed, that he would expose himself to certain destruction, as the animal, feeling herself attacked, would turn upon him, and tear him to pieces. The prudence of the advice has been clearly proved in the fate of the poor dog. It was the engagement between him and the lioness that offered time for the keepers to rally. Had it not been for that interference the mischief at the mail would have been more considerable.

The lioness, which attacked the horses in the Salisbury mail coach, did not kill the dog, as stated in the former relation of the affair. The *Salisbury Gazette* says—"The lioness, on finding herself attacked, quitted the horse, and turned upon the dog, which it was expected would very soon become the victim of her fury; but the animal, with more reproach than viciousness, inflicted a slight punishment on it, and on hearing the voice of the keeper, retired underneath a staddle granary, where, soon after, the keeper very deliberately got in, put his arms around her neck, and secured her without any further injury." The owner of the lioness has published a letter saying she broke loose in consequence of some person breaking open the caravan, in expectation of stealing goods going to Salisbury fair.

21. The new Silver Coinage goes on with great rapidity: each press produces per minute sixty pieces, that is, 3,600 per hour. The hours of work are ten daily, making the whole number of pieces from each press 36,000: there are eight presses at work: and of course the whole number daily finished is 288,000. The amount to be issued is to the value of 2,500,000l. in shillings and sixpences, in the proportion of seven of the former to five of the latter.

22. *Newport.*—In consequence of the depressed state of the iron trade, the proprietors of the Tredegar iron-works gave notice to the workmen on Monday se'nnight, that a further reduction in the price of their work must take place. The workmen, who a few months ago could have subsisted on what they had, in consequence of the rapid advance in the price of the chief article of their provision, were driven almost to despair by this intelligence. They concluded that nothing but misery awaited them, and came to the desperate resolution that it was better to seek redress by tumultuously assembling than to work. Under this delusion they left the works, and proceeded in a body towards Merthyr, with a view of learning the inclination of the men there: the proprietors at Dowlas works, knowing of their coming, instantly swore in a number of men as special constables, armed them with pikes, and placed them in the pass, adjoining the works, near the dwelling of Mr. Guest, who with others, being armed, posted themselves at the window. When the men from Tredegar and Sirhowy came to the place, finding themselves opposed by an armed force, they seized some of the pikes from the men, and broke them in pieces: the constables fled, but during this, some

some persons in the house fired and wounded several, some severely, one of whom has since died. The men, however, proceeded to the works, stopped the blast at the furnaces, and being joined by many others, went to Pendaran and Merthyr, where they did the same, and remained there all night (Thursday). On Friday, they returned by Tredegar and Sirhowy, and inquired minutely at the houses for all the workmen, and for bread and cheese, which was served out to them from the shops of the proprietors. Their numbers being increased to several thousands, they proceeded over the hills to Beaufort works, where they asked the men if they were satisfied with their wages and employers, to which the men replied in the affirmative. Their wages were low, they said, but their masters kind, and used them well in the shops. On this the others gave them three cheers, and departed for Ebbw vale, the works of Messrs. Harfords; here a few joined them: the blast going to the furnaces was, however, stopped, but no violence offered to the proprietors. From thence they proceeded to Blanavon (Messrs. Hill and Co.). Mr. Hill endeavoured to prevent them from doing any mischief to the works, by reasoning with them, and offering temporary relief: their reply was, they wanted food; that wages were not sufficient to support them and their families, and they wished to be sent home to their parishes. Here they were supplied with bread and cheese, and Mr. Hill commiserating their wants ordered them some beer, but they refused to partake of it, saying, while they were sober they knew what they were doing; but if they should get intoxicated they might be guilty of what they might afterwards be sorry for They remained there till night, and did no further injury than stopping the blast furnace. On Saturday morning they proceeded to Llanelly, and acted there in the same manner. They now came across the mountains towards the coal-works in the neighbourhood of Crundin, Newbridge, and Abercarne, with a view to learn the state of the men's minds there. Their numbers were increased now from 10 to 12,000; but as night came on they seperated; the military that came into Newport on Friday night were forwarded towards Merthyr on waggons and other vehicles, and arrived there on Saturday evening, but no violence has yet been offered on either side. The cavalry which went from Cardiff have been recalled, and such troops as have arrived since have been sent up to the works, and a detachment to Pontypool; but at a late hour last night the men were still assembled in different places, from 300 to 500 and more together. Accounts have come from Pontypool to-day, that the military were called up early this morning to proceed to Blanavon, where the men employed had shown symptoms of acting in concert with those who had been there on Friday evening.

This evening the accounts are, that they are chiefly among the collieries, that a troop of cavalry from Swansea is among them, but no violence offered on either side.

Mr.

Mr. Moggridge, and other gentlemen, have been among them since Saturday until this afternoon. Two or three from each colliery accompanied them down to Bassere village to a meeting of the Magistrates—what the result has been I have not learned. The Duke of Beaufort, as Lord Lieutenant of the County, and Lord C. Granville Somerset, are here, and a meeting is convened to take place to-morrow, at the King's Head Inn, in this town, of all the Magistrates in the neighbourhood, when some plan it is hoped will be devised to persuade the men quietly to resume their labour,

Another Relation.—The latest accounts received on Saturday from Merthyr-Tydvil, in Glamorganshire, mention the continuance of restored tranquillity. According to private letters, the discontented are only kept in awe by the presence of the military. During the disturbances on the 19th instant, some of these misguided men were touched by the bayonet, which excited among them a salutary alarm, and has caused them to refrain from the repetition of their violence. It is also stated, that there is no immemediate prospect of an effectual cure of the existing evils, unless circumstances change materially, as the men can scarcely find the means of subsistence at the present low rate of wages, which the masters cannot afford to increase.

It appears by letters from Newport, that a party of the Merthyr rioters had gone into Monmouthshire, with the intention of putting out the blast at the furnace at Blaenwen, and getting the workmen there to join them. The men belonging to the iron works, who refused to work on account of wages, endeavoured to seduce the workmen at the collieries, and other great places of employment. The colliers hesitated, but, according to one account, they have returned to their duty, and the collieries are again at work. Mr. Meyrick, solicitor to the Bench of Magistrates at Merthyr, has written to contradict the statement that the workmen had been reduced to the wages of 1s. per day. None had less, he states, than 10s. per week; and the miners and colliers, who form the great body of workmen, had at least 15s. per week. The wages of the firemen, who also form a considerable body, average from 21s. to 25s. per week, The High Sheriff, Sir H. Protheroe, immediately circulated an address among the latter, urging them to return peaceably to their employment, and at the same time warning them against the fatal consequence of acting otherwise. This address is stated to have produced the most salutary effect. Being informed that the colliers had appointed a meeting on the 23d, before they could assemble in any great number, he arrived at the Rock, their place of rendezvous, with a detachment of the 55th regiment, and the Swansea yeomanry cavalry. The Deputy Sheriff immediately seized the ringleader, who was sent off to Monmouth. The High Sheriff and the Duke of Beaufort then addressed the mob, who, after a short time, quietly dispersed.

On Sunday, the 22d, as some young men were nutting in the woods

woods near the Old Upper Blue Bell, on the old road to Maidstone, they observed a female lying under a tree, apparently asleep, and passed on without disturbing her. On the succeeding Friday, the young men again went nutting to the same place, when, to their extreme surprise, they saw the female lying in the precise place and attitude in which they had seen her before; one of them went to her, and took her by the hand; she was alive, but in such a situation, as excited the most shuddering sensations of horror and disgust, mixed with surprise, that a human being could retain any portion of animation under such complicated sufferings of want and wretchedness. She was almost in a state of putrefaction, large maggots were feeding on every part of her frame exposed to the attack of flies; her nostrils, and even her mouth, were infested by them; behind her ears, between her fingers, and between her toes, they were crawling in sickening quantities; and her clothes were literally rotten from long exposure to the varying and humid atmosphere. With a laudable alacrity they applied for assistance to the Blue Bell, and with the assistance of two men, the unfortunate sufferer was placed upon a hurdle, and conveyed to an outhouse, where such necessaries and comforts as could be procured were immediately prepared for her. Mr. Browne, surgeon, of Rochester, was sent for, and imme iately came to visit her, and through his humane, kind, and constant attention, this unfortuate woman has been rescued from the jaws of death, and is now in a fair way of recovery. The account she gives of herself is, that her name is Ann Martin; she came from Lewes, some time back with an artillery soldier to Chatham barracks, but that she had left him, and had determined on returning home to Lewes; that being destitute of money, and oppressed by fatigue, she, in a fit of despair, laid herself down to die; that she had lain where she was discovered, ever since the Sunday preceeding that on which she was first seen, and consequently had been eleven days and nights without any kind of food.—*Kentish Gazette.*

22 *Conspiracy for Crimes.*—A Jew, named Solomons, who has, on account of a deformity in one of his feet, been nicknamed *Bubblefoot*, forms one of the leading characters in this plot. This man was employed by several officers of the police to search for objects: he did not fix upon characters notoriously bad, because his own personal exertions and appearance were necessary, and as he had been more than once tried at the Old Bailey, those who have been under similar circumstances might have recognized an old acquaintance in him, and shunned or implicated him. He looked amongst the most wretched, but not the most abandoned, and selected his victims from amongst the Russians, the Maltese, the Germans, the Irish, as well as the English. His plan was to station himself somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Tower, and, when he saw a sailor who had spent all his money, or been robbed of it, he would, with pretended

tended humanity, give him a shilling, or in cases of extreme necessity a 3s. token. The first place to which his necessities would lead the wretch to whom this bounty was extended would be the baker's shop, or the eating-house, or the public-house; but as soon as the supposed value was tendered, a police officer started into his presence, seized the money, marked it, and handcuffed the poor creature that offered it. Upon being brought before a magistrate, the story was just such as is usually told, and no suspicion excited. In other instances this ingenious Jew, without pretending to be influenced by any compassionate motives, would merely propose to poor tattered sailors to purchase certain articles at a slop-shop, or marine stores warehouse, with a promise to give them a drink for their trouble. Upon proceeding to execute their commission, they were scented by the officer, who was sure to let them go just as far as was necessary to make them guilty in the eye of the law upon his testimony.

The Lord Mayor who has had for some time intelligence upon this subject, went, accompanied by Mr. Hobler, to Newgate on Sunday Morning, and remained there till six o'clock in the afternoon, and took the depositions of eighteen persons, all of whom were fixed in their present situations through the instrumentality of the Jew.

They were convicted of uttering bad money at the Old Bailey, some of them at the last April Session, others at the October Session of last year.

The Bank presented the officers with the sum of 10l. for each conviction.

23. An alarming fire broke out about half-past five o'clock, at a warehouse in Bow Church-yard, occupied by Mr. Henderson, a job warehouse, which communicated to the upper part occupied by Messrs. Bell and Broderick, solicitors, which shortly consumed the same; as also the adjoining back warehouse, and damaged the house occupied by Mr. Meyrick, communicating to a large stack of warehouses of Mr. Harkness, an Irish factor, which consumed the same, and the whole of the immense stock of Irish linens. The spacious premises of Messrs. Stirling, Brothers, and Co. for a time, were threatened with inevitable destruction; but through the most prompt and persevering assistance of the firemen, and friends of Messrs. Stirling, at the risk of their lives, the premises have only sustained a partial damage, and the very extensive stock of not less than 200,000l. saved from the devouring element. The Lord Mayor attended in person, and was very active and useful. The several houses on the west side of Bow-lane, in the occupation of Messrs. Sadler, Sutton, Gore, Everingham, have sustained considerable damage, as also one of the windows of Bow-church, and the fire-ladders were consumed. The loss cannot be estimated at less than 40,000l., which is insured in the various offices.

23. *Cambray.*—The review and grand manœuvres took place yesterday in the plain of Denain. The ground was so soaked with the torrents of rain which fell during

during the two preceding days, that it was thought scarcely possible to defile the army, The Dukes of Kent and Cambridge were received by the Duke of Wellington at the head of the troops, who continued to manœuvre until five in the evening. After a grand dinner given by the Duke of Wellington, there was a ball, at which the two English Princes, remarkable for their affability, were seen surrounded by the principal officers of the armies of occupation, and the most distinguished ladies of their nation.

In the plain of Denain there is a monument erected in memory of the victory that Marshal Villars gained over the Allies in 1712. The Duke of Wellington, says the *Journals de la Belgique*, has ordered that this monument be scrupulously respected at the time of the review.

24. A wild boar, hunted in the forest of Limanton, department of Nievre, after having run six leagues from the place of attack, pressed by the hunters and dogs, and finding himself stopped by a garden fence, dashed into a house which was kept by an innkeeper, and took shelter in a room where a traveller was quietly changing his shirt. The fright into which such a visit must have thrown him may easily be conceived; the house and the whole village were raised by the cries of the unfortunate traveller. The hunters, armed with guns, learning the retreat of the animal, came to the relief of the stranger, and, after an obstinate combat the boar was killed, without any accident to the human party.

25. An inquest was taken at the Red Lion inn, Hampton, before Mr. Stirling, Coroner for Middlesex, upon the view of the body of John Curtis (a groom), who died on Tuesday evening, the 22d inst. at the Red Lion, in consequence of receiving some violent blows on the same day in a pitched battle with Edward Turner, a leather cleaner by trade. After examining witnesses, the Coroner addressed the jury at considerable length, and pointed out to them that it was their duty by their verdict to prevent, as much as possible, a recurrence of such an unlawful and disgraceful practice. Verdict — *Manslaughter against Edward Turner.*

The Hon. Charles Noel, of Barham Court, in Kent, was lately convicted, on the information of the Earl of Romney, of the singular offence of having admitted persons in the neighbourhood, to the number of more than twenty, to attend divine service in his house with his family and domestics. The Act of Parliament for this *offence* is imperative, and Mr. Noel immediately paid the penalty, one half of which, after discharging the expenses of the prosecution, goes to the poor of the parish, and the other moiety to the informer!—*Evening paper.*

26. *Edinburgh.*—A very great number of people assembled on Sunday last, at the parish church of Dysart, to hear the farewell sermon of the Rev. George Muirhead, now removed to Cramond. Long before the hour of service in the afternoon, the church was crowded, and a number of parishioners found it impossible to get into their seats. In the struggle

gle that ensued, an alarm was raised that the gallery was falling. The Earl of Rosslyn and other gentlemen exerted themselves to quiet the apprehensions of the people, but in vain. In the confusion that was created, some were thrown down and trampled on by the crowd pressing towards the door; others, impatient to get out, burst open the windows, and threw themselves out. Happily no lives were lost, although several were conveyed home seriously injured, and a number received bruises and lost part of their clothes in the crowd.

28. Belvoir Castle, the princely residence of the Duke of Rutland, and on which, for the last seventeen years, his present Grace has devoted immense revenues, was visited by a most destructive fire on the morning of Saturday, the 26th of October, which first broke out about half-past three. The whole of what was termed the old building, comprising three-fourths of the entire edifice, is completely destroyed; nothing but the walls are left standing. The new structure, except the grand entrance, staircase, and new picture gallery, is preserved. This last-named apartment was not completed, and a workshop had been established in an adjoining room, where it is supposed sufficient care had not been taken to extinguish the embers in the grate, a spark from which communicating with a barrel of inflammable materials, quickly enveloped the room in flames, which proceeded with frightful rapidity to the staircase, entrance-hall, and gallery, which were speedily laid in ruins; it next extended to the part occupied by the domestics, who had the greatest difficulty in escaping from the devouring element.

Their Graces of Rutland were at their seat, Cheveley Park; but the infant Marquis of Granby, with the four Ladies Manners, were in the castle. These persons were removed to a place of safety immediately on the alarm being given, through the exertions of Sir J. Thoroton.

Unfortunately no engines were at hand, and it was a very considerable time before any arrived. That from Belton, the seat of Lord Brownlow, who personally attended and directed its application; and the Melton Mowbray engine, under the superintendance of Mr. Bright, the agent for the County Fire Office, who heard of the fire accidentally, together with the Grantham engines, were of the most essential service, and by their unwearied exertions, preserved the new edifice, which contains the state apartments, from destruction. So near an approach had the fire once made to this part of the castle, that the flames burst into the Regent's gallery, which is 170 feet long, and is filled with the choicest productions of art.

Great was the eagerness of the tenantry to preserve the furniture, and all attention as to its safe removal was disregarded; pictures, cabinets, statues, velvet hangings, and tapestry, with every description of costly and magnificent decorations, were thrown out of the windows, and scattered on the lawn. By eleven o'clock, the fire was got under; but the engineers will be long employed in extinguishing

guishing the fire still remaining in the smoking ruins.

The whole of the plate is saved; we wish the same could be observed of the pictures—many inestimable ones are destroyed. Amateurs will learn with regret that the celebrated picture of *The Nativity* by Sir J. Reynolds (for which his Grace lately refused ten thousand guineas), is consumed. From the few historical or scriptural pieces this great master executed, the loss is irreparable. The insurances on the castle amount to 35,000l.; but the loss at a moderate computation, cannot be less than 120,000l., as nothing was saved in the part which is destroyed. The cavalry, commanded by Sir R. Heron, were in attendance the whole of Sunday, to prevent the admission of improper persons. His Grace arrived at the Castle about eleven o'clock on Saturday evening, and displayed a degree of firmness and greatness of mind on this trying occasion truly astonishing. Happily no lives were lost.

Further Particulars.—The fire we understand was first perceived by Mr. Turner (superintendant of the works executing under Mr. Wyatt, the architect) who, having got out of bed, found the apartment used by the carpenters as a work-shop just bursting into flames. Mr. Turner immediately alarmed the Rev. Sir J. Thoroton (domestic chaplain) and the family, and speedily the servants and numerous workpeople were assembled, but the fire had got such hold of the combustible materials in the carpenters' and painters' shops, that the hope of extinguishing it there was soon dispelled, and from the rapid spreading of the conflagration, and the great want of water, reasonable fear was entertained that the whole of the magnificent mansion would fall a prey to the devouring element. The young Marquis of Granby and his four sisters were at the castle, and were happily removed in safety to the Belvoir inn, a short distance from the fire. Horsemen were sent in all directions for help, and every exertion was made on so trying an occasion that the exigency allowed. The Loveden Yeomanry arrived in the afternoon, and rendered great service in preserving the valuable property removed from the castle. By twelve o'clock in the day the flames were subdued, after destroying the whole of the old part of the castle, the roof of which fell in about six in the morning. The new part of the extensive pile of building has not suffered much from the fire, but great injury has necessarily been done in the precipitation and alarm with which in many instances the costly furniture and pictures were thrown out of the windows or otherwise removed. In the part of the castle destroyed were comprised all the sleeping rooms of the servants, as well as the new gallery and some splendidly furnished apartments. The chapel also has been greatly injured by the fire, and is completely stripped. The amount of the damage is variously estimated: by some persons it is carried as high as 200,000l. A messenger having been dispatched about six o'clock to Cheveley, delivered the afflicting intelligence of the fire to his Grace on the race-course at Newmarket

Newmarket. At ten at night the Duke reached Belvoir. At that time all apprehensions of the calamity spreading further had subsided, but the ruins still burned intensely. On Sunday his Grace, in a most feeling manner, returned thanks to all those who had exerted themselves in extinguishing the fire, or in protecting his property. More powerful proofs of reciprocal attachment and gratitude were never afforded than were elicited on this interesting occasion. Almost incredible exertions had been made by individuals in arresting the fire.

Edinburgh.—There has been some tumult among the colliers at Calder Ironworks, near Glasgow, caused by some of the men's wages being withheld for a fortnight, in consequence of arrests for debt. Saturday se'night they assembled at the counting-house, and having, by striking the clerk, evinced their determination to obtain their wages, they ultimately accomplished payment, and retired from the scene in triumph. On the Wednesday they attacked and much damaged the house of the undergound foreman. The same day a warrant was granted by the Sheriff, on the petition of the Procurator Fiscal at Hamilton, to apprehend certain of the rioters, and to employ military force in aid of the civil authority. Early on Thursday morning the warrant was executed by a party from Hamilton, and a troop of the 6th dragoon guards; and George Love, David Love, Hugh Watson, and Robert Sharp, suspected of being particularly active in the affray, were taken into custody. They were at first carried to Hamilton, but it was afterwards found necessary to remove them to Glasgow, escorted by dragoons. About 150 people, it is said, collected at Bothwell-bridge, for the purpose of rescuing the prisoners; but as they were brought by Blantyre, which is a different route, the soldiers reached Glasgow unmolested. The men had not returned to their work on Friday. A party of the dragoons are still stationed at the works.

29. *Munich.*—This evening, at half-past six o'clock, the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Bavaria with his Imperial Majesty Francis I. Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, &c. was solemnized in the chapel of the Royal Palace, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic church.

The procession to the church was extremely splendid.

The King and Queen, and all the Members of the Royal Family, with their numerous suites, attended the ceremony. After it was over *Te Deum* was chanted. A salute of 300 cannon, the ringing of all the bells, and three vollies fired by the garrison and landwehr of this capital, drawn up in the square of Maximilian, announced the happy event which binds in the most intimate union the sovereign and the people of Austria and Bavaria.

The Bishop afterwards gave to all present the benediction, and the procession returned from the church to the saloon of Hercules, where her Majesty the Empress Queen, their Royal Majesties, the Princes and Princesses, were pleased to receive the congratulations

tions of the Court. In the evening, the city was illuminated.

On Sunday evening, 27th, about six o'clock, six felons, who had been cast for death, but reprieved, and were in the course of the night to have been removed from Newgate for transportation to Botany Bay, found means to break prison, by cutting through the roof of their cells, situate at the top of the gaol, and, tying their blankets together, so formed a rope as to let themselves down in safety in the space between the walls of Newgate and the Physicians' college. From thence they made their way over the yards of two houses to the back of the *County Chronicle* printing-office; here the breaking of a sky-light, over which they were clambering, caused them to be discovered by a man on the premises, who ran down stairs to give the alarm, but before his return five of them had jumped into the adjoining yard of Mr. Letterman, and rattling at the door, the female servant opened it, when they rushed by her, passed out at the front of the house, and got clear off. The sixth, not being sufficiently alert, was taken in the printing-office, and conveyed to Giltspur-street Compter. The Lord Mayor who was taking his rounds, was there almost as soon as the recaptured prisoner; he immediately sent information of the escape to the different police offices, surveyed every part of Newgate, externally and internally, and gave various directions to prevent a repetition of the circumstance. The fellow re-taken was sent off to the hulks yesterday morning, with a number of other transports.

30. *From a Staffordshire Paper.*—In the evening a mob assembled in the town of Walsall, which, after breaking the windows of several bakers, &c. proceeded to the new mills, about a mile distant from the town, where they commenced the work of demolition with great fury. Mr. Jones (the occupier of the mills) had just time to escape before their arrival, with a part of his cash and writings. The rioters either carried away or destroyed every thing that remained in the house, which they completely gutted. In the mean time the magistrates of Walsall assembled and dispatched messengers in all directions for military assistance, and in a short time a detachment of the 15th Hussars, under the command of Lieut. O'Donnell, arrived from Wolverhampton; also the Handsworth cavalry, commanded by Capt. Clarke, and a troop of the Warwickshire yeomanry, from Birmingham. By this time, however, the rioters had nearly dispersed, most of them being occupied with the stowage of their plunder; and previously to the arrival of the military, several had been taken into custody by the civil power. We are happy to add, that since Tuesday there have been no symptoms of disturyance. We cannot dismiss the subject without noticing, that on the morning of the day on which the riot took place, a hawker was busily employed in circulating throughoug Walsall, copies of the Nottingham petition (as it is called) to the Prince Regent.

A Lausanne paper states as follows:—"We have been informed that some Swiss slaves at Algiers have obtained their liberty, and returned

returned to their own country, under circumstances which create a lively interest. At first soldiers in the second Swiss regiment, in the service of France, made prisoners by the Spaniards in 1809, thrown into Tarragona, transported to Melille, a Spanish fort on the coast of Africa, where they languished three years; they thence deserted to the Moors, who sold them several times, and, in fine, they were conducted as slaves to Algiers, where they groaned three years and a half in the severest captivity. Such was the condition of these unfortunate creatures, when, about the end of May last, the Dey sent one of his polacres to Constantinople, charged with different presents for the Grand Seignor, and among others, with 12 lions and 2 tigers. The Swiss slaves were charged, during the voyage, with the care of these animals. They embarked them at the risk of their lives, but arrived at their destination. When at Constantinople, they were immediately reclaimed by the Imperial Ambassador. His intervention succeeded; the Swiss obtained their liberty, and were sen to Trieste, where the Swiss Consul provided them with passports, and the means necessary for their return to their country.

31. About eleven o'clock at night, the Gravesend luggage-boat, called the Hope, lying at anchor off Erith, was boarded by some persons, who fastened the master and his mate below, and afterwards broke open the hold, and stole therefrom 12 quarter chests of tea and two quarter chests of coffee, the whole of which they carried off, and have not since been heard of.

NOVEMBER.

1. *Ireland.*—One of those atrcious acts of vengeance, the frequency of which brings shame upon the country, has been again committed, and under such tremendous circumstances as beggar all the power of words to describe them in their full enormity.

A man named Lynchy, and who lived at a place within three miles of Andee, in the county of Louth, had prosecuted, at the last Assizes for that county, three men who had broken into his house at night. Upon the testimony of Lynchy, and of his son-in-law, Rooney, those malefactors, whose names were, Tiernan, Shanley, and Conlan, were convicted, and suffered death accordingly. Lynchy was aware of the danger to which his own life was exposed, by having brought those house-breakers to justice; but being a man of a firm and intrepid character, he resolved not to change his residence, and to defend himself against any violence.

On Tuesday night last, at the hour of midnight, Lynchy was doomed to atone, by his death, for having sought redress from the public justice of his country, A body of men, supposed to amount to forty, and well mounted, rode up to his dwelling, which they surrounded; and, without a single compunction at the indiscriminate destruction in which they were about to involve, so many, they set fire to this unfortunate man's house, and destroyed, in this diabolical deed, not only Lynchy and his son-in-law, Rooney, but his wife, two children

dren, two servant maids, and two young men!! Human nature sickens at the contemplation of such an act of horror, and language sinks under the task of expressing the emotions which it raises.—*Dublin Correspondent.*

Mr. Fisher, of Wanne, near Hull, lately went into his harvest-field, and lay down, and thrusting his hands under a sheaf of wheat, felt one of them pricked, but took no notice of it. In the course of a day or two a swelling ensued with great pain; and notwithstanding all medical assistance, he died in about four days. It is supposed he was bit by a viper.—*County paper.*

An inquisition was held before Mr. Hill, Coroner for Worcestershire, at the Talbot, Kempsey, on the body of Cassia Mace, spinster, when it appeared from the evidence of Sarah Hoare, a servant, to the deceased's mother, that on Monday evening, the deceased proposed to take some salts, and desired her to reach them from a cupboard, where they were in blue paper, which she did, and the mother measured three teaspoons full, which were dissolved in water, and when cold, deceased swallowed them. After swallowing them, she stamped about the house in the greatest agony, exclaiming, "Good God, mother, what have I taken! I have been taking poison—the boot-top stuff instead of the salts;" and so it turned out, for the salts were in the cupboard in a similar paper, and of equal quantity; she had taken oxalic acid. The unfortunate young woman languished in the greatest agony till the following day. Verdict—*Casually poisoned.*

2. *State of the Navy.*—The following is the state and disposition of the British navy, made up to the present day:—At sea, of the line, 12; from 50 to 44 guns, 2; frigates, 32; sloops and yachts, 14; brigs, 46; cutters, 3; schooners, &c. 3: total, 112.—In port and fitting, of the line, 11; from 50 to 44 guns, 3; frigates, 7; sloops, &c. 6; brigs, 17; cutters, 1; schooners, &c. 4; total 49.—Guard ships, of the line, 2; hospital ships, prison ships, &c. of the line, 4; frigates, 1; total, 5.—In commission, of the line, 29; from 50 to 44 guns, 5; frigates, 40; sloops, &c. 20; brigs, 63; cutters, 4; schooners, &c. 7; total, 168.—Ordinary and repairing for service, of the line, 130; from 50 to 44 guns, 19; frigates, 88; sloops, &c. 24; bombs, &c. 6; brigs, 117; cutters, 2; schooners, &c. 5; total, 391.—Building, of the line, 18; frigates, 9; sloops, &c. 1; brigs, 5: total, 33.—Grand total, 592. Decrease in the grand total, 26.

About 30 British emigrants, returned disappointed and cheerless, were landed at Greenock, from the Cheerful, arrived from New York. There are several weavers amongst them, who, of course, could not obtain a livelihood by their trade there, while British manufactures were selling so far below the original cost. The sea-ports are full of British emigrants, seeking some opportunity or means of returning home. Captain Beveridge says, that if he could have taken them, and carried them gratuitously, he might have got a thousand passengers of this description at New York.

4. In the afternoon, as a Mr. Cromwell

Cromwell of Hammersmith, a malster, a brewer, a coal-merchant, and engaged in other business, was returning from the corn-market in Mark-lane, on horseback, he was taken unwell. It is supposed, that his object was to call upon a customer in Tottenham-court-road. As he was passing through the neighbourhood of Bedford-square, he was observed by several persons to sit with difficulty on his horse. On his arriving in Tottenham-court-road, he reeled so much, that two men seized the reins of his horse and got him off. He had strength and articulation sufficient to utter "corn-chandler's," which he repeated, and nothing else; which, together with signs, the people assisting him understood to be to take him there, which they accordingly did. The master of the shop, who knew him, was from home and in the country: his wife did not know him, and he therefore was treated with no more attention from her than humanity dictated. He remained in the shop, and a crowd was collected in consequence, his dress not bespeaking him a man of wealth or respectability, till he could be removed to the parish workhouse. However, some gentlemen passing by chance recognized him, and knowing him to be wealthy, thought it right to search his person in the presence of several witnesses, when they found bank-notes to the amount of 1300l. which they deposited at a banker's. A surgeon was sent for, who attended and examined him, and declared, that in his opinion he had been dying during the last two hours, in consequence of the breaking of a blood-vessel, supposed to be near his heart. On making inquiry to account for the accident and sudden death, as he appeared in the morning to be enjoying his usual good health, and also when he went to the corn-market, it appeared, that some time since, he sold a man 1000 quarters of malt; 300 of them had been delivered; some of the sacks had been objected to by the man, and Mr. C. in answer said, as he made objections, he should not have any more. In the mean time malt rose considerably in price; the man insisted upon having the whole of the quantity of malt delivered to him he had agreed for, and Mr. C. refused. The man in consequence took counsel's opinion how to act in the business, who advised the man to tender the purchase money, and demand the remaining 700 quarters of malt at the original price agreed upon before a witness, which the man did on Monday at the corn-market, which put Mr. C. into a violent passion, and it was observed, that he never was heard to utter so many oaths. It was during this violent paroxysm of pas ion, that he is supposed to have b oken the blood-vessel. There is no doubt but he has died immensely rich. He was 75 years old, and has been accumulating property for a great number of years, living himself at the most trifling expense. He frequently bought his clothes in Monmouth-street, and wore them as long as they would hang together; his breeches were very greasy and ragged; his stockings usually contained many holes; in fact, he could not be

distinguish by his dress from his men. In the summer season he was frequently up at three o'clock, attending to and assisting in loading the brick-carts, &c. His wealth did not improve or alter him in his conduct, manners, or mode of living. He provided plenty of food for the house, but it was in a very rough style—fat pork, fat bacon, &c. sometimes poultry. His hog-feeders and other men sat at table with him in their working dress; if a friend happened to dine with him, his men were made company for them, and he did not deviate from his daily plan, although he had company, of helping his men first. Although large sums were constantly passing through his hands, he did not keep cash at a banker's. He made up small bank-notes in parcels amounting to 100l., and tied them up with common pieces of string: he carried large sums about him. He delighted in telling his origin and progress; which was, when he first went to Hammersmith, he was employed as a labouring man at a malt-house. He commenced brewer in a very small way, and used to take the beer out himself in a barrow. The Creek brewhouse became his property, and the surrounding premises. Mr. Cromwell had been married, and had one son. His wife had been dead a number of years; his son died about three years ago. Although Mr. C. did not allow himself the comforts of life, or even in some instances the common necessaries, yet he was by no means void of feeling or natural affection towards others. A younger brother died a few years since, leaving four children unprovided for; he sent them to a boarding-school, and provided for them in other respects. His two surviving brothers, who live the one at Hounslow, and the other at Feltham, are heirs to his immense property.

7. It is determined, that the new street shall not be proceeded in further, for the present, than Piccadilly. It will be continued so far with façades of Ionic columns, on plaster, corresponding with those in the square opposite Carlton-house; then two lodges will be erected on the east and west of the Regent's palace. The screening colonade will be taken down, and some light kind of railing on balustrade will be substituted.

A very heavy gale of wind occurred at Lisbon, in which 33 fishing boats foundered, and above 100 poor fellows were drowned. The rapidity with which the gale came on is remarkable: not more than 10 minutes before the fatal catastrophe it was a calm!

The *Hamburgh Correspondenten* gives the following account of the decease of the late Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

Strelitz, Nov. 7.—Our respected grand Duke was in good health during the whole of his tour last summer to Rebburg, Schwalbach, and Hildburghausen, and returned amongst us in the same state. Some days after his return he was attacked by an inflammation of the lungs, from which, however, he seemed to have recovered in three days, and was quite well on the 5th of November. But on the 6th, about 5 in the

the morning, he was attacked by a fit of apoplexy so severe, that he lost his faculties; and in that state remained till 4 in the afternoon, when he expired. Of his children the 2d son, Duke Charles, was alone present, as the hereditary prince had not returned from a journey which he set out upon in autumn. To his subjects this prince was a true father, who endeavoured to mitigate the distresses of the times with prudence, fidelity, and affection, and by the sacrifice of his own personal interests. Germany also will not forget that he was amongst the first of the minor powers to declare against the oppressor, and support the common cause with all his vigour. The Prussians will respect in him the father of their late venerated Queen, and the English, the brother of their excellent Queen. Charles Louis Frederick was born the 10th of October, 1741, lived long in the Hanoverian service, and in 1794 succeeded his brother in the government of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz. The sovereignty, which the extorted Rhenish Confederation guaranteed to him, he did not exercise to the oppression of his own subjects; and upon the liberation of Germany he received an extension of territory and the dignity of Grand Duke. He was twice married, and to two sisters of the House of Darmstadt. By the first marriage he left four children;—the present Grand Duke George Frederick Charles, born in 1779, and the wives of the Duke of Hildburghausen, the Prince of Tour and Taxis, and the Duke of Cumberland. By the second marriage he has left the Duke Charles Frederick Augustus.

A short time ago as Mr. Brassey, of Churton-heath, in Cheshire, was riding on horseback, in a field near his house, one of his own bulls suddenly attacked him, and ripped open the bowels of the horse. He then attempted to toss the horse and its rider, and, incredible as may appear, actually raised them both from the ground. The horse then fell, and by falling upon him, severely bruised Mr. Brassey. The horse, however, had sufficient strength to reach the stable, where it immediately expired. The bull had been long considered dangerous. He had been secured by a ring and chains from the horns; but one of the chains having got loose, it is supposed to have been the reason of his succeeding in the attack. The remaining chain and ring must have caused great pain, as he did not attempt to molest Mr. B. after his fall from the horse.

John Skelton, of Skinburness, has been ferryman between that place and Annan Water Foot for 30 years past. On his return from Annan on Sunday evening last about six o'clock, with two men and a young women in the boat besides himself, the evening being extremely dark, he mistook the course, and ran down the Scotch instead of the English channel, and got ashore upon the sands which part the two channels, where he cast anchor, and the passengers took out their luggage, it is supposed, thinking they were near Skinburness. Having wandered about in the dark between the two channels

nearly seven hours, they could not find their boat again, the tide came up, and they all perished. The bodies of John Skelton and the two men have since been found upon the sands, and on Tuesday last an inquest was taken in view of them before Mr. R. Mullenden, Coroner—Verdict *Accidentally drowned.* The body of the young woman has not yet been discovered. Skelton was 68 years of age; he has left a widow to lament his loss. The other persons drowned are—Andrew Neavy, of Annan Water Foot, labourer; he has left a wife and five children. The name of the other man is unknown. The young woman is about 20 years of age.

8. A swarm of bees took up their lodging 8 years ago, betwixt the roof and ceiling of a summer-house, in the garden of Thomas Holme Maude, Esq. of Kendal. Here the colony has remained unmolested ever since, nor has it been known to send off a swarm. On Wednesday se'nnight, G. Bellasis, Esq. had the curiosity to remove part of the hive, when he found 60lb. of comb filled with honey, part of which was become granulated in the cells from age. It appears from this fact, that the casting of bees, and the mortality to which these provident animals are exposed in unfavourable seasons, are effects arising from the narrow apartments to which they are confined under the care of man.

9. The annual solemnity of the Lord Mayor of London's assuming the insignia of his office was rendered remarkable by the circumstance of the person chosen, (Alderman Matthew Wood) being the same who occupied that important station in the last year; which re-election was owing to the high opinion entertained by his fellow citizens of the vigour and attention with which he had discharged its duties, and the peculiar necessity of such exertions at the present critical period. Another novelty was the conducting of the procession from Westminster-hall by land, instead of the usual return to Black-friars-bridge by water.

A letter from Weymouth, of the 8th instant, says—"It is with extreme concern, that I have to communicate the loss of the ship Barbadoes, Captain Parry, belonging to Liverpool, on the 10th of last month, on the Rocks of Scilly: she was from Smyrna, bound to London, with a valuable cargo. The captain and 15 men took to two of the ship's boats, but soon after leaving the ship the boats upset, and they all perished. The chief mate, Mr. C. Grumly, the only person saved, who is now with me, gives me the above account: he says he was the only man that remained on board; that, after the loss of the captain and crew, he constructed a small raft, on which he was driven to sea; that on the second day (say the 12th ult.) he was taken up by a small French vessel, and landed in France. He came over to this port yesterday by the Countess of Liverpool packet, from Guernsey."

11. On the evening of Saturday, about 8 or 9 o'clock, a body of poachers, 7 in number, assembled by mutual agreement on the

the estate of the Hon John Dutton, at Sherborne, Gloucestershire, for the purpose of taking hares and other game. With the assistance of two dogs, and some nets and snares which they brought with them, they had succeeded in catching nine hares, and were carrying them away, when they were discovered by the gamekeeper, and seven others who were engaged with him in patroling the different covers, in order to protect the game from nightly depredators. Immediately on perceiving the poachers, the keeper summoned them in a civil and peaceable manner to give up their names, the dogs, implements, &c. they had with them, and the game they had taken; at the same time assuring them that his party had fire arms (which were produced for the purpose of convincing and alarming them), and representing to them the folly of resistance, as, in the event of an affray, they must inevitably be overpowered by superior numbers, even without fire arms, which they were determined not to resort to, unless compelled in self-defence. Notwithstanding this remonstrance of the keeper, the men unanimously refused to give up on any terms, declaring, that if they were followed, they would give them a "brush," and would repel force by force. The poachers then directly took off their great coats, threw them down with the game, &c. behind them, and approached the keepers in an attitude of attack. A smart contest instantly ensued, both parties using only the sticks or bludgeons they carried: and such was the confusion during the battle, that some of the keepers were occasionally struck by their own comrades in mistake for their opponents. After they had fought in this manner about 8 or 10 minutes, one of the poachers, named Robert Simmons, received a violent blow upon his left temple, which felled him to the ground, where he lay, crying out murder, and asking for mercy. The keepers immediately very humanely desired, that all violence might cease on both sides: upon which three of the poachers took to flight and escaped, and the remaining three, together with Simmons, were secured by the keepers. Simmons, by the assistance of the other men, walked to the keeper's house, where he was placed in a chair: but he soon after died. His death was no doubt caused by the pressure of blood upon the brain, occasioned by the rupture of a vessel from the blow he had received. The three poachers who had been taken were committed to Northleach prison. The inquest upon the body of Simmons was taken on Monday, before W. Trigge, gent. Coroner; and the above account is extracted from the evidence given upon that occasion. The poachers were all armed with bludgeons, except the deceased, who had provided himself with the thick part of a flail, made of firm knotted crab-tree, and pointed at the extremity, in order to thrust with, if occasion required. The deceased was an athletic muscular man, very active, and about 28 years of age. He resided at Bowle, in Oxfordshire, and has left a wife, but no child. The three prisoners were heard in evidence, and all concurred

curred in stating, that the keepers were in no way blameable, and attributed their disaster to their own indiscretion and imprudence. Several of the keeper's party were so much beat as to be now confined to their beds. The two parties are said to be total strangers to each other, consequently no malice prepense could have existed between them; and as it appeared to the jury, after a most minute and deliberate investigation, that the confusion during the affray was so great, that the deceased was as likely to be struck by some one of his own party as by the keeper's, they returned a verdict of—*Manslaughter* against some person or persons unknown.

15. The principal bell of the church of Notre Dame, at Versailles, was baptized according to ancient usage; it received the names of the Duke and Duchess of Angouleme, who were represented by the Prince de Foix, Governor of the Palace of Versailles, and the Duchess de Damas.

17. *Inverness.* The winter has commenced with a severity almost beyond example: frost, rain, and snow, have been incessant during the last week; and the greater proportion of corn still uncut, or in stooks, has suffered material injury. We regret to say, that several lives have been lost. Two days ago the bodies of two women and a child were found buried in the snow, about two hundred yards from the great road near Dalmagarry; the bodies of two men have been found in the hills of Aberarder, and two more are missing. A post boy of Bennet's, coming from the South, was obliged to leave his chaise on the road, and would have been lost, but for the lights shown from the windows of Moyhall, which he reached nearly in a frozen state. The obvious advantage of keeping lights, in stormy nights, in the windows of houses in the country, has thus been illustrated in the salvation of a life, by the provident care of Sir Æneas and Lady Mackintosh; the circumstance sufficiently instructs the imitation. The severity of the present weather was the less expected, because although our spring and the latter part of our winter are more stormy, the early part of it to Christmas is considered much milder in this country than in the south.—*Inverness Journal.*

18. A young man named Pocock, apprentice to Mr. Gundry, grocer, of Devizes, going in the evening into a wareroom above the shop, with a candle in his hand, without the necessary precaution of putting it into a lantern, a spark communicated to two tubs of gunpowder deposited there, weighing about 15lbs. each, and the explosion was tremendous: it carried away the front of the upper part of the house, and nearly the whole of the roof. The poor youth was precipitated down two pair of stairs into the shop, his face and the upper part of his body scorched to a cinder. He died on the following Thursday.

Murder of Colonel Newman.—On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 19th and 20th inst. D. Tuckey, Esq. coroner for this county, with the assistance of the Rev. J. Lombard, the Rev. J. Chester and Richard Tooker, Esq. magistrates of

of the neighbourhood of Mallow, was engaged in the investigation of this horrid transaction. The result has been the complete discovery of the whole plan and accomplishment of the robbery and murder, with the apprehension of the entire party concerned. Three men and one woman have been fully committed for trial, all of whom (except one of the men) were in Colonel Newman's own employment. It appeared that the house had been entered from the lobby-window looking into the yard, by the help of a ladder, the sash and glass of which were found broken in pieces; but, as is supposed, were so broken by design on the party's entering, to give a colour to the story first circulated by the servants, that the house had been broken into by strangers. On entering the house, the party went immediately to the Colonel's room, the door of which was not locked, and strangled him with their hands as he lay in his bed. He was found in the morning with evident marks of violence, his throat being blackened, and having marks of scratches, as if imprinted by the nails of their hands in the struggle, and his shirt was a little bloody from the effect of the scratches. The property taken consisted of a few bank notes in a small leather note case, the Colonel's gold watch and seals, his pistols, and the clothes he wore the day before. The manner in which Newberry house was thronged during the investigation, fully marked the abhorrence of the crime felt by the whole neighbourhood, as well as the great interest taken in the melancholy fate of this respected gentleman. The Colonel commanded the 8th dragoons in the campaign in Flanders, and was a man of a most intrepid character, and of amiable and inoffensive manners. He was in his 73d year.—*Cork paper.*

The Royal Gazette of the 19th of November, published at St. John's, Newfoundland, announces the melancholy loss on that coast of the transport ship Harpooner, Joseph Briant, master, with more than half of the unfortunate people with whom she was freighted. The Harpooner left Quebec on the 27th of October, bound for London, with invalids, and detachments from the 4th Royal Veteran battalion, and other corps stationed in Canada, and a number of women and children, in all 380. The ship struck on a reef of rocks off Cape Pine, on the 10th ult. and shortly filled with water, when a number of people between decks were drowned. The vessel kept together until three o'clock of the morning of the 11th, when the wreck was hailed by the mate and four others who had ventured on shore in a boat, at the hazard of their lives, and informed the sufferers of their situation. For the boat to return was impossible; a line was therefore fastened round a dog, which fortunately happened to be on board, and, being thrown over, he swam with it on shore, which was the means of saving the lives of the master, crew, and about 160 passengers. When the vessel some time afterwards went to pieces, upwards of 100 persons were precipitated into the ocean and perished.

Cabin passengers saved—Captain

tain Prime, 4th Royal Veteran battalion, and Lady; Lieut. Milrea, ditto, eldest daughter and son; Paymaster Scott, ditto; Mrs. Wilson, and eldest daughter; Miss Armstrong Captain Willock, 103d regiment: Ensign Gleeson, ditto.

Cabin passengers lost. — Surgeon Armstrong, 4th veteran battalion, his lady, son, and two youngest daughters; Lieutenant Wilson, ditto, son and two daughters; Mrs. Milrea, and two youngest daughters; Miss Pilmore, and three sons of Captain Prime.

The following affecting narrative of the melancholy disaster has been sent by one of the survivors:—

"On the 26th October, detachments of the 4th Royal Veteran Battalion and their families, with a few belonging to other corps in Canada, in all 380, embarked on board the ship Harpooner, Joseph Bryant, master, and sailed from Quebec on the afternoon of the 27th, bound to Deptford; in charge of Captain Prime. On the passage to the Gulph of St. Lawrence, moderate weather and favourable winds prevailed; but on arriving in the Gulph, the weather proved boisterous, and the wind contrary; not a sight of land, nor an observation of the sun, could be depended upon for several days. On Sunday evening, November 10, a few minutes after nine o'clock, the second Mate, on watch, called out 'The ship's a ground;' at which time she lightly struck on the outermost rock of St. Shotts, in the island of Newfoundland. She beat over, and proceeded a short distance, when she struck again and filled; encircled among rocks, and the wind blowing strong, the night dark, and a very heavy sea, she soon fell over on her larboard beam ends; and, to heighten the terror and alarm, it was perceived a lighted candle had communicated fire to some spirits in the master's cabin, which, in the confusion, was with difficulty extinguished. The ship still driving over the rocks, her masts were cut away, by which some men were carried overboard. The vessel drifted over near the high rocks towards the main. In this situation every one became terrified; the suddenness of the sea rushing in, carried away the berths and staunchions between decks, when men, women, and children were drowned, and many were killed by the force with which they were driven against the loose baggage, casks and staves, which floated below. All that possibly could, got upon deck, but, from the crowd and confusion that prevailed, the orders of the officers and master of the soldiers and seamen were unavailing—death staring every one in the face—the ship striking on the rocks as though she would instantly upset! The screeching and pressing of the people to the starboard side was so violent, that several were much hurt. About eleven o'clock the boats on the deck were washed overboard by a heavy sea: but even from the commencement of the disaster, the hopes of any individual being saved were but very slight, and, from this circumstance combined with it appearing that the bottom of the ship was separating from the upper deck, while the surf beat over her most violently, it was considered as impossible. From this

this time until four o'clock the next morning, all the wreck were anxiously praying for the light of day to break upon them; the boat from the stern was lowered down, when the first mate and four seamen, at the risk of their lives, pushed off to the shore: they with difficulty effected a landing upon the main land, behind a high rock, nearest to where the stern of the vessel had been driven. They were soon out of sight, and it was feared they were lost; but it was so ordained by Providence, these deserving men, in scrambling up the rocks, made their appearance! they hailed us from the top, and reported their situation, saying to return was impossible, as the boat was staved; the log-line was thrown from the wreck, with a hope that they might lay hold of it, but darkness, and the tremendous surf that beat, rendered it impracticable. During this awful time of suspense, it occurred to the master, the possibility of sending a line to them by a dog; the animal was brought aft, and thrown into the sea with a line tied round his middle, and with it he swam towards the rock, upon which the mate and seamen were standing. It is impossible to describe the sensations which were excited at seeing this faithful dog struggling with the waves, and, reaching the summit of the rock, dashed back again by the surf into the sea, until, at length, by his exertions, he arrived with the line; one end of which being on board, a stronger rope was hauled and fastened to the rock, and by this rope the seamen were enabled to drag on shore from the wreck a number of souls. At about six o'clock in the morning of the 11th, the first person was landed by this means, and, afterwards, by an improvement in rigging the rope and placing each individual in slings, they were with greater facility extricated from the wreck; but during the passage thither, it was with the utmost difficulty that the unfortunate sufferers could maintain their hold, as the sea beat over them; some were dragged to the shore in a state of insensibility. Lieutenant Wilson was lost, being unable to hold on the rope with his hands; he was twice struck by the sea, fell backwards out of the slings, and after swimming for a considerable time amongst the floating wreck, by which he was struck on the head, he perished. Many who threw themselves overboard, trusting to their safety by swimming, were lost: they were dashed to pieces by the surf on the rocks, or by the floating of the wreck.

"About half past one o'clock, on the afternoon of the 11th, about 30 lives were saved by the rope, several of whom were hurt and maimed. At this period the sea beat incessantly over the wreck, and it being evident the deck was separating, the only means of saving the distressed sufferers failed; for the rope, by constant work, and by swinging across the sharp rock, was cut in two. From that hour, there being no means of replacing the rope, the spectacle was more than ever terrific; the sea beating over the wreck with greater violence, washed numbers overboard: their heart-

heart-rending cries and lamentations were such as cannot be expressed—families, fathers, mothers, and children clinging together! The wreck breaking up, stern from midships and forecastle, precipitated all on it into one common destruction. Under these melancholy circumstances 206 souls perished, and the survivors have to lament the loss of dear relatives and friends.

"The officers and men of the Royal Veteran Battalion, who were returning home after a long and arduous service in Canada, and other remote climates, have now lost their all—the savings of many years, what they had looked upon with a pleasing hope of making themselves and their families comfortable with on re tiring from the service of their king and country. By this unfortunate event, the orphan daughter of Surgeon Armstrong lost her father, mother, brother, and two sisters; and the wife and surviving daughter of Lieut. Wilson are left wholly destitute. The disaster was so sudden and unlooked for, that not an article of baggage was saved; not even money, of which some had considerable sums, the produce of their effects sold at Quebec, which were paid for in guineas, on account of bills of exchange being attended with a loss of seven and a half per cent.: for immediately after the ship struck she bilged and filled, drowning some who, from motives of humanity, attempted to secure articles of dress for the distressed females, who were hurried on deck in an undressed state.

"The rock which the survivors were landed upon was about 100 feet above the water, surrounded at the flowing of the tide: it being high water soon after the latter of them was saved, it was found impossible for these distressed objects to be got over to the main land until the next morning; on the top of this rock they were obliged to remain during the whole of the night without shelter, food, or nourishment, exposed to wind and rain, and many without shoes: the only comfort that presented itself was a fire, which was made from pieces of the wreck that had been washed ashore.

"At day-light on the morning of the 12th, at low water, their removal to the opposite land was effected, some being let down by a rope, others slipping down a ladder to the bottom. After they crossed over, they directed their course to a house or fisherman's shed, distant about a mile and a half from the wreck, where they remained until the next day: the proprietor of this miserable shed not having the means of supplying relief to so considerable a number as took refuge, a party went over land to Trepassy, about 14 miles distant, through a marshy country, not inhabited by any human creature, and the foot-path through a morass. This party arrived at Trepassy, and reported the event to Messrs. Jackson, Burke, Sims, and the Rev. Mr. Brown, who immediately took measures for alleviating the distress, by dispatching men in their employ with provisions and spirits, to assist in bringing all those forward to Trepassy who could walk. Necessity prompted many to

to undertake this journey barefooted; the hardships and privations which they were enduring were so excessively great. On the 13th, in the evening, the major part of the survivors (assisted by the inhabitants, who during the journey carried the weak and feeble upon their backs), arrived at Trepassy, where they were billeted by order of the Magistrate, proportionably upon each house.

"There still remained at St. Shotts, the wife of a sergeant of the Veteran Battalion, who was delivered on the top of the rocks shortly after she was saved; the child and herself are doing well. A private whose leg was broke, and a woman severely bruised by the wreck, were also necessarily left there.

"Immediately after the arrival at Trepassy, measures were adopted for the comfort and refreshment of the detachments. Boats were provided for their removal to St. John's. This being effected, his Excellency, Admiral Pickmore, the Governor, Major King, commanding the troops, the merchants, and gentlemen of St. John's, most promptly and generously came forward in the most handsome manner to the relief of the surviving sufferers. After remaining ten days at St. John's, refitting the distressed with clothing and necessaries, his Excellency the Admiral chartered the Mercury, of Poole, to bring them to Portsmouth. On this melancholy circumstance it is but justice to mention, that Mr. Joseph Bryant, master, Mr. Atkinson, mate, and the seamen of the Harpooner, deserve great credit for their unceasing exertions: to their labour those that came on shore by the rope in a great measure owe their safety."

20. The Archduke Nicholas, brother of the Emperor of Russia, arrived in London at St. Albans-house, with his suite in eight carriages. They had landed at Deal, whence the Archduke proceeded to Dover, where he visited the castle with all the fortifications. His arrival was formally announced to the Prince Regent, who commanded that every attention should be paid him during his residence in England. He is said in countenance much to resemble the emperor.

A second instance of death occasioned by taking, through mistake, a quantity of the oxalic acid, appeared at an inquest upon the body of the wife of Thomas Fage on Tower-hill, a man of unexceptionable character, under the following extraordinary circumstances. The account given by her husband was, that he was walking with his wife on Saturday evening in the Borough-road, when he kicked before him, on the foot pavement, a small packet wrapped in plain blue paper, and tied round with string, which he picked up; but, supposing it dropped as a trick, he was about throwing it down again, when his wife took it out of his hand, and urged him to look at the contents: on opening the paper, his wife said it was fine Epsom salts, and just what she wanted, and she took it home. She communicated what her husband had found to a fellow lodger, but neither she nor the husband remonstrated against her using the

the article so found, supposing her to have sufficient knowledge of it, she having lived in an apothecary's service before her marriage. On the following morning, she complained of a pain in her bowels while dressing, and said she would take the supposed salts; she then dissolved them in warm water, and after some hesitation between her husband and herself as to which of them should take the mixture (they both occasionally being in need of purgative medicine), she drank the fatal dose. The singularity of the circumstance produced a strong sensation of suspicion in the neighbourhood as to the conduct of the husband, but his evidence was corroborated in all the material parts, and particularly by two young men residing in the Kent-road, who came forward in consequence of a hand-bill which Fage had caused to be distributed, by whose evidence it appeared, that the one had, on Saturday evening, purchased an article (wrapped in the manner above narrated), under the name of acid of sugar, at the shop of Mr. Irish, druggist, in Blackman-street, for the purpose of making a solution to clean boot tops, which he delivered to his companion, who lost it out of his pocket in his way home, they pursuing the course which Fage and his wife afterwards took; and in consequence of losing the packet, afterwards returned, and purchased another quantity of the same article at the same shop, and which they both stated to have a similar appearance to Epsom salts.

21. A French paper states, that the use of vitiated rye has produced a singular disease, causing cruel ravages in the commune of Beaurepaire, department of the Isere. The effects of this poison are described as frightful. It acts with great rapidity even on the strongest men, producing gangrene in all the limbs, which it detaches from the joints in a manner so horrible, that unfortunate creatures have been seen to live for some weeks in the greatest agonies with only the trunk remaining. In this disease emetics have been prescribed, followed by antispasmodics, and especially strong doses of opium, the sedative virtues of which have been very useful. The parts threatened are sometimes recovered by the application of cloths dipped in a decoction of Jesuit's bark. Administered internally, this latter remedy produced no sensible effect.

22. *Madrid*—The King has granted to the Community of the Dominican Monks of our Lady of Atocha, the privilege of selling for their own profit four Castilian titles (of marquis or count), two of which shall be free in perpetuity from the taxes of lance and demi-annate; the produce of this sale is to be employed in the restoration of the chapel of the Virgin. This pious concession is not new in Spain, titles having been granted the same way on various occasions since the reign of Philip V. The Exchequer being exhausted of ready money, the King permits the religious fraternity which he wishes to aid, to sell a privilege the produce of which would have otherwise found its way directly into the Exchequer.

26. *Bedford*

26. *(Bedford, Pennsylvania.)*—On Saturday, the 23d inst., as Mr. Peter Smith, of Greenfield Township, in this county, was kindling a fire near where he intended to hew sled runners, five miles distant from any house in the Alleghany Mountain, he was mortally wounded with two bullets fired at him by George Dively and John Lingenfelter, they mistaking him for a bear. One of the said bullets penetrated his body a little above the hip, on the left side, and went out at his right shoulder; the other entered his back, and lodged in his body. On the following day an inquest was held, which, after examining witnesses, &c., gave it as their opinion, "that said persons had no intention whatever of injuring or killing said deceased."—*New York Paper.*

31. At the fair of Falkirk, an exhibition of wild beasts was made in a caravan in the market place, when a girl of about three years of age in the charge of her sister, who is about 17 years of age, while witnessing it, was seized by a leopard, which (though every means that the circumstances of the case afforded were used to save the child) lacerated the right arm to that degree that amputation from the shoulder was found necessary. It is expected, however, that the child will live. As the animal was properly secured by a close iron grating, it appears that the accident happened wholly from what may be considered an inattention on the part of the girl, for the purpose of gratifying the curiosity of her little sister, by suffering her to put her hand forth unobserved.

DECEMBER.

1. In the case of the King versus the Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, recently tried in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, and in which the verdict was in favour of the Crown, Judges Day and Daly delivered their opinions to the Jury in favour of the Crown, and Mr. Justice Osborne in favour of the Chief Baron. The office of Clerk of the Pleas, the appointment to which formed the subject of the issue, now estimated at 20,000l. a year, had an annual salary of five marks attached to it, 3l. 16s. 8d., and was actually sold in reversion, in the year 1596, by the then occupant, a Richard Rowe, to a gentleman of the name of Carroll, a citizen of Dublin, for 80l.

On Sunday evening, between six and seven o'clock, the house of Mr. Howard, a farmer, 90 years of age, at Yewsley, near Drayton, in the parish of Hillingdon, Middlesex, was entered by a gang of robbers, supposed to be four, in a disguised state, and robbed of considerable property, 150l. in cash and notes at least. A man and boy, who lived in the house, went out about six o'clock, when they left the aged man and his housekeeper, 73 years of age, in the kitchen. On their return to the house, they found that it had been robbed of the valuable property, and the aged people lay on the floor, presenting a most horrid spectacle from the wounds and bruises which they had received. Their heads were cut in several places; they were insensible. It was discovered from

from the bloody state of part of a flail used for thrashing corn, that the wounds had been inflicted by that instrument. A surgeon was procured, but his assistance was of no avail. The poor old man died of his wounds on Monday, about four o'clock. His housekeeper remained in an insensible state, and was living yesterday morning, but very little hopes were entertained of her recovery.

Chippenham, (Wilts.)—Early this morning, about three o'clock, the corn and flour mill (the largest and most extensive for many surrounding miles) belonging to Messrs. Dowling and Gaby, of this town, was discovered to be on fire, and together with its stock of wheat and flour, was in a few hours totally destroyed. The damage is estimated at 10,000l. and upwards. The immediate consequence of this is, that on our next market, wheat will of course rise considerably. There can be no doubt of its having been purposely set on fire. Upon the first alarm, the flames were discovered issuing from three different places at the same time—from the right, from the left, and centre of the building. Besides, the proprietors only last Thursday received an incendiary letter, containing a threat, that unless the price of flour was lowered (that is to say, unless they consented to give up the profits of their trade), their mill and house would be burnt. The house, which stands on the other side of the road, is untouched, and the proprietors are insured. It is remarkable, that there are as few unemployed poor at Chippenham at this moment as have been remembered there for these many years part.

2. On this day a riot took place in the metropolis, which for a time put on a very alarming appearance. About a fortnight preceding, a popular meeting had been held in Spa Fields, chiefly at the instigation of Mr. Henry Hunt, once a candidate for representing the city of Bristol, for the purpose of presenting a petition to the Prince Regent from the distressed manufacturers and mechanics. By means of handbills dispersed over London, the people were invited to attend at the same place on this day in order to hear the answer to their petition. A considerable crowd was assembled, which was waiting the appearance of Mr. Hunt about the Merlin's Cave public house, when, about twelve o'clock, another crowd, with tri-coloured flags and a banner, entered another part of the field, in the midst of which a waggon was stationed. This was ascended by three or four persons, one of whom, by name Watson, an indigent person of the medical profession made a very inflammatory harangue to the surrounding populace, in which he was succeeded by his son. They then descended from the waggon, and attended by a number of followers, among whom were many sailors, proceeded to Clerkenwell. Passing thence through Smithfield, they went to Snow Hill, and a cry for arms being raised, they attacked the shop of Mr. Beckwith, a gunsmith. Here a young man, the first who entered, demanding arms, was told to go about his business by a Mr. Platt who

who was casually present, when he drew a pocket-pistol, and discharged its contents into Mr. P.'s body.

The leading rioters, seizing all the fire-arms in the shop, marched on into the city, and as they proceeded through Cheapside, loaded and discharged their pieces. They were not very numerous, but appeared desperate, and bent upon mischief. On arriving at the Royal Exchange, they entered it in marching order, and were there met by the Lord Mayor, Alderman Sir James Shaw, and a strong party of police. When the greatest part of the rioters had passed through the opposite gate of the Exchange, all the gates were closed, by which means three persons possessed of plundered arms were seized and taken into custody. Their comrades on the outside in a rage attempted to burst open the gates, and not able to effect this, they fired over the top of the gates at the Lord Mayor and his party. A fresh force arriving to his Lordship's assistance, they moved off towards the Minories, with the dangerous purpose of obtaining a large supply of fire-arms at the gun-smiths' shops in that street. Two of these they broke open and pillaged of a number of articles, among which there were two small brass field pieces. It appears that through some want of intelligence or co-operation in the regular authority, the rioters were suffered to keep possession of this part of the town for a considerable time; but the parties of the soldiers, and the civil power, were collecting around, and were placed for the defence of all those places where serious hazard might be apprehended; so that, in fact, the tumult, daring and alarming as it might seem, was wholly inadequate to endanger the safety of the capital. The rioters, finding themselves incapable of any important operation, began to disperse in detached bands, which employed themselves in petty mischief in different quarters; but the evening and the night were rendered tranquil by numerous patroles of horse, and all disorder subsided with the day.

It appears certain that this insurrection, as it may be termed, had no connection with the political meeting at Spafields, though it took advantage of the occasion to collect its numbers. Whilst the outrages were beginning, Mr. Hunt and his associates were exercising their oratorical powers upon the assembly which staid to hear them, and inveighing upon topics calculated, indeed, to inflame the public discontents, but not passing the usual limits of popular declamation.

5. A few days ago a servant in the occupation of Mr. Chamberlin, of Kempston, Norfolk, administered a large portion of hellebore to three horses, under an idea of making their coats look fine. The animals soon evinced the most alarming symptoms, such as violent foaming at their mouths, ebullitions in the throats and stomachs, shaking and trembling, &c. No antidote could be found to such a destructive medicine, and they died in great agony. On Sunday last, the same circumstance occurred to three beautiful horses belonging to Mr. Stanford, of Litcham, in the same county, but

but they not having taken it to so great an extent, are considered out of danger. It is hoped that this will serve as a caution to servants, not to endanger their masters' property by giving horses a medicine of such a poisonous nature.

7. *Caledonian Mercury.*—"On Wednesday night, about eight o'clock, in consequence of considerable shipments of grain, and a sudden rise in the price of meal, a mob, to the number of about 2000 persons, assembled in the streets of Dundee and proceeded in a riotous manner to attack every house which contained articles of food. Having plundered upwards of 100 shops of various descriptions, they proceeded to the house of Mr. Lindsay, an extensive corn-dealer, and after stripping it of every thing valuable, set it on fire. It appears, however, that this daring and outrageous act was not committed without some degree of remorse, as the house was twice set on fire and as often extinguished by their own hands. For a considerable time the streets presented nothing but a lawless and disorderly mob of people running in all directions, with cheeses, sugar, hams, &c.; of course, the grocers must have suffered considerably."

6. *Dundee Courier.*—"The Magistrates called a meeting of the inhabitants at eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon, which was numerously and respectably attended. The object of the meeting was, of course, to provide against the recurrence of such disgraceful scenes in future. The town was divided into eleven districts, and a great number of individuals were appointed to protect the peaceable inhabitants; so that there is now, while this system is acted upon, no danger of any disturbance. The meal-market was re-opened, and quantities of meal were carried there and sold."

A wire bridge for foot-passengers, after the model of those constructed in America, which are so serviceable in crossing ravines, small lakes, &c. in that country, has just been erected across the Gala at Galashiels, N. B. and is found to answer the purpose extremely well, and to every appearance may last for a number of years at little or no expense. The span, which is 111 feet, and the breadth three feet, makes it very neat and light in appearance, though, with safety, 20 or 30 people may be upon it at a time. The whole expense of this useful little bridge is only 20l.

10. A large mass of the bones of that extraordinary, but now extinct, animal which has received the name of the mammoth, as well as of other quadrupeds, has been discoved at Cronstadt, in Wurtemberg. When the late King of Wurtemberg was informed that the teeth of the mammoth and elephant, found at Cronstadt, merited the attention of naturalists, he gave orders for the most accurate researches. They at first found a great quantity of the teeth of mammoths, elephants, rhinoceroses, horses, and stags; and on the second day they discovered a great mass of these teeth, which were justly an object of general astonishment. Thirteen were twisted together, like enormous serpents,

serpents, at a depth of near 7 feet. The largest of these teeth, although it was but a fragment, was 3 feet in circumference, and 8 feet in length. These bones have, by the King's order, been transported to the Cabinet of Natural History.

11. His Royal Highness the Duke of Glocester repeated, last week, his annual visit to Mr. Coke, at Holkham, and partook of the sports of the field. Two hundred and fifty-four head of game were killed in one day, though the rabbits have been latterly chiefly destroyed, on account of their depredations; and though the breed both of partridges and pheasants has been worse than was ever known. On Friday, the shooting party repaired to Warham, and were followed during the greater part of the day by a bird of prey, which constantly attended their motions, and was repeatedly fired at while hovering over their heads, without betraying the smallest symptoms of apprehension and alarm, even though the shot was heard to rattle on its feathers. In the afternoon it descended from its aërial flight, and settled on a tree, where it allowed Mr. Coke, attended by a boy holding a dead pheasant dangling in his hand, to approach sufficiently near to get a shot at it, which brought it to the ground. It proved to be a most beautiful female specimen of that rare bird the *Falgo Lagopus*, or rough legged falcon, measuring very nearly 5 feet across the wings and 2 feet 1 inch in length. The male bird had attended the chase at Wighton just in the same manner two days before, and had boldly carried off from a heap of game two partridges. He was next day caught, also, in a trap, by the keepers, and both of them were presented by Mr. Coke to the Rev. G. Glover, as a most valuable accession to his collection of British birds.

12. A fire, most destructive in its consequences, broke out at Marsh Farm, Herts, adjoining Marsh-cottage, the residence of Major Skeene, which consumed the whole range of buildings, together with part of the dwelling-house, situated to the eastward of the farm. Sixty head of cattle were destroyed or ruined. The fire was occasioned by two boys being intrusted with a candle in the stable, to get a team ready to go out at four in the morning, one of whom received much injury. That part of the house destroyed had lately been fitted up with new furniture, and no insurance had been effected.

14. The valuable and extensive manufactory called the Albion Mills, at Manchester, were completely burnt down. The fire is said to have arisen from a boy having accidentelly dropped a candle on some loose cotton. The damage is estimated at 25,000l.

15. *New South Wales.*—The Zebra sloop of war, which arrived at Portsmouth from New South Wales, brings intelligence from that colony to March last, and also a series of Sydney Gazettes. These papers contain a narrative of a tour made by Mr. Evans, under the direction of the Governor, in the lately explored country to the westward of the Blue Mountains. Mr. Evans proceeded from Bathurst with instructions to pursue the discoveries as much further west-

ward as the unforeseen occurrences to which a traveller, in an unexplored country, might be exposed, would permit. On the 13th of May, 1815, he commenced his tour, and on the 2d of June, finding his provisions would not enable him to proceed further, he began to retrace his course back to Bathurst, where he arrived on the 12th of June, having been absent 31 days. In the course of this tour, he travelled over a vast number of rich and fertile vallies, with successions of hills well covered with good and useful timber, chiefly the stringy bark and the pine, and the whole country abounding with ponds and gullies of fine water; he also fell in with a large river, which, he conceives, would become navigable for boats at the distance of a few days' travelling along its banks. From its course, he conjectures that it must join its waters with those of the Macquarie river; and little doubt can be entertained that their streams must form a navigable river of very considerable size.

At a distance of about sixty miles from Bathurst, Mr. Evans discovered a number of hills, the points of which end in perpendicular heads, frow 30 to 40 feet high, of pure lime-stone of a misty gray colour. At this place, and also throughout the general course of the journey, kangaroos, emues, ducks, &c., were seen in great numbers; and the new river, to which Mr. Evans gave the name of the Lachlan, abounds with fish. The natives appeared more numerous than at Bathurst; but so very wild, and apparently so much alarmed at the sight of white men, that he could not induce them to come near, or to hold any intercourse whatever with him. At the termination of the tour Mr. Evans saw a good level country, of a most interesting appearance, and a very rich soil: and he conceives that there is no barrier to prevent the travelling further westward to almost any extent that could be desired. The distance travelled by him on this occasion was 142 measured miles out; which, with digressions to the southward, made the total distance 155 miles from Bathurst. He adds at the same time, that having taken a more direct line back to Bathurst than that by which he left it, he made the distance then only 115 miles; and he observes, that a good road may be made all that length without any considerable difficulty, there not being more than three hills which may not be avoided.

The Governor has made several excursions into various parts of the interior to observe the general progress of the agricultural and grazing concerns of the colony, and has published the result of his observations. It was with much regret his Excellency had frequently to remark, that among the lower order of the settlers great sloviliness and neglect of the most obvious and necessary duties of farmers were but too frequent and evident in their personal appearance, and the state of their farms, in regard to cultivation and improvement. This remark is meant to apply more particularly to the settlers in those fertile and luxuriant tracks on the banks of the Nepean and Hawkesbury, where nature has been most bountiful; as there the settlers seem

seem to have done least to improve their own condition, or to render their farms productive in any degree equal to what might be reasonably expected.

16. A fire broke out near Wapping Docks, which was not entirely subdued at a late hour last night. The fire commenced in the warehouses of Messrs. Viner and Co., and was occasioned by the drying of grain in the kiln. These premises were consumed in a very short time after the fire was discovered, as were those of Mr. Waldie, a vinter. The extensive workshops and premises of Messrs. Oliver, which were situated on the other side, soon caught fire, and burnt with great fury, when the utmost apprehension was entertained for the adjoining houses, and some shipping on the stocks. Fortunately, however, the flames did not extend beyond these buildings, which were completely destroyed; but much alarm prevailed on account of Messrs. Oliver having about 60 chaldrons of coals in their cellars, to which it was feared the fire would communicate. These gentlemen were insured to a large amount, though not equal to the loss they must sustain. The powerful body of water from the engine of the Dock Company was exceedingly instrumental in preventing the flames from spreading.

18. *Vienna.* — Alarming accounts are received from various parts of the Austrian Monarchy respecting the daily increasing dearness of provisions. In some parts of the Tyrol, the Salzburg mountains, Upper Carinthia, and the greatest part of Illyria, there is such a scarcity, that the people have recourse to bread made of bran and powdered bark of trees. In the environs of Agram the country people farm the woods, in order that they may catch the rats in them, which are smoked, and considered as a delicacy. The accounts from Bohemia are also far from consolatory, and it is feared that the mountainous parts may be distressed by famine in spring, which will have the most fatal consequences for the numerous manufactories in those parts. The capital itself, as the tables of importation show, must be better provided than last year.

20. *College of Edinburgh.* — The Parliamentary Commissioners appointed to manage the yearly grant of 10,000l. voted by Parliament to be laid out in finishing the College of Edinburgh, met on the 7th inst. in order to receive plans and specifications for the completion of the building. The plan of Mr. Wm. Playfair being adopted, the prize of 100 guineas was adjudged to that gentleman. The second prize of 80 guineas was awarded to Mr. Burn. According to Mr. Playfair's plan we understand that the exterior of the building, as originally planned by Adams, is to be retained with very little alteration; but there will be a total departure from the internal arrangements. The southern side of the quadrangle is to be occupied almost entirely by the library, which will be 190 feet long, and one of the most elegant rooms in the kingdom. The western side is to be appropriated to the Museum; and the other two sides are to be occupied chiefly as class-rooms. The original proposal of accommodat-

ing the professors with houses in the college is entirely abandoned.

A burglary, attended with circumstances of peculiar atrocity, occurred at Gretna-hall, near Springfield, the residence of P. Gibbs, &c. The following are the particulars:—About one o'clock in the morning, the servant man, hearing a noise in an apartment adjoining that in which he lay resembling the crackling of fire, proceeded to the spot, when he found this room and three others in flames. The family was immediately alarmed, and it was presently discovered, notwithstanding the confusion of the scene, that 63 guineas had been taken from a desk. This circumstance, coupled with the fact of a ladder having been left against the window of one of the blazing rooms, left no room for doubting that the robbery had been effected by some villains well acquainted with the premises, and who after effecting the robbery had set fire to the mansion in different parts, for the purpose of escaping detection. The Rev. Mr. Morgan, minister of the parish, with laudable alacrity, alarmed the neighbourhood, by ordering the church bell to be rung. Though great numbers had by this time assembled to render assistance, the flames continued to rage furiously until about five o'clock, when they were at length subdued, after very considerable damage had been sustained to the building, and a quantity of furniture and some very valuable pictures consumed. A precognition is now going on.——*Dumfries Weekly Journal.*

21. *Waterford.*—Some time before five o'clock on Wednesday morning, Thomas Cosker, farmer of Cullenstown, between Ross and Tagmon, in the county of Wexford, left home with a load of corn for Ross. His only servant, James Kavanagh, went a short way with him, and then returned. It appears, that immediately upon his return, he dreadfully beat his master's wife, who lay in bed, and left her for dead; a very small infant, who lay with her, was killed, as is supposed, by the first blow. He had previously locked up three other children, and terrified them with horrible threats and imprecations. The monster finished by robbing the house of about sixty pounds in bank notes and cash. The villainy was not discovered until far in the morning, when some of the neighbouring women chanced to call. The little prisoners were released, and from them alone could any account be gathered of these complicated horrors. The poor woman could barely be said to be alive, but was utterly speechless, and quite incapable of communication. Late on Wednesday evening she still lived, but afforded no expectation of recovery. After the horrid deed Kavanagh absconded.

24. It appears by letters recently received from our ships of war in the West Indies, that a fever has prevailed on board some of them, peculiarly fatal in its nature to those attacked by it. Among other vessels, the Scamander, it is said, has lost six officers, including the surgeon, four midshipmen, and two clerks. The Childers, in the short period of a month, has been deprived of several officers by the same unfortunate cause, besides five pur-

sers

sers successively appointed to her, and upwards of 30 men.

28. *Calamity at Chirk, in Wales.* —[Extract of a letter.]—"It is not without strong feelings of regret, that I communicate an account of the destruction of the extensive collieries at Chirk, in Denbighshire. On Saturday evening, the 28th ult. owing as it is supposed, to inattention in the servants of the Ellesmere Canal Company, the stop-gates, plugs, &c. for regulating the quantity of water on that part of the canal which is embanked up to Chirk aqueduct, were neglected: the fatal consequence was, that the embankment being overpowered by the great weight of superfluous water, gave way, and falling down a precipice, completely dammed up the river Ceriog, which flows below it, and over which the canal is continued by an aqueduct. The water being thus impeded, quickly found its way in another direction, and in half an hour every pit belonging to the colliery was filled with water, earth, gravel, &c. The machinery was torn in pieces by the tremendous force of the current, and very considerable damage done to the surrounding country. Had it not been for the judicious and timely interference of Mr. Ed. Davies, engineer to the Chirk colliery, in stopping the wickets or stop-gates of the canal, the whole of its water, increased by the overflowing of the Dee river, which is received by a feeder into the canal, must have swept away Chirk mills, and every thing in the valley, into one general destruction. Most providentially this was the only night in which, for several years past, the workmen were absent from the pits! They had been allowed a little time to collect Christmas bounties, &c. and thus this dreadful calamity is not aggravated by the loss of so many valuable lives as must have been otherwise inevitably sacrificed. All the horses employed in the works were instantly drowned. The immediate loss to the proprietors of the works is immense, and the destruction of so valuable a colliery, which has for a long series of years produced fuel for the country and employment for its poor, is, as a public calamity, irretrievable."

29. An Inquest was held at Bolsover, Derbyshire, before George Gosling, gent. Coroner for the Hundred of Scarsdale, on the body of Sarah Wild the elder, who feloniously poisoned herself, and William Wild, George Wild, and Sarah Wild three of her infant children.

Thomas Whitehead, of Bolsover aforesaid, being examined upon oath, stated, that about the latter end of November last, the deceased, Sarah Wild the elder, came to his shop, and asked to purchase two-penny worth of corrosive sublimate, and he sold to her a quarter of an ounce; and after he had delivered the same to her, the deceased then went into his house and held a coversation with him and his wife, and stayed for at least an hour, and then went away. Witness said that the deceased came again in about a week after, and purchased from him another quarter of an ounce of the same sublimate, which he sold to her. Witness said that at the time he sold the deceased the aforesaid sublimate, and from the

the long knowledge he had of her, the deceased was of sound mind and understanding.

William M'Lean, minister of the Independent persuasion, stated upon his oath, that he had several times attended upon the deaceased during her illness, when he asked the deceased if it was the temptation of the moment that led her to commit the horrid crime which she had committed, when the deceased replied it was not through the temptation of the moment or of the hour, but that she had long intended it. Witness again asked the deceased what it was that induced her to do it, when she returned no direct answer. Witness said, that at the time this conversation passed, the deceased was perfectly sensible in her mind.

James William Valentine and John Frith, both of Bolsover aforesaid, surgeons, upon their oaths stated, that they had attended upon the deceased, and that she did, upon the 27th day of December, confess to them that she had given to each of her children a tea-spoonful of the same powder (which the deceased had informed them she then had in her pocket) mixed in treacle, and likewise that she had taken the same powder herself in a larger quantity.

These two witnesses further stated, that they had opened the four bodies, and found the appearances to correspond with the deceased's assertions to them, and were jointly of opinion that the said Sarah Wild the elder, William Wild, George Wild, and Sarah Wild the younger, came to their deaths in consequence of their having taken the same mineral poison.

Several witnesses were called in to prove the said deceased Sarah Wild the elder to be insane.

The Coroner having read over the whole of the evidence, and having charged the jury to give their verdict according to the same, the jury upon a deliberate consideration stated to the Coroner, that not having any proof to their satisfaction of the insanity of the deceased Sarah Wild the elder, they gave their verdict upon the three children of *Wilful Murder* against the said Sarah Wild the elder; and a verdict of *Felo de se* against the said Sarah Wild the elder was given accordingly.

30. A fire broke out in the house of an old maid, named Mary Cock, living next door to the Ship public-house, in High-street, Poplar, which, for a time, threatened destruction to the neighbourhood. The watchman, seeing the flames burst forth from the bottom part of the house, gave an alarm to the inhabatants, many of whom rushed naked into the street. Thomas Milend, one of the watchmen, on ascertaining that Mrs. Cock, who was nearly 80 years of age, had not escaped, obtained a step-ladder, and got up to the window of the room on the first floor, where she slept. The old lady now made her appearance, and opening the window, called for assistance. The watchman seized her by the hand, and endeavoured to persuade her to come out on the window stone, in order that he might lift her out: this she refused to do in the state in which she was, being attired only in her night-gown; and, turning round, retired to get some other articles of dress. At that

that instant the floor gave way, and she was precipitated into the burning gulph beneath. Milend then withdrew, and in a few seconds the house was level with the ground. The flames rapidly increased, and communicated with the adjoining houses, nine of which, including the Ship public house, were consumed. Very little of the property was saved. The Sun fire engine was first on the ground, and was soon succeeded by others, which prevented the devouring element from extending its ravages further. No other life was lost, or personal injury sustained, except the melancholy catastrophe which befel Mrs. Cock. The next day, on digging in the ruins of the house, a part of the poor old creature's bones were discovered almost calcined to a powder. Search was made during the week for the remainder, but in vain. On Friday evening a coroner's jury sat on her ashes, and after hearing evidence, none of which threw any light on the origin of the fire, returned a verdict of—*Accidental Death.* Most of the houses were insured.

31. The detailed accounts of the expedition to explore the river Congo, or Zaire, have reached the Admiralty. Melancholy as the result has been, from the great mortality of the officers and men, owing to excessive fatigue rather than to the effects of climate, the journals of Captain Tuckey and the gentlemen in the scientific departments are, it is said, highly interesting and satisfactory, as far as they go; and probably they extend considerably beyond the first Rapids or Cataract. It would seem, indeed, from the extract of a letter from the surgeon of the Congo, inserted below, that the mortality was entirely owing to the land journey beyond these rapids, and that Captain Tuckey died of complete exhaustion, after leaving the river, and not from fever. The climate, we understand, was remarkably fine; scarcely a shower of rain, or any humidity in the atmosphere, and the sun seldom shining out but for a few hours in the middle of the day; Fahrenheit's thermometer seldom exceeding 76 degrees by day, and never descending below 60 degrees at night—such a climate, in fact, as one would wish to live in; but an anxious zeal and over eagerness to accomplish the objects of the expedition, and to acquire all the information that could possibly be obtained, seem to have actuated every one, from the lamented Commander to the common seaman and private marine, and led them to attempt more than the human constitution was able to bear. The total number of deaths amounts to 18, of which 14 were on the land expedition. They consist of—

Capt. Tuckey, Commander of the Expedition; Lieut. Hawkey, Lieutenant of the Congo; Mr. Professor Smith, botanist; Mr. Tudor, comparative anatomist; Mr. Cranch, collector of objects of natural history; Mr. Galwey, a friend of Captain Tuckey, who volunteered from pure love of science; Mr. Eyre, the purser.

The names of the remainder have not been returned.

The Dorothy transport that accompanied the Congo into the river lost but one man, and he fell overboard and was drowned.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Mackerrow, Surgeon of the Congo. —" Of the eighteen who died in the river, fourteen had been on shore, marching for some time, and were far advanced before reaching the ship.

" Professor Smith, who saw many of them when taken ill, gave to some a dose of calomel, but to others nothing had been administered.

" The fever appeared in some degree contagious, as all the attendants upon the sick were attacked, and before we left the river, it pervaded nearly the whole crew, also some of the transports: but as for myself, although constantly among them, I did not feel the slightest indisposition until we left the coast, when I was attacked; however, I considered mental anxiety and disturbed rest as the sole causes.

" Captain Tuckey had been afflicted many years with chronic hepatitis; and on returning from travelling, five weeks on shore, he was so excessively reduced, that all attempts to restore the energy of his system proved ineffectual.

" Mr. Tudor was in the last stage of fever before I saw him, as were Messrs. Cranch and Galwey.

" Professor Smith died in two days after he came under my care, during which time he refused every thing, whether as nutriment or medicine.

" Lieut. Hawkey was taken ill after leaving the river, and died on the fourth day; his case was rather singular; symptoms were irritability of stomach, with extreme languor and debility, but he had neither pain nor fever.

" Mr. Eyre had a violent fever, and on the third day breathed his last; before death a yellow suffusion had taken place, with vomiting of matter like coffee-grounds."

By official documents received from Ceylon, it appears that the planters of that island, Dutch and others, have adopted, at the suggestion of the Chief Justice, Sir Alex. Jonston, some judicious regulations for the gradual abolition of slavery. All children born of slaves after the 12th of August last are to be considered free, but to remain in their master's house, and serve him for their board, lodging, and clothing the males till the age of 14, and the females till that of 12, after which they are to be wholly emancipated.

During the greatest part of this month, the magistracy and police of the metropolis were principally occupied with examinations respecting the persons concerned in the late riots, several of whom were committed to custody. The public interest was particularly drawn to those persons who had harangued the populace from the waggon, of whom the elder Watson was apprehended at Highgate, after attempting to stab with a dirk the men who took him. His son absconded, and the papers were long filled with reports from every quarter of the island, and even from the continent, of his supposed discovery, and with accounts of the examination of persons brought up on a mistaken supposition of their being the object sought for. The uncommon anxiety for his apprehension was occasioned by the strong suspicion of his being the assassin of Mr. Platt. No tidings were obtained of him to the close of the year.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

January.

The Marchioness of Lansdown, a son and heir.

The Countess of Ilchester, a son.

The lady of Sir J. F. Boughey, Bart. M.P. a son.

The Countess of Wemyss, a daughter.

The lady of Hon. Charles Law, a daughter.

The wife of Lieut. Gen. Loft, of a son.

The lady of Rear-Adm. Sir G. Cockburn, a daughter

The Countess of Ashburnham, a daughter.

The wife of Major-Gen. Beatson, a daughter.

The wife of T. Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq. M.P. a son and heir.

The wife of Major-Gen. Carey, a daughter.

Lady Edmonstone, a son.

Rt. Hon. Lady Edward O'Brien, a daughter.

Hon. Mrs. Henry Butler, a son and heir.

February.

Lady S. Lyttleton, a daughter.

Lady Ponsonby, widow of Maj. Gen. Sir W. Ponsonby, a son.

The Countess of Waldegrave, a son.

The lady of Hon. Henry St. John, a son.

Lady Harriet Paget, a son.

Hon. Mrs. Thomas, a son.

The lady of Sir W. Wiseman, Bart. a son.

The Duchess of Bedford, a son.

Lady Graves, a son.

Viscountess Jocelyn, a son and heir.

Viscountess Pollington, a son.

The wife of the Hon. and Rev. George Herbert, a daughter.

The Lady of Sir John Chandos Reade, Bart. a son.

Lady Louisa Forester, a daughter.

Lady of Sir A. O. Molesworth, a daughter.

The wife of the Hon. Edward Stourton, a daughter.

The lady of the Knight of Glin, a son.

Viscountess Monck, a son and heir.

Lady Burgersh, a son.

March.

The wife of the Hon. Thomas Orde Powlett, a son and heir.

Lady George Quin, a daughter.

The wife of Albany Saville, esq. M.P. a son and heir.

The Duchess of Orleans, a daughter.

Lady Elizabeth Smith, a son.

The lady of Sir G. Anson, M.P. a daughter.

Lady Brooke, a son.

The wife of John Smith, Esq. M.P. a son.

The lady of Admiral Wilson, a daughter.

The lady of Sir Charles De Vaux, Bart. a daughter.

The wife of H. Willoughby, M.P. a daughter.

The Hon. Mrs. Bland, a daughter.

The lady of Sir Thomas Tancred, a son,

The lady of Sir James Anderson, a daughter.

The Hon. Mrs. St. Ledger, a son

April,

April.

The Hon. Mrs. Harris, a son.
Lady Bagot, a son.
Viscountess Massarene, a daughter.
Lady Eliz. Cole, a daughter.
The wife of Davies Giddy, esq. M.P. a daughter.
Lady Kensington, a daughter.
The lady of Sir G. Clerk, M.P. a son.
Lady Blantyre, a daughter.
The wife of Rear-adm. Patterson, a son.
Lady Petre, a daughter.
Lady Fitzroy Somerset, a son.
Lady Katherine Halkett, a son.
The wife of S. R. Lushington, esq. M.P. a daughter.
The wife of J. Round, esq. M.P. a son.
The wife of R. Rickards, esq. M.P. a daughter.
The lady of Major-general Sir H. Torrens, a son.
The lady of Sir W. Geary, bart. M.P. a son.
Lady Theod. Hale, a daughter.
The wife of the Hon. Mr. Legge, a daughter.
The wife of the Hon. Captain Pellew, M.P. a daughter.
Hon. Mrs. Mason, a daughter.
Lady Eliz. Hope Vere, twin daughters.
The wife of the Hon. A. Hely Hutchinson, a son.
The lady of Alex. Don, M.P. a son.
Lady Charlotte Crofton, a daughter.
The lady of Sir E. O'Brien, M.P. a daughter.

May.

The lady of Sir Alex. Mackenzie, a daughter.
The Marchiones of Ely, a son.
The lady of Earl Compton, a son and heir.
The lady of Sir E. Knatchbull, a daughter.
The lady of Sir John Louis, a daughter.
The lady of Sir J. C. Honeywood, a son.
The wife of Major-general Hawker, a son.
Lady Fran. Riddel, a daughter.
Lady Thurlow, a son.

June.

Hon. Mrs. Bedford, a daughter.
The wife of H. Goulburn, esq. M.P. a son.
Lady Emily James, a son.
The lady of General Sir Lowry Cole, a daughter.
Hon. Mrs. Butler, a son.
Hon. Mrs. Winn, a son.
The Countess Cowper, a son.
The lady of Sir Fred. Baker, a son and heir.
Hon. Mrs. Harbord, a daughter.
Countess of Bristol, a son.
Hon. Lady Forbes, a daughter.
Hon. Lady Mary Long, a son and heir.
The lady of Sir J. H. Thorold, bart. a son and heir.
The lady of Adm. Sir J. Beresford, bart. a daughter.
Right Hon. Lady Caroline Wood, a son.
Lady Knightly, a daughter.
Marchioness of Anglesea, a son.
Hon. Mrs. Waldegrave, a son.
Lady of Sir Fred. G. Fowke, bart. a son and heir.
The lady of Sir W. Pole, a son.
Hon. Mrs. Pell, a daughter.
Right Hon. Lady Georgiana Charl. Finch Hatton, a daughter.
Right Hon. Lady William Somerset, a son.

The

The wife of Major-gen. Bosville, a daughter.

Lady French, a daughter.

Countess of Hopetoun, a son.

Hon. Mrs. Dundas, a daughter.

The Duchess of Roxburgh a son.

The lady of Sir J. Smythe, bart. a daughter.

July.

Marchioness of Downshire, a son.

The lady of Rear-adm. Otway, a son.

The lady of Sir Hen. Vavasour, a daughter.

The wife of Charles Barclay, esq., M.P. a daughter.

Lady A. Trimleston, a daughter.

Lady Frances Leg, a son.

Lady H. Bagot, a daughter.

The wife of Charles Hulse, esq., M.P. a son.

Hon. Mrs. Fred. Noel, a son.

Lady Hawkins, a son.

b The lady of Sir Charles Chambers, bart a son and heir.

The wife of Wilbraham Egerton, esq. M.P. a son.

The lady of Hon. Isaac Butler, a son.

August.

The wife of Lieut.-gen. Burr, a son.

The lady of the Rt. Hon. Edward Thornton, Envoy Extr. at Stockholm, a son.

The lady of Major-general Sir Charles Wale, a daughter.

Lady Charles Bentinck, a daughter.

The wife of Paul Methuen, esq. M.P. a daughter.

The lady of Gen. Onslow, a daughter.

The wife of R. W. Newman, esq. M.P. a daughter.

Lady Kennedy, a son.

September.

The lady of Sir Henry Bridges, a son.

Lady John Keane, a son.

Lady Emily Drummond, a son.

Lady Pringle, a son.

Lady Hope, a son.

The Countess of Verulam, a son.

The lady of Sir Godfrey Webster, bart. a son.

The wife of Robert Wigram, esq. M.P. a daughter.

Lady Cloncurry, a son.

Lady Mary Trotter, a son and heir.

The lady of Sir Alex. Hood, bart. a son and heir.

The Countess of Abercorn, a son.

The wife of J. Archer Houblon, esq. M.P., a son and heir.

Lady Fergusson, a son.

Viscountess Templetown, a son.

Lady Helena Robinson, a son and heir.

The lady of the Hon. Col. G. H. Harris, a son.

Viscountess Granville, a son.

The wife of W. R. Cartwright, esq. M.P. a daughter.

Lady Sarah Robinson, a son.

The wife of Major-gen. Hope, a son.

The lady of Sir Amyr Dancer, bart. a son.

The lady of the Rt. Hon. the Knight of Kerry, M.P. a son.

The lady of Sir H. Coote, a son.

October.

The Marchioness of Waterford, a son.

Lady

Lady Grantham, a daughter.

The wife of G. R. Dawson, esq. M.P. a son and heir.

The lady of Sir Willoughby Wolston Dixie, bart. a son and heir.

The wife of Geo. Dashwood, esq., M. P. a son.

Lady Nightingale a son.

Lady Fitzherbert, a daughter.

Lady Ogilby, a son.

The wife of Hon. Col. Onslow, a daughter.

The wife of Col. Hughes, M. P. a daughter.

The wife of T. Knox, esq. M. P.

Lady Montgomerie, a son.

Lady Lowe, a son.

November.

Right Hon. Lady Somerset, a daughter.

The lady of Sir Oswald Moseley, bart, a daughter.

The lady of Sir Alexander Croke, a son.

Lady Linsey, a son.

Lady Isab. Douglas, a daughter.

Viscountess Torrington, a son.

The Countess of Mansfield, a daughter.

The lady of Major-general Sir Charles Grant, a daughter.

December.

The lady of the Hen. Warwick Lake, a son.

The Marchioness of Sligo, a daughter.

The wife of Hon. Capt. Elliot, R. N. a daughter.

The Marchioness of Lothian, a son.

The wife of Lieut. Gen. Reynolds, a son.

Lady Lucy Stephenson, a son.

The lady of Sir T. Ackland, bart. a daughter.

The lady of Major-Gen. Sir W. Anson, a son.

The lady of Hon. Gerrard Vanneck, a daughter.

The lady of Sir J. Langham, a daughter.

The lady of Sir J. Gordon Sinclair, a daughter.

The wife of Major Gen. Balfour, a son.

MARRIAGES.

January.

H. M. Ogle, Esq. M. P. to Isabella, only daughter of the Rev. R. Fisher.

James, only son of Sir C. Flower, bart., to Mary Jane, daughter of Sir W. Stirling bart. M. P.

Rev. Richard Watson, son of the Bishop of Llandaff, to Miss Knight.

Walter Fawkes, esq. of Farnley Hall, to the Hon. Mrs. Butler.

G. R. Dawson, esq. M. P. to the daughter of Sir Robert Peel, M. P.

Fred. Stuart French, esq., to Hon. Helena Perceval, second daughter of Lord Arden.

Capt. W. Glendoure, to Margaret lady Johnstone, relict of Sir Richard Bamfylde Johnstone bart.

Major Gen. Sir Wm. W. Sheridan, to Louisa Mary, daughter of J. Addison, esq.

Rev. J. C. Churchill, to Right Hon. lady Dorothea Wallop.

The Hereditary Prince of Wurtemburgh,

temburgh, to her Imperial Highness the Duchess of Oldenburg.

Hon. Captain Irby, to Frances, daughter of T. Wright, esq.

February.

Wm. Wells, esq. Capt. R.N. to lady Jane E. Proby, daughter of the Earl of Carysfort.

Hon. Thomas Stapleton, eldest son of lord Despencer, to Maria Wynne, daughter of H. Bankes, esq. M.P.

Sir Charles Stuart, to Lady Eliz. Yorke.

Viscount Clonmore, to Lady Cecil Fr. Hamilton, daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn.

Sir Hen. Wellesley, to Lady Georgiana Cecil, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Salisbury.

Viscount Mount Earl, to Mrs. Blennerhasset.

The Marquis of Sligo, to lady Esther Cath, De Bourg.

Lieut. Col. Sir A. Leith, to the daughter of Dr. Thorpe.

March.

Charles Douglas, esq. to lady Isabella Gore.

Sir James Fellows, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jos. James, esq.

William Cuffe, esq. to lady Anna Morice Sherrard.

C. Stephenson, esq. to lady Lucy Pery, daughter of the Earl of Limerick.

E. B. Portman, esq. M. P. to Mary, daughter of Sir E. Hulse, bart.

Lord Rendlesham, to Anna Sophia, daughter of W. Tatnall, esq.

The Marquis of Tweedale, to Lady Susan Montague, daughter of the Duke of Manchester.

Hon. W. J. Napier, to Miss Cochrane Johnston.

April.

Sir Thomas Osborne, bart. to Miss Smith, daughter of the late Maj. Smith.

May.

Visc. Bury, eldest son of the E. of Albemarle, to Miss Frances Steer.

Hon. and Rev. G. Nevillle, son of Lord Braybrooke, to the Right Hon. Charlotte Legge, daughter of the late Earl of Dartmouth.

The Hon. Capt. B. T. Capel, to Harriet Catherine, daughter of F. G. Smyth, esq.

Sir James Montgomery, bart. M.P. to Helen, daughter of T. Graham, esq.

Lieut.-gen. Robertson, to Margaret, daughter of the late J. Menzies, esq.

Hon. R. Grey Bennet, 2d son of the Earl of Tankerville, to the daughter of Lord W. Russell.

The Earl of Normanton, to Lady Diana Herbert, daughter of the Earl of Pembroke.

June.

Hon. and Rev. H. Cockayne Cust, to Anna Maria, daughter of Hon. Gen. Needham.

Hon. Hayes St. Leger, son of Visc. Donervaille, to Lady Charlotte Esther Bernard, daughter of the Earl of Bandon.

Sir Thomas G. Carmichael, bart. to the Hon. Anne Napier, daughter of Lord Napier.

July.

July.

The Earl of Kenmare, to Augusta Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Wilmot, bart.

Rear-admiral Hon. Sir Henry Hotham, to Frances Anne Juliana, daughter of Lord Rous.

Count Jules de Polignac, to Miss Campbell.

Major-gen. Sir Dennis Pack, to Lady Elizabeth Beresford, dau. of the late Marquis of Waterford.

Sir Andrew Agnew, bart. to Madelene, daughter of the late Sir David Carnegie, bart.

Right Hon. Earl Paulet, to Lady Smith Burges.

Lord Charles Bentinck, to Lady Abdy.

W. Rashleigh, esq. M.P. to Caroline, daughter, of Henry Hinxman, esq.

Hon. and Rev. L. Dundas, to Mary Jane, daughter of Rev. James Bousquet.

Major-general Hewett, to Louisa Majendie, daughter of the Bishop of Bangor.

Hon. Mr. Campbell, son of Lord Cawdor, to Lady Elizabeth Thynne, daughter of the Marquis of Bath.

Sir Alexander Campbell, bart. to Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. A. Coldstream.

August.

Major Fane, M.P. to Marianne, dau. of J. Mills Jackson, esq.

Hon. J. Perceval, eldest son of Lord Arden, to Lady Eliz. Anne Brudenell, daughter of the Earl of Cardigan.

Lord W. Fitzroy, Capt. R.N. son of the late D. of Grafton, to Georgiana, daughter of the late T. Raikes, Esq.

Sir John J. Fitzgerald, to Mrs. Moore.

September.

Right Hon. J. U. Frere, to Lady Errol.

Lieut.-general the Hon. John Leslie, to the daughter of the late T. Cuming, esq.

Lord Sinclair, to Isabella, dau. of A. Chatto, esq.

Lieut.-general Hon. C. Fitzroy, to Mrs. Clavering Savage.

Lieut.-col. Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, to Miss Graham, of Stonehouse.

October.

Hon. Colonel J. Meade, M.P. to Uriana Caroline, daughter of Hon. Edward Ward.

Earl Brooke and Warwick, to Lady Monson.

Francis Pym, esq. M.P. to Lady James Leslie Melville, daughter of the Earl of Leven and Melville.

Lieut.-col. Sir Robert W. Gardiner, to Caroline Mary, daughter of Lieut.-gen. Macleod.

The Earl of Errol, to Harriet, third sister of Lord Somerville.

Major-general Sir J. Lambert, to Jane, daughter of the late J. Marant, esq.

Baron Frederick Will. Drissen, general in the Russian service, to Miss Aiken, Hampstead.

Hon. George Lysaght, to Eliz. Anne, daughter of the late J. D. Foulkes, esq.

Robert Abercrombie, jun. esq. M.P. to Eliz. daughter of Samuel Douglas, esq.

November.

Hon. T. Vanneck, to Miss Mary Anne Palmer.

Robert

Robert Shapland Carew, jun. esq., M. P., to Jane Catherine, daughter of the late A. Cliffe, esq.

December.

— Lambton, esq. to Lady Louisa, Grey, daughter of Earl Grey.

T. J. Featherstone, esq. to Lady Eliz. Howard, daughter of the Earl of Wicklow.

J. Carter, esq., M.P. to Joanna Maria, daughter of W. Smith, esq. M.P.

F. Taylor, esq. to the Hon. Juliana Cavendish, daughter of Lord Waterpark.

PROMOTIONS.

January.

Rear-admiral Penrose; Col. Sir R. Le Poer French; Lieut.-col. Sir Jos. Cairncross, Knights-Commanders of the Bath.

A. St. John Baker, Consul-general in the United States.

Lieutenant-general Sir Robert Brownrigg, a Baronet.

Colonel James Bathurst, Governor of the Virgin islands.

J. R. Mathews, esq. Consul at Cadiz.

Hon. and Rev. Mr. Hobart, Dean of Windsor.

Walter, Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, Marquess of Ormonde.

Robert, Earl of Londonderry, Marquess of Londonderry.

Henry Benton, Earl Conyngham, Marquess Conyngham.

Charles John, Visc. Mountjoy, Earl of Blessington.

Richard, Visc. Bantry, Earl of Bantry.

Richard Baron Cahir, Earl of Glengall.

John Baker Holroyd, Baron Sheffield, Earl of Sheffield.

Lodge Evans, Baron Frankfort, Viscount Frankfort.

Richard Baron Adare, Viscount Mount Earl.

William Baron Ennismore, Visc. Ennismore and Listowel.

John Prendergast, Baron Kiltarton, Viscount Gort.

Sir Chaloner Ogle, admiral; Banastre Tarleton, general; John Floyd, general; Baronets.

Major-gen. Sir Hudson Lowe, a Knight-Commander of the Bath.

James Alan Park, esq. a Justice of the Common Pleas.

Lieut.-gen. Sir Coape Sherbrooke, Governor of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Islands of Prince Edward and Cape Breton.

Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of Sussex.

Admiral Sir Richard King, Commander-in-chief in the East Indies.

Sir J. Colpoys, Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

George Snowley Holroyd, esq. a Judge of the King's Bench.

February.

J. Buchanan, esq. Brit. Consul at New York.

W. Dawson, esq. Brit. Consul in Maryland.

Major-general Sir Fred. Phillips Robinson, Governor of Tobago.

Major-general Sir George William Ramsay, Governor of Antigua and Montserrat.

Thomas Probyn, esq. Governor of

of St. Christopher, Nevis, and the Virgin Islands.

Major-gen. Phineas Riall, Governor of Grenada.

P. Savage, esq. Brit. Consul in Virginia.

Marquess of Salisbury, and Earl of Chichester, Joint Postmasters.

March.

Right Hon. Baron Exmouth, a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

Lieut.-col. Gough, a Knight.

John Davidson, Esq. Consul at New Orleans.

Jasp. Waring, esq. Consul of Valencia.

Admiral Pickmore, Governor of Newfoundland.

April.

Major-gen. H. Mackey Gordon, Lieut.-Governor of Jersey.

Major-general Henry Bayley, Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey.

Hon. and Rev. Hen. Lewis Hobart, D.D. Dean of Windsor, and Register of the Order of the Garter.

Lord Napier, Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Admiral Sir C. Tyler, Knight-Commander to the Order of the Bath.

May.

Leopold Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, a General in the Army.

Sir Graham Moore, a Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir Philip Ch. Durham, and Sir E. W. C. Richard Owen, Knights-Commanders of the Order of the Bath.

Lord F. Somerset, Secretary of Embassy to the court of France.

The Duke of Gloucester and the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, Field-Marshals.

The Duke of Saxe-Cobourg, and Sir J. Abercrombie, Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath.

The Earl of Clancarty, Ambassador Extraordinary to the Netherlands.

June.

Right Hon. G. Canning, Viscount Castlereagh, Earl Bathurst, Visc. Sidmouth, Earl of Liverpool, Right Hon. N. Vansittart, Baron Teignmouth, Visc. Lowther, Right Hon. John Sullivan, Lord Apsley, Lord Binning, Rt. Hon. W. Sturges Bourne, Commissioners for the affairs of India.

Rev. Dr. Stanser, Bishop of Nova-Scotia.

Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, esq. Secretary of Legation to the United States of America.

General R. A. Seymour, Governor and Commander of St. Lucia.

Sir H. Russel, Member of the Privy Council.

Marquis of Hertford, Lord Lieut. of Warwickshire.

July.

General Sir G. Drummond, Admiral Sir S. Pellew, and Major gen. Sir S. Beckwith, Knights Commanders of the Bath.

Admiral Lord Exmouth and Admiral Gambier, Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath.

Earl

Earl of Hopetown, Lieutenant of Linlithgowshire.

Right Hon. J. M'Mahon, Receiver-gen. of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Major-gen. Bloomfield, Secretary to the same.

Archib. Gordon, esq. Consul at Havre.

Rev. Herbert Marsh, D. D., Bishop of Landaff.

Earl of Dalhousie, Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Nova-Scotia.

August.

Hon. John Meade, Consul-gen. in Spain.

Gilbert Robertson, esq. Consul at Philadelphia.

Lieut.-col. Sir James Bontein, a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber.

Lord Algern. Percy, created Baron Prudhoe.

September.

Thomas Turner, esq. Consul at Ragusa and Cattaro.

Thomas W. Richards, esq. Consul at Nantes.

A. Gibson, esq. Consul at Dantzic.

Baroness Lucas, created Countess de Grey.

Right Rev. Bishop Gleig, Primate of the Episcopal church in Scotland.

Lord Exmouth created a Viscount.

Rear-admiral Milne, Knight Commander of the Bath.

T. Fonblanque, esq. Consul at Dunkirk.

F. Lascelles, esq. Consul at L'Orient.

S. L. Jenkins, esq. Consul at Bayonne.

Baron von de Capellen, Vice-admiral under the King of the Netherlands, Honorary Knight Com. of the Bath.

Right Hon. Robert Liston, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

October.

W. Edward Powell, esq. Lord Lieutenant of Cardiganshire.

Fred. Lindeman, esq. Consul-gen. in Sicily.

Adolphus Palucedo, esq. Consul in Corsica.

November.

Rev. Dr. Kay, Divinity Professor in the University of Cambridge.

J. Parke, esq. Consul in the Roman States.

December.

Earl of Moira, created Marquis of Hastings.

Major-gen. Sir David Ochterlony, bart. Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

Lord Combermere, Captain-general and Commander-in-chief of Barbadoes.

DEATHS *in the Year* 1816.

January.

Having in the Chronicle of the last year inserted from the Irish papers a relation of the death of the Duke of Dorset, which is in some respect erroneous, we here transcribe an authentic account of that melancholy event from a memoir of that lamented and promising young nobleman, published in the Gentleman's Magazine for Sept. 1816.

He had resided in Ireland about a year and a half, when he met with the fatal catastrophe that put an end to his existence. On the 13th of Feb. 1815, he went to pay a visit to his friend and schoolfellow, Lord Powerscourt, meaning to stay from the Monday, till the Thursday, on which day he was to return to the Castle for a drawing-room. On the 14th he went out with Lord Powerscourt's harriers, mounted on a well-trained active Irish mare, and accompanied by his Lordship and Mr. Wingfield. Having been out for several hours without finding any thing, they were actually on the point of returning home, when unfortunately a hare sprang up, and the chase commenced. The hare made for the inclosures on Killiney Hill. They had gone but a short distance, when the Duke, who was an excellent and forward horseman, rode at a wall, which was in fact a more dangerous obstacle than it appeared to be. The wall stands on the slope, and from the lower ground what is immediately on the other side cannot be discerned. The wall itself is perhaps no more than three feet and a half in height, and two in breadth; but on the other side there lay a range of large and ponderous stones, which had been rolled there from off the surface of the adjacent barley-field, that they might not impede the growth of the corn. It would have been safer to scramble over such a fence, than to take it in the stroke. The duke's mare, however, attempted to cover all at one spring, and cleared the wall; but lighting among the stones on the other side, threw herself headlong, and turning in the air, came with great violence upon her rider, who had not lost his seat; he undermost, with his back on one of the large stones, and she crushing him with all her weight on his chest, and struggling with all her power to recover her legs. Let the reader but contemplate this situation, and he will not wonder that the accident was fatal, or that the Duke survived it only an hour and half. The mare disentangled herself, and galloped away. The Duke sprang upon his feet, and attempted to follow her, but soon found himself unable to stand, and fell into the arms of Mr. Farrel, who had run to his succour, and

to

to whose house he was conveyed. He was laid on a mattress supported by chairs. Lord Powerscourt, in the utmost anxiety and alarm, rode full speed for medical assistance, leaving his brother Mr. Wingfield to pay every attention possible, as he most kindly did, to the Duke. Medical aid, even if it could have been applied immediately, would have been of no use. The injury was too severe to be counteracted by human skill. Life was extinct before any surgeon arrived.

It has been said, that the Duke in his dying moments made use of the expression "I am off:"—he did so; but not, as has been very erroneously supposed, by way of heroic bravado, or in a temper of unseasonable levity; but simply to signify to his attendants, who, in pulling off his boots, had drawn him too forward on the mattress, and jogged one of the chairs out of its place, that he was *slipping off*, and wanted their aid to help him up into his former position. He was the last person in the world to be guilty of any thing like levity upon any solemn occasion, much less in his dying moments. The fact was, when he used the expression "I am off," he had become very faint and weak, and was glad to save himself the trouble of further utterance. Those words were not the last which he pronounced, but he said nothing at all that could be thought allusive to death. One of his young friends, his most constant companion, has often said of him, that he was the most intrepid man he ever knew, and there is no doubt that he met his fate with firmness; but Mr. Wingfield, who was present and vigilant during the whole melancholy scene, never heard him say a syllable from which it could be inferred that he was conscious of his approaching end. His principal wish was to be left quiet. He died so easy, that the precise moment when he breathed his last could not be ascertained.

The *Countess of Bandon*, who died on July 7th, 1815, in the 48th year of her age, was distinguished for the excellence of her heart and understanding, and the cultivation of her mind. Her conversation was of a superior cast, and her letters were models of epistolary composition. She displayed her taste and love of knowledge by the formation of a valuable library, by her attachment to botanical and agricultural pursuits, and by the promotion of every laudable undertaking. She lent her aid to many of the most useful establishments of Dublin, as well as to the Cork Institution and the Farming Society of the neighbourhood; whilst the improvements at Castle Bernard, from which she was seldom long absent, and which were directed by her own judgment, were sufficient evidences of its correctness.

The more peculiar distinction of this lady was the Christian grace of charity, in which she truly abounded. By her sole bounty she for many years supported a school for twenty-four young women, now united to the General Female School of Bandon, of which she was the patroness and foundress, and which is conducted on a scale of enlarged liberality that would do credit to any similar institution in the

United Kingdom. From these unceasing exertions of benevolence, she had established such a character that her decease was lamented as a public calamity by rich and poor in the district of her residence, and in which she has left a memory that is likely to be as long and as beneficially remembered, as the good she has done will be durable.

The susceptibility of her mind was too keen for the bodily frame in which it was enclosed, and her death was accelerated by her feelings for the fate of a much loved son. One of her sons, the Hon. Francis Bernard, Lieut. of the 9th Dragoons, died in Portugal, in the service of his country, on January 24th, 1813, in the 24th year of his age. Another son, the Hon. Henry Boyle Bernard, Cornet of the King's Dragoon Guards, fell gloriously in the battle of Waterloo, in his 18th year.

1. *The Right Hon. Lady Penrhyn*, widow of Richard Pennant, Lord Penrhyn, and daughter and heiress of General Warburton, of Winnington, Cheshire.

5. *Lieut.-Gen. Sir Geo. Prevost*, late Governor-in-Chief, and Commander of the forces in the British colonies in North America, in his 49th year. He was the son of Major-gen. Prevost, who served under General Wolfe at Quebec. Sir George began his service in the West Indies, where he distinguished himself at St. Vincent, at Dominica, of which he was appointed Governor, and at St. Lucia. In 1808, he obtained the post of Lieut.-Governor and commander in Nova Scotia, and in the same year acted as second in command at the capture of Martinique. He afterwards succeeded General Sir James Craig in the chief command, civil and military, in North America, which he held till his return to England in 1814.

6. *The Hon. Sir Edward Crofton*, bart. in his 38th year, at Mote Park, county Roscommon.

At Warsaw, *F. Narodsky*, a Polish gentleman, at the age of 125. He married a second wife at 92, by whom he had a daughter now living.

At Weilburg, the *Prince of Nassau Weilburg*.

10. *The Lady of Gen. Sir Cornelius Cuyler*, bart.

10. At an advanced age, *Eliz. Dowager Marchioness of Waterford*, relict of George De la Poer Beresford, Marquis of Waterford, who died in 1800.

In his 89th year, *Henry Harington*, M.D. Alderman of Bath, eminent as a classical scholar, a man of wit, and a musical composer.

17. *John Heath*, esq. one of Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

19. *Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke*, bart. of Wingerworth, Derbyshire.

20. *The Princess of Mecklenlenburg Schwerin*, of the House of Saxe Weimar.

21. *The Princess of Nassau Weilburg*.

22. *Sir Drummond Smith*, bart. of Tring Park, Herts.

24. *The Hon. Apsley Bathurst*, D.C.L. son of the late Earl B.

Dame Eliz. Twisden, relict of Sir John Papillon Twisden, bart.

27. *Samuel Viscount Hood*, Admiral of the Red, and Governor of Greenwich Hospital, in his 92d year. He was raised to the peerage

age in 1782 for his distinguished service in the action with De Grasse, where he acted as Rear Admiral in the Barfleur. His latest service at sea were in the Mediterranean in 1793, where he took the naval command at Corsica and Toulon; after which he returned on account of ill health. His lordship was next in seniority to Earl St. Vincent on the list of admirals.

28. In Prussia, *Field Marshal Mollendorff*, aged 92, supposed to be the oldest general in Europe.

29. *Elizabeth Laura, Countess of Waldegrave*, in her 56th year.

John Baring, esq. aged 85. He had been M.P. for Exeter for 35 years.

31. *Lady Graves*, widow of Admiral Sir Thomas Graves.

February.

1. *Joshua Viscount Allen*, a peer of Ireland, in his 88th year.

Lady Stanley, widow of Sir J. T. Stanley, bart. of Alderley.

3. *Sir Hen. Dampier*, knt. one of the Justices of the King's Bench, in his 58th year.

Eleanor Viscountess of Wilton, in her 67th year. She was daughter and co-heiress of Sir Ralph Asheton, bart. of Middleton, Lancash.

4. *Richard, Visc. Fitzwilliam*, of the kingdom of Ireland, in his 71st year. He bequeathed to the University of Cambridge, in which he was educated, a sum of money to build a museum as a repository for all his pictures, prints, books, statues and busts, gems, bronzes, &c.

Robert Hobart, Earl of Buckinghamshire, President of the India board of Commissioners, and Clerk of the Common Pleas in Ireland. His Lordship's death, in his 56th year, was in consequence of a fall from his horse some time since in St. James's Park.

8. *The Countess of St. Vincent*, aged 75.

14. *Hon. Mrs. Townshend*, widow of the Dean of Norwich, in her 85th year.

15. *John Peyto Verney, Lord Willoughby de Broke*, a Lord of the Bedchamber.

Henry Fawcett, esq. M.P. for Carlisle.

Sir W. Forbes, bart., in his 68th year.

J. Fownes Luttrell, esq. of Dunster Castle, upwards of 40 years M.P. for Minehead, in his 64th year.

Adm. R. M'Douall, in his 87th year.

17. *Lady Slingsby*, aged 81, relict of Sir T. Turner Slingsby, bart.

19. *Louisa Grace, Duchess of St. Albans*, with her infant male son.

21. *Lady Charlotte, wife of Rear-adm. P. C. Durham.* She was daughter of the late Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

22. *Adam Fergusson*, esq. L.L.D. in his 93d year; formerly Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, and author of several esteemed works.

In his 90th year, *Hon. Henry Nairne*, son of Lord Nairne, and a zealous adherent of the house of Stuart.

23. *Rev. Sir J. T. Cholmondeley Edwardes*, bart. rector of Frodesley, Salop, aged 52.

Honor. Lieut. Charles Turner, drowned

drowned from a pilot boat landing passengers from India at Portsmouth.

24. *Sir John Lubbock*, bart. a banker.

25. At Dublin, in his 67th year, *Chichester Sheffington, Viscount Massereene.*

28. *Lady Eliz. Barnaby*, widow of Sir W. C. B. bart. in her 55th year.

29. *Gustavus Hamilton, Vist. Boyne*, in Ireland.

March.

7. *Vice Adm. Sir Wm. Michel*, in his 71st year.

8. *Grace, Countess-dowager of Farnham*, in her 82d year.

11. *Dowager Lady Hamilton*, widow of Gen. Sir R. Hamilton, bart. aged 90.

Albinia, Countess Dowager of Buckinghamshire, and eldest dau. of Lord Vere Bertie, in her 78th year.

12. *Lady Longford*, mother of the Duchess of Wellington.

14. *Mr. W. Walker*, aged 49, astronomical lecturer, and inventor of the Eidouranion and Celestina.

19. *Wm. Tighe*, esq. M. P. for Wicklow.

22. *Lady Catherine Poulett*, 4th dau. of Earl Poulett, in her 21st year.

24. *John Courtenay*, esq. a native of Ireland, descended from a branch of the noble family of that name. He was a member of several successive parliaments, first for Tamworth, and afterwards for Appleby, and distinguished himself by the brilliancy of his wit and poignancy of his satire. He continued a steadfast adherent to the old opposition, and during their short ministries occupied places in the ordnance and treasury. He was author of some works in poetry and prose, written in a lively style and with liberal sentiments.

29. *Mrs. Warren*, widow of Dr. W. bishop of Bangor, in her 83d year.

Lately, *Hon. James Willoughby*, aged 86.

Colonel Latouche, M. P. for Carlow.

Lord Charles Beauchamp Kerr, son of the late Marq. of Lothian.

Sir Simeon Stuart, bart.

Sir John Odingsells Leeke, aged 69.

M. Guyton Morveau, the celebrated French chemist, member of the Institute, and ex-member of the Convention, at an advanced age.

April.

1. *Eliz. Baroness Say and Sele*, relect of Lord S. and S. and dau. of the late Sir Edward Turner, bart.

2. *Rear-adm. Peyton*, in his 66th year.

3. *Adm. Sam. Cornish*, in his 76th year.

Lady Emily Latouche, wife of Robert L. esq. M.P. and daughter of the first Earl of Clancarty.

4. At Leghorn, *J. Pollexfen Bastard*, esq. M.P. for Devon.

At the Cape of Good Hope, *Major-gen. Joseph Baird*, aged 58.

7. At Verona, *The Empress of Austria*, in her 28th year.

11. *The Right Hon. Patrick Duigenan*, a Privy Counsellor in Ireland, and M. P. for the city of Armagh, aged 81. He was brought

brought up to the Irish bar, and became professor of the civil law in the University of Dublin; but entering into parliament, he chiefly engaged in political life, and, though descended from a Roman Catholic family, distinguished himself by his violent opposition to the Catholic claims. He published various tracts on Irish politics, and from the places which he obtained, appears to have been regarded as an useful auxiliary in the government of that island.

14. *Richard Malone*, *Lord Sunderlin*, of Ireland. After sitting in parliament for two Irish counties, he was raised to the peerage in 1785. The title became extinct at his death.

15. *Sir Simon Le Blanc*, a Judge of the Court of King's Bench, in his 68th year. He was of high reputation in his legal and judicial capacity.

17. *East Apthorp*, D.D. Prebendary of Finsbury, in his 84th year. This learned divine was a native of Boston, in New England, whence he was sent for education to Jesus College, Cambridge. He returned to America as a missionary, and founded an episcopalian church at Cambridge, N.E. He published there several sermons, and having at length quitted his church and returned to England, he engaged, under the sanction of Archb. Secker, in a controversy with Dr. Mayhew, of Boston, on the mission of bishops to North America, and on the conduct of the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts. He was collated by the primate to the vicarage of Croydon, where he diligently performed the duties of a parish priest, and published a variety of works, among which were "Letters on the prevalence of Christianity before its civil establishment, with Observations on Mr. Gibbon's History of the Decline of the Roman Empire." This work is respectably mentioned by the historian, who, however, speaks of it as only preparatory to a notice of himself. Another of his publications was, "Discourses on the Prophecies," preached at Dr. Warburton's Lecture.

18. *Lord Arthur J. Hen. Somerset*, M.P. for Monmouth, and brother to the Duke of Beaufort, in his 37th year.

23. *Thomas Johnes*, esq. of Hafod, M.P. for Cardigan, and Lord Lieut. of the County, aged 67. This gentleman rendered himself well known by his creations of picturesque beauty, and his extensive improvements around his mansion, and by the treasures of art and literature which he collected in it, and which induced him to give to the public translations of Froissart's and Monstrelet's Chronicles, and the travels of Brocquiere and Joinville, illustrated by many curious appendages.

26. *Geo. Hardinge*, esq. Justice for the counties of Glamorgan, Brecknock, and Radnor, F.R.S. and F.S.A. in his 72d year. He was distinguished for his wit and learning, which last he acquired at Eton and Trinity college, Cambridge, and was much admired both at the bar and from the bench. He largely contributed to the "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," with many of the subjects of which he was intimately acquainted. He

also published separately some miscellaneous pieces.

27. At Paris, where he had long resided, *the Rev. Sir Herbert Croft*, bart., in his 66th year. He was the author of a great variety of publications, some of which were amusing and popular, as well as of schemes for others of a more solid kind, which were not brought to effect. He will probably be most remembered by his Life of Dr. Young, adopted by Dr. Johnson in his Lives of the English Poets. Sir H. C. succeeded to the baronetage by collateral descent.

29. *Charles Philip Lord Stourton*, a Roman Catholic peer.

Sir John Stuart, bart. of Allanbank.

May.

1. *Mrs. Cleaver*, wife of the archbishop of Dublin.

2. *George Greville, Earl of Warwick and Brooke*, aged 70.

4. *Lieut. Gen. Sontag*, in his 69th year.

5. *Dowager Lady Bellhaven and Stenton.*

11. *Sir T. Lighton*, bart.

12. *The Lady of Major-Gen. Sir Edward Butler.*

14. *Barrington Pope Blachford*, esq. M.P.

17. *Dorothy Eliz. wife of Sir Brook W. Bridges*, bart.

21. *Rt. Hon. Lady Ribblesdale*, in her 44th year.

28. At the age of 116, in Coldbath-square, *Mrs. Jane Lewson*, the widow of a wealthy person, owner of the house she lived in, and as singular in her dress and manner of living, as remarkable for the length of her years.

29. *James Hope Johnston, Earl of Hopetoun*, aged 75.

Lately, *Ann Viscountess Barrington.*

General John Dixon, aged 76.

The Lady of Sir Henry Harvey Bruce, bart.

June.

4. At Naples, *Sign. Paesiello*, celebrated for his writings in music and history, in his 84th year.

6. At Petersburg, *Field-marshal Prince Nicholas Sollikoff*, aged 83.

Dowager Lady Asgill.

8. *Lord Frederick Campbell*, aged 87, brother of the late Duke of Argyle.

12. *Lady Eliz. Tynte*, aged 86.

14. *Hon Allan Maconochie*, of Meadow-bank, Lord Commissioner of Justiciary, Edinburgh.

15. *Ellen Countess Conyngham*, widow of Henry E. Conyngham, aged 97.

16. *Lady Pearson*, relict of Sir Richard Pearson, aged 72.

17. *Charles Pierrepont, Earl Manvers*, in his 69th year.

18. *Right Hon. Lady Mary Parker.*

In his 82d year, *Mr. Thomas Henry*, long a much esteemed practitioner of medicine at Manchester. He also obtained great reputation for his scientific acquirements, especially in practical chemistry. He was the first who treated philosophically on a subject highly important to the improvement of the cotton manufacture, the employment of mordants in dyeing, and was likewise an early promoter of the new method of bleaching. His character as a man of science, maintained by various writings, obtained for him admission to the Royal

Royal Society, and to several other learned bodies; and he was among the first founders of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, of which he became president. This truly respectable person was not less distinguished by qualities of the heart and mind, which warmly attached to him all his acquaintance, and rendered him in advanced age an object of equal affection and veneration. He retained the capacity of enjoying the best pleasures of life to its very extremity, and sunk without a struggle under the inevitable decay of nature.

22. *General Cunningham*, aged 60.

Lady Wray, relict of Sir W. U. Wray, bart.

Sir Alex. Macdonald Lockhart, aged 40.

24. *Sir Robert Staples*, bart. Ireland, in his 76th year.

27. *John Peachey, Lord Selsey*, in his 68th year.

Lately. *Lady Diana Fleming*, widow of Sir M. le Fleming, bart.

Vice Adm. James Aims.

July

2. *Sir John Dyer*, Lieut. Col. of Artillery, whose death was occasioned, whilst on field duty, by endeavouring to stop the carriage of a brother officer whose horses had taken fright in the absence of the coachman. He was struck on the breast by the pole, and the carriage ran over him.

Mary Baroness Nolken, the widow of Baron Nolken, the Swedish plenipotentiary, in her 75th year.

3. *Hon. Wm. Augustus Townshend*, M.P. for Whitchurch.

Lieut Gen the Hon Sir Brydges Trecothick Henniker, bart. son of the late Lord Henniker.

4. At Paris, of an apoplectic attack, *Arthur Annesley Earl of Mountmarris*, aged 72.

Richard Watson, D.D. Bishop of Llandaff, aged 79. This eminent prelate was born at Heversham near Kendal, in Westmoreland, where his father, a clergyman, was master of the free grammar school. After domestic instruction, he was entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by assiduous application to his studies. He was elected a fellow in 1760, took the degree of M.A. in 1762, and was elected professor of chemistry in 1764. He became one of the head tutors of the college, and in 1771 obtained the professorship of divinity, to which the valuable rectory of Somersham is annexed. This academical elevation was entirely the result of his industry and talents, and during his residence in the university, no member of it conferred more reputation on that seat of learning than himself. As moderator at academical exercises, he equally displayed his urbanity, and his acuteness, and elegant use of the Latin language. He rendered his chemical lectures highly interesting by clear explanations of the principles of the science as then received, and by ingenious and useful experiments. In the divinity chair he exhibited great extent of research, with a candid and liberal spirit. Of these qualities he gave a signal

a signal proof in his "Apology for Christianity;" being a series of letters addressed to Mr. Gibbon as a reply to his attacks on that religion in his Decline and Fall, which the historian himself declared to be the most polite and liberal of all those by which he was encountered, and a perfect contrast to the polemical exertions of some of his antagonists. His "Collection of Theological Tracts selected from various Authors for the use of the younger Students in the University," likewise displayed the enlargement of his sentiments with respect to controverted points of Christian doctrine.

Dr. Watson, who published a sermon entitled "The Principles of the Revolution Vindicated," had openly taken his part in the state as well as in the church; and when the Rockingham administration was formed in 1782, he was raised through the recommendation of the Duke of Rutland, to whom he had been tutor at college, to the episcopal bench in the see of Landaff. With this bishopric, the poorest in the kingdom, he was allowed to hold his other preferments, among which was a valuable rectory presented by the Duke of Rutland; and upon the whole, his church emoluments were considerable. He now entirely renounced his chemical pursuits, as a sacrifice to his prelatic dignity; but he collected in five small volumes all his essays and experiments relative to the subject, some of which were papers in the Philosophical Transactions communicated by him as a member of the Royal Society. These volumes were very favourably received, and are yet perused with advantage, notwithstanding the great change in the theory of the science.

His open and zealous attachment to the political principles of the whigs was probably the cause why, during a long possession of the prelacy, he was never translated from Landaff when the influence of that party had declined. His episcopal functions could scarcely be exercised in a see where there is no place of residence for a bishop, yet he delivered and published occasional charges to his clergy. He also continued to give to the world tracts on important subjects, affording matter for literary and political memoirs which would fill an interesting volume. The high regard with which he inspired his academic pupils, was evinced by a considerable accession to his fortune from a bequest of Mr. Luther, of Essex, to whom he had been tutor. He passed the evening of his life chiefly at his seat of Calgarth in Westmorland, where he actively employed himself in rural decorations and agricultural improvements. His manners were simple, with much equality of temper. He left a numerous family.

5. At St. Cloud, near Paris, *Mrs. Jerdan*, a celebrated actress considered as unrivalled on the English stage for perfect nature with arch simplicity in comic characters. With foibles in her conduct, she possessed a generous and benevolent heart.

7. *Richard Brinsley Sheridan*, whose character and talents have for

for a long course of years kept him in the eye of the public as one of the most remarkable persons of his time. He was born in 1751, at or near Dublin, and was the fourth son of Thomas Sheridan, known for his powers of declamation as an actor, and as a successful instructor in elocution. Richard passed the early years of education at Dublin, whence he was removed to Harrow. He appears to have obtained no particular distinction at school, being naturally disposed to indolence, and trusting more to the impulse of genius than the habit of application. His connections naturally familiarized him with the theatre; and the attractions of Miss Linley operated with so much force upon him, that after having won her by a duel, from a rival, he was rewarded with her hand. She quitted the stage on this union; and it does not appear what was Sheridan's plan for maintaining a family, till in 1775, he brought out his pleasant comedy of "The Rivals," at Covent Garden. Its first reception was like a failure; but by judicious alterations it gained the public favour, and gave the author precedence above the ordinary play-wrights of the time. The "Duenna," which soon followed, obtained a popularity even beyond that of the Beggar's Opera, being performed 75 nights during the season. He now pushed his connexions in fashionable life; and the brilliancy of his wit, with the charms of Mrs. Sheridan's conversation, brought ready visitors to their convivial table. To support this expence, he joined in the purchase of Garrick's share in the Drury-lane patent, and brought on the stage an altered play of Vanburgh's. In 1777, his dramatic powers were exhibited in their full lustre by the composition of "The School for Scandal," a comedy which, perhaps more than any other of the modern drama, revived the *witty age* of the English theatre. It was performed with the most complete success, and still commands crowded audiences in its turn of representation as a stock play. The "Critic," written upon the model of The Rehearsal, exhibited a very amusing specimen of his talent in humorous satire. Although he derived considerable profit from his productions, and from his share in the theatre, his stile of living always went beyond his resources, his expenses being entirely unrestrained by economy, or by any delicacy in contracting debts which he had no means of discharging. By friends who thought highly of his abilities, he was therefore advised to exercise them in the more fertile and extensive field of politics. By his efforts he obtained a seat in parliament for the borough of Stafford, and he closely attached himself to the opposition against the ministry of Lord North. When that was overthrown in 1782, and was succeeded by the Rockingham administration, Sheridan was gratified with the post of under secretary to Mr. Fox. His friends being shortly unseated by the death of their leader, he lost his place; but when the Shelburne party was defeated by the Coalition, he re-entered the official corps as secretary to the treasury. As a parliamentary orator he had hitherto

hitherto been chiefly regarded as filling a subsidiary post by his polished raillery and entertaining sarcasm; but in his defence of Mr. Fox's India bill he exhibited powers of argument, and masterly comprehension of an intricate subject, which convinced the hearers that a steady application only was wanting to place him in the first rank of political speakers. This, in the universal opinion of the nation, was attained by him, when, as one of the managers of the prosecution instituted by the House of Commons against Mr. Hastings, he exhibited a copiousness, force, and lustre of eloquence which both parties pronounced as absolutely unequalled within the remembrance of the auditors. At this time, being again a member of opposition, he is supposed to have exerted a great influence over the councils at Carlton House; and he obtained a place in the collection of the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall, which was the only permanent fruit of his political career. He was a firm and consistant opposer of Mr. Pitt's measures; and did not hesitate to encounter all the imputations thrown upon the decreasing band of reformists and advocates of freedom, during the war of the French revolution.

Deeply involved in his circumstances, and suffering in his private character in consequence of his necessities, with a constitution broken by his habits of life, and a debilitated mind, he sunk, the melancholy example of brilliant talents deprived of almost all their value by moral defects.

12. *Vice Adm. Sir Wm. Essington*, in his 63d year.

13. *Lieut.-general Cliffe.*

Rt. Rev. John Skinner, Primate of the Episcopal church in Scotland.

23. *Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton*, a lady well known to the public by various works devoted to the moral and religious instruction of different ages and classes, and displaying a solid understanding and cultivated taste. She died at Harrowgate, after a long and patient suffering under sickness, and was greatly regretted by many attached friends.

August.

10. *Elizabeth Countess of Balcarras.*

12. *Louisa Lady Bagot.*

Sir Andrew Bayntun, bart.

15. *Joshua Vanneck Lord Huntingfield*, in his 71st year. He was created an Irish peer in 1796, and was member of Parliament for Dunwich.

17. *Lady Susan Clinton*, wife of Lieut. General Sir Henry Clinton, and sister of the Earl of Wemyss.

Lady Rawlinson, relict of Sir Walter R., aged 73.

19. *Joseph Huddart*, esq. F.R.S. and an elder brother of the Trinity House, in his 76th year. This very able and useful person, distinguished as a geographer and mechanist, was born of humble parentage at Allonby, a sea coast village in Cumberland. His father having a share in a fishery established in that place, Joseph was much employed in the small vessels by which it was carried on, and at length he obtained the command of a brig, in which he made frequent trips to different ports. Having a strong turn to mechanics,

mechanics, he employed his leisure in the study of ship-building and astronomy, and without any instruction he built a vessel of which every timber was moulded by his own hands. This he navigated from 1760 to 1773 chiefly in St. George's Channel, making surveys of the ports and roadsteds, the accuracy of which obtained the notice of nautical men, and induced Sir Richard Hotham to recommend his entering into the East India service. He accordingly made a voyage as fourth mate of the York, during which he took valuable surveys on the western coast of Sumatra. After his return he resumed the command of his own vessel, in which he made an annual voyage to America: and at the request of a chart-seller, he completed his survey of St. George's Channel. In 1778 he again sailed to the East Indies as chief mate, and made four voyages in a period of ten years, during which time he completed a survey of the peninsula from Bombay to Coringo. After quitting that service he executed surveys of the Western islands of Scotland; and he was employed by the Trinity-house in 1790, in a survey of that intricate navigation Hasbro' Gatt for the purpose of placing lights. By his labours above-mentioned, he rendered essential service to marine geography, and obtained high reputation in that branch of science. Not less valuable to mariners was his capital improvement in the manufacture of cordage, by means of which an equal distribution is made of the strains on the yarns, thus obviating the former danger of a cable giving way in consequence of the unequal stress upon different component parts. His most ingenious piece of mechanism for this purpose was invented by him with such exactness of conception, that it was rendered perfect at one effort, without a previous model. For this contrivance he obtained a patent, which lay dormant for some time on account of the prejudice of rope-makers in favour of their received method; but the superiority of Captain Huddart's mode was so well established on trial, that his own rope-work, constructed at Limehouse, has proved a very successful concern.

Captain Huddart was a tall erect figure, with a countenance strongly indicating thought, with an expression of placid benevolence corresponding with the amiable simplicity of his character.

28. *Sir Chaloner Ogle*, bart. senior admiral in the navy, in his 89th year.

Charles Chaplin, esq. M.P. for the county of Lincoln, aged 58.

31. *Hon. Mary Bennett*, relict of Hon. Lieutenant-gen. Bennett.

September.

4. *Sir Thos. Miller*, bart. M.P. for Portsmouth, in his 81st year.

5. *Hon. C. Herbert*, M.P. for Wilton, aged 72.

6. *Robert Morris*, esq. M.P. for Gloucester.

Dowager Countess D'Alton.

10. *Sam. Osborne*, esq. admiral of the blue, aged 62.

Richard Reynolds, of Bristol, a member of the Society of Friends, in his 81st year. This truly memorable person was long the principal in the concern known by the name

name of the Colebrook Dale Company, in which he raised an ample property, which, in his hands, was the instrument of larger and more diffusive beneficence than can easily be paralleled in any station of life. His charities, unlimited by the distinctions of sect or party, were extended as far as his careful and assiduous enquiries could detect suitable objects, and were commonly distributed without any knowledge of the hand which supplied them, except by the secret agents of his bounty. Such were his modesty and humility, that they would not suffer him to assume merit from what he regarded as an indispensable duty, and he considered himself as the mere steward of the superfluity which Providence had bestowed upon him. At Bristol, where he resided during the latter part of his life, he was regarded as a general good; and the regret inspired by his loss was participated by all ranks and denominations. Besides the honour paid to his memory by a numerous attendance at his funeral, a general meeting of the inhabitants of the city was convened by public advertisement, at which a resolution unanimously passed for instituting a philanthropic association under the title of *Reynolds's Commemoration Society*.

12. *Mrs. Otway*, relict of Vice-adm. O.

Sir *Wm. Codrington*, bart. in his 78th year.

14. *General John Leveson Gower*, aged 47.

15. *Paul Cobb Methuen*, esq. of Corsham House, Wilts, which he had decorated with one of the finest collections of pictures in England.

16. *Sir James Wright*, bart. in his 70th year.

18. *Philip d'Auvergne Prince de Bouillon*, Vice-adm. of the Red, in his 81st year.

22. In his 87th year, *Sir Robert Gunning*, bart. formerly minister at the courts of Denmark, Prussia, and Russia.

24. *John Manley*, esq. Vice-adm. of the Red.

29. *Lady Susannah Wombwell.*

Rev. Wm. Bell, D.D. Senior Prebendary of Westminster, in his 85th year. This learned divine was educated at Magdalen college, Cambridge, in which university he obtained considerable distinction. He became domestic chaplain to the Princess Amelia, aunt to the present King, through whose interest he obtained a prebend of Westminster in 1765, and two years afterwards proceeded S. T. P. by royal mandate. He acquired several other preferments; and made himself known to the public by various publications. That for which he was principally distinguished was "An Attempt to ascertain and illustrate the Authority, Nature, and Design of the Institution of Christ, commonly called the Lord's Supper," 1780, 8vo. In this work he chiefly adopted the opinions of Hoadly on this sacrament; and it produced a letter addressed to him by Dr. Bagot. Dr. Bell followed up the subject by "An Enquiry, whether any doctrine relating to the nature and effects of the Lord's Supper can be justly founded on the doctrine of our Lord recorded in the 6th chapter of the Gospel of St. John," 1790. In 1787 he was the Editor of a curious tract by the late Dr. Courayar,

rayer, entitled "Declaration de mes derniers sentimens sur les differens dogmes de la Religion," the manuscript of which had been given by the writer himself to the Princess Amelia, who left it to Dr. Bell. A translation of this work was published by Dr. Calder. In 1810, Dr. Bell testified his attachment to his Alma Mater and to the established church, by transferring to the university of Cambridge 15 200l. 3 per cents. in trust to found eight new scholarships for the sons or orphans of clergymen whose circumstances would not enable them to bear the whole expense of education at the university.

30. *Sir Edw. Hulse*, bart.

October.

11. *John Joseph Blake Lord Wallscourt.*

16. In Barbadoes, *Lieut.-gen. Sir James Leith*, Governor of that island.

17. *Catharine*, relict of *Sir Hen. Fletcher*, bart. aged 85.

18. *Sir Arthur Davies Owen*, of Glan Severn, in his 64th year.

21. *William Lygon Earl Beauchamp*, in his 67th year.

22. *Lieut.-gen. Forbes Champagne.*

29. *Major-gen. Sir Geo. Holmes*, of the Bombay establishment.

30. *Frederick William I. King of Wurtemberg.*

November.

3. *Mary*, widow of *Sir Robert d'Arcy Hildyard*, bart. in her 75th year.

7. *Hyacinthe Gabrielle Marchioness Wellesley*, a native of France.

9 *The Rev. Joseph Townshend*, rector of Pewsey, Wilts, at an advanced age. He was distinguished as a mineralogist and conchologist, and in his scientific character was advantageously known by his "Journey through Spain," 3 vol. 8vo. He was also long a preacher among the Calvinistic Methodists, in which capacity he fell under the lash of the author of the Spiritual Quixote. He was the author of sermons and various miscellaneous tracts, one of which was a popular treatise on medicine.

Dowager Lady Lawley, aged 78.

10. At Thenford, Northamptonshire, *Michael Woodhull*, esq. aged 76, a gentleman of extensive learning, and great benevolence. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford; and made himself known by a translation of all the Tragedies and Fragments of Euripides, 4 vol. 8vo. 1782, and by a volume of Miscellaneous Poems, in which he appeared as a zealous friend of liberty, civil and religious, and a warm asserter of the general rights of mankind.

11. *Vice-adm. Charles Boyles.*

14. *Sir Roger Curtis*, bart. Admiral of the Red, particularly known for his gallant and humane conduct at the destruction of the battering ships at the siege of Gibraltar.

17. *Patrick Dillon Earl of Roscommon*, in his 48th year.

18. *Hon. Henrietta Beauclerk*, 2d. daughter of Lord Beauclerk, in her 74th year.

26. *Abraham Roberts*, esq. M.P. for Worcester in his 72d year.

December.

December.

11. *Lady Catherine Murray*, widow of W. J. Murray, esq. and daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

Richard Howard Earl of Effingham, in the 69th year of his age.

15. *Charles Stanhope, Earl Stanhope*, in his 64th year. This nobleman was son to Philip Earl Stanhope, and received a great part of his education at Geneva. He brought thence a warm attachment to the principles of civil and religious liberty, which directed his conduct during his whole life, regardless of all family or party connections, and in modes peculiarly his own; the consequence of which was, that in his parliamentary plans he frequently acted alone, and was not less singular in his language and manners, than in his notions and projects. It is, however, allowed that many of his reforming attempts were turned to useful objects, and they occasionally received support as well from the ministers as the opposition. This was exemplified by their adopting his bill respecting the prohibition of purchasing gold at a price higher than the numerary value of bank notes; and their admission of his proposal for the digest of all the statutes, which was the labour that engaged his last public cares. His knowledge was various and extensive, and his industry indefatigable. He pursued with ardour every thing he undertook, unchecked by disappointment, and regardless of criticism. From a mere boy he exhibited talents for scientific inquiry and mechanical invention, and almost numberless were the contrivances for improving the useful arts which he laid before the public, and put to the test of experiment. Among those was an important improvement in the printing-press, which has been largely adopted under his name. No one could stand more apart from designs of private interest, either in his political conduct, or his scientific pursuits; and he appeared to regard perfect independence as more dignified and honourable than high office or court favour. He has been thought hard and unfeeling, and his domestic character may in various points be impeached, but he was a kind landlord, and a liberal benefactor to the poor.

Lord Stanhope was married first to Hester Pitt, eldest daughter to the great Earl of Chatham; and secondly to Louisa, daughter of Henry Grenville, esq., Governor of Barbadoes. When he broke off his political connection with his brother-in-law, Mr. Pitt, his family preferred the patronage of the minister to the paternal roof; which occasion him to say, that as they had chosen to be saddled on the public purse, they must take the consequences. The result was, that none of them were named in his will, and all his disposable property was bequeathed to eight executors not in the least related to him.

17. In France, in his 36th year, *Sir Hen. Hollis Bradford*, a knight commander of the Bath, and knight of orders in Russia and the Netherlands.

18. *Sir William Pepperell*, bart. aged 70.

25. *Mary Hallyburton, Countess Dowager*

Dowager of Aboyne, in her 80th year.

26. *John Disney*, D.D. aged 70. This estimable person was descended from an ancient family in Lincolnshire, and received his academical education at Peterhouse, in Cambridge. After taking orders he was presented to a rectory and vicarage in his native county, where he exercised with assiduity his parochial duties. Being led by his enquiries to dissent from the articles of the church of England, and seeing no prospect of alteration in its service or subscriptions, he resigned his preferments in 1782, and removing to London became first assistant, and afterwards sole minister, of the Unitarian chapel founded by Mr. Lindsey, in Essex-street. His upright and disinterested conduct so much ingratiated him with Brand Hollis, esq. that he bequeathed to him his estate at the Hyde, near Ingatestone, Essex, whither Dr. Disney retired, and honourably passed the remaining years of his life. He left two sons and a daughter by the eldest daughter of Archdeacon Blackburne. He was the author of Memoirs of Sykes, Jebb, and Jortin, of a volume of Sermons, and of various tracts.

Erratum in the Deaths of the last year.—In the account of *Samuel Whitbread*, Esq. the date is given September 6th instead of July 6th.

SHERIFFS.

Appointed by the Prince Regent in Council for the Year 1816.

Bedfordshire, Henry Brandreth, of Houghton Regis, esq.
Berkshire, Richard Powlett Wrighte Benyon, of Englefield, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Thomas Tyringham Barnard, of Nether Winchinden, esq.
Cambridge and Huntingdonshire, John Whitby Quintin, of Hatley, St. George, esq.
Cheshire, Samuel Aldersey, of Aldersey, esq.
Cumberland, William Brown, of Tallantire Hall, esq.
Derbyshire, John Peel, of the Pastures, esq.
Devonshire, Sir Arthur Chichester, of Youlston, esq.
Dorsetshire, John Herbert Browne, of Weymouth, esq.
Essex, Nicholas Pearce, of Loughton, esq.
Gloucestershire, Daniel John Niblett, of Harefield, esq.
Herefordshire, Kingsmill Evans, of the Hill, esq.
Herts, Daniel Giles, of Youngsbury, esq.
Kent, Alexander Evelyn, of St. Clere, esq.
Leicestershire, Charles W. Pochin, of Barkby, esq.
Lincolnshire, Nevile King, of Ashby, Esq.
Monmouthshire. Sir Henry Protheroe, of Lantarnam Abbey, knt.
Norfolk, Sigismund Trafford Southwell, of Wroxam, esq.
Northamptonshire, Sir James Langham, of Cottisbroke, bart.
Northumberland, Matthew Bell, of Woolsington, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Sir Robert Howe Bromley, of East Stoke, bart.
Oxfordshire, John Phillips, of Culham, esq.
Rutlandshire, John C. Gilson, of Berley, esq.
Shropshire, Sir Thomas John Tyrwhitt Jones, of Stanley, bart.
Somersetshire, John Goodfood, of Yeovill, esq.
Staffordshire, John Smith, of Great Fenton, esq.
County of Southampton, John Morant, of Brokenhurst, esq.
Suffolk, Sir Charles Blois, of Cockfield Hall, bart.
Surrey, B. Barnard, of Ham Common, esq.
Sussex, John Ingram, of Rottingdean, esq.
Warwickshire, W. Holbeche, of Farnborough, esq.
Wiltshire, John Hussey, of New Sarum, esq.
Worcestershire, Joseph Lea, of the Hill, esq.
Yorkshire, Richard Oliver Gascoigne, of Parlington, esq.

WALES.

Caermarthenshire, John Colby, of Pennywern, esq.
Pembrokeshire, H. Mathias, of Fern-hill, esq.
Cardiganshire, Thomas Lloyd, of Coedmore, esq.
Glamorganshire, Henry John Grant, of Gnoll Castle, esq.
Breconshire, Edward Kendal, of Dany Park, esq.

Radnorshire

Radnorshire, Sir Harford Jones, of Boultibrook, bart.
Merionethshire, Thomas Duckinfield Ashley, of Cwmllecoidiog, esq.
Carnarvonshire, T. Burrow, of Benarth, esq.
Anglesey, Robert Bulkeley, of Gronant, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Thomas Watkin Youde, of Clogfan, esq.
Denbighshire, Edward Edwards, of Cerrig Llwydion, esq.
Flintshire, George Boscawen, of Marford, esq.

APPOINTED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Cornwall, Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, of Pencarrow, esq.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

ARTICLES FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

INDIA BOARD WHITEHALL, *Aug.* 10, 1816.

A DISPATCH, dated Fort William, March 11, 1816, has been received at the East India House from the Governor General in Council, with enclosures, of which the following are extracts and copies :—

We desire to offer to your Hon. Committee the expression of our cordial congratulations on the signal success which has attended the first operations of our arms, and to draw your particular attention to the distinguished merits and services of the officers and troops engaged in them, whose zeal, gallantry, and perseverance, demand our warmest applause.

Your Honourable Committee will not fail to perceive in the plan of operations adopted by Major Gen. Ochterlony, the same judgment, ability, and military skill, which have always characterized that officer's proceedings, and which, on the present occasion, supported by the bravery and discipline of the troops under his command, have enabled him to surmount difficulties of no ordinary magnitude, in passing the first range of hills, and to defeat the bold and desperate efforts of the enemy to oppose his subsequent progress.

The conduct of Colonel Kelly, in the command of the detached column directed against Hurryhurpore, is justly entitled to our high approbation; and we have great satisfaction in pointing out to the notice of your honourable Committee the testimony borne by Major General Ochterlony and Colonel Kelly to the merits and services of Lieut. Colonel Miller, of His Majesty's 87th regiment; Lieut. Colonel Burnett, of the 8th regiment of Native Infantry, and Lieut. Colonel O'Halloran of the 18th regiment Native infantry; and the other officers particularly mentioned in the enclosed reports.

Copy of a Letter and Enclosure from Colonel W. Kelly, commanding the 1st Brigade, to Major General Sir David Ochterlony.

Sir,—I had the honour in my letter of the 28th ultimo, to acquaint you with my intention of proceeding to this point of the Hurryhurpore hill, which movement I executed accordingly.

On the best reconnoissance that could be made without particularly calling the attention of the enemy to our movements, it appeared that a strong point, within about 800 yards of the stockade

ade I mentioned, had been neglected. This stockade runs upon the range and to the westward of the Hurryhurpore-Fort, supposed to be about 1000 yards from it, in form a semicircle, and the mountain nearly perpendicular to the extremities, two guns in it, and in all respects formidable.

As the occupation of this neglected point appeared to be of great moment, it was advisable to take it by surprise: I consequently ordered the light infantry companies of the brigade, with two companies of each of the following regiments, viz. His Majesty's 24th, 18th native infantry, Chumparun light infantry, and one company of the 2d battalion 21st native regiment, with two 3-pounders, carried by bearers, to march at three o'clock yesterday morning, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel O'Halloran, who took possession of the position a few minutes before six, dislodged a picquet left for its protection. The enemy, in very considerable force, made a most desperate and obstinate attack to recover this point; I was therefore obliged to send a few companies to support the rear of the position which was threatened.

It was impossible, from the nature of the ground, to close or use the bayonet, and the musketry continued without interruption until half-past 11 o'clock, when the arrival of two 6-pounders, and two five and a half inch howitzers on elephants, in a few minutes decided the affair, and left us in possession of an almost natural redoubt, very advantageously situated for further operations.

I do myself the honour to enclose a list of killed and wounded, which, considering the length of time the affair lasted, is not great. Amongst the wounded you will find Captain Lindsay, of the artillery: although his wounds are not severe, I fear I shall lose his active services for a time, which I lament exceedingly, having found Captain Lindsay a most zealous able officer, both as an artillerist and engineer.

I am highly indebted to Lieut.-Colonel O'Halloran for the able and officer-like manner in which he executed this duty; and nothing can possibly be more flattering or creditable than his report of the gallant conduct of the troops throughout.

From every report, it appears that the enemy have suffered severely; numbers of their killed are lying in all directions round the point of attack. Two or three hundred Goorkahs have been brought in, but they are, from the severity of their wounds, unable to speak or give intelligence.

The advanced position only admits nine companies, which, with a field officer, I relieve every twenty-four hours. It will take some time to make the road for the heavy guns. We are, however, this day employed in getting up the twelve pounders, which will probably breach the stockade.

I am still deficient of intelligence, and uncertain of the real numbers of the enemy: but I believe them to be as I before stated. The heavy rain of last night and this morning interrupts our operations; but I hope it is about to clear.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. KELLY, Col.

P.S.

P.S. I have the highest gratification in annouucing the occupation, by the advanced guard under the field-officer, Major Robeson, of his Majesty's 24th regiment, of the stockade, fort, and hill, which were evacuated some time this morning, during the rain and thick weather, by the Goorkah force, under Ranjoor Kajee, who joined during the action of yesterday, and commanded.

(Signed) W. KELLY.

Return of Killed and Wounded in the 1st or Col. Kelly's Brigade, in the action on the Heights of Hurryhurpore, on the 1st. of March, 1816.

Camp, near Hurryhurpore, March 2, 1816.

Total killed—4 privates of 24th Foot, 4 sepoys.

Total wounded—1 brevet major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 jemadar, 1 sergeant, 22 privates of the 24th Foot, 2 naicks, 16 sepoys, 2 pioneers, 2 gun lascars.

(Signed) GEO. CASEMENT, Major of Brigade.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, SEPT. 15.

Captain Brisbane, of his Majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, arrived at this office last night with the following dispatches from Admiral Lord Exmouth, G. C. B. addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. :—

Queen Charlotte, Algiers-Bay, Aug. 28.

Sir,—In all the vicissitudes of a long life of public service, no circumstance has ever produced on my mind such impressions of gratitude and joy as the event of yesterday. To have been one of the humble instruments, in the hands of Divine Providence, for bringing to reason a ferocious Government, and destroying for ever the insufferable and horrid system of Christian slavery, can never cease to be a source of delight and heartfelt comfort to every individual happy enough to be employed in it. I may, I hope, be permitted, under such impressions, to offer my sincere congratulations to their Lordships on the complete success which attended the gallant efforts of his Majesty's fleet in their attack upon Algiers of yesterday: and the happy result produced from it on this day by the signature of peace.

Thus has a provoked war of two days' existence been attended by a complete victory, and closed by a renewed peace for England and her Ally, the King of the Netherlands, on conditions dictated by the firmness and wisdom of his Majesty's Government, and commanded by the vigour of their measures.

My thanks are justly due for the honour and confidence His Majesty's Ministers have been pleased to repose on my zeal, on this highly important occasion. The means were by them made adequate to my own wishes, and the rapidity of their measures speak for themselves. Not more than one hundred days since I left Algiers with the British fleet unsuspicious and ignorant of the atrocities which had been committed at Bona; that fleet on its arrival in England, was necessarily disbanded, and another, with proportionate resources, created and

and equipped; and, although impeded in its progress by calms and adverse winds, has poured the vengeance of an insulted nation, in chastising the cruelties of a ferocious Government, with a promptitude beyond example, and highly honourable to the national character, eager to resent oppression or cruelty, whenever practised upon those under their protection.

Would to God that in the attainment of this object I had not deeply to lament the severe loss of so many gallant officers and men; they have profusely bled in a contest which has been peculiarly marked by proofs of such devoted heroism as would rouse every noble feeling, did I dare indulge in relating them.

Their Lordships will already have been informed, by his Majesty's sloop Jasper, of my proceedings up to the 14th instant, on which day I broke ground from Gibraltar, after a vexatious detention, by a foul wind, of four days.

The fleet, complete in all its points, with the addition of five gun-boats, fitted at Gibraltar, departed in the highest spirits, and with the most favourable prospect of reaching the port of their destination in three days; but an adverse wind destroyed the expectation of an early arrival, which was the more anxiously looked for by myself, in consequence of hearing, the day I sailed from Gibraltar, that a large army had been assembled, and that very considerable additional works were throwing up, not only on both flanks of the city, but also immediately about the entrance of the Mole: from this I was apprehensive that my intention of making that point my principal object of attack had been discovered to the Dey by the same means he had heard of the expedition. This intelligence was, on the following night, greatly confirmed by the Prometheus, which I had dispatched to Algiers some time before, to endeavour to get away the Consul. Capt. Dashwood had with difficulty succeeded in bringing away, disguised in midshipman's uniform, his wife and daughter, leaving a boat to bring off their infant child, coming down in a basket with the surgeon, who thought he had composed it, but it unhappily cried in the gate-way, and in consequence the surgeon, 3 midshipmen, in all 18 persons, were seized and confined as slaves in the usual dungeons. The child was sent off next morning by the Dey, and as a solitary instance of his humanity, it ought to be recorded by me.

Capt. Dashwood further confirmed, that about 40,000 men had been brought down from the interior, and all the Janissaries called in from distant garrisons, and that they were indefatigably employed in their batteries, gun-boats, &c. and every where strengthening the sea-defences.

The Dey informed Captain Dashwood he knew perfectly well the armament was destined for Algiers, and asked him if it was true; he replied, if he had such information he knew as much as he did, and probably from the same source—the public prints.

The ships were all in port, and between 40 and 50 gun and mortar-

tar-boats ready, with several more in forward repair. The Dey had closely confined the Consul, and refused either to give him up or promise his personal safety; nor would he hear a word respecting the officers and men seized in the boats of the Prometheus.

From the continuance of adverse winds and calms, the land to the westward of Algiers was not made before the 26th, and the next morning, at day-break, the fleet was advanced in sight of the city, though not so near as I had intended. As the ships were becalmed, I embraced this opportunity of dispatching a boat, under cover of the Severn, with a flag of truce, and the demands I had to make in the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the Dey of Algiers (of which the accompanying are copies); directing the Officer to wait two or three hours for the Dey's answer, at which time if no reply was sent, he was to return to the flag-ship: he was met near the Mole by the Captain of the port, who, on being told the answer was expected in one hour, replied, that it was impossible. The Officer then said he would wait two or three hours; he then observed, two hours was quite sufficient.

The fleet at this time, by the springing up of the sea-breeze, had reached the bay, and were preparing the boats and flotilla for service, until near two o'clock, when, observing my officer was returning with the signal flying that no answer had been received, after a delay of upwards of three hours, I instantly made the signal to know if the ships were all ready, which being answered in the affirmative, the Queen Charlotte bore up, followed up by the fleet, for their appointed stations; the flag, leading in the prescribed order, was anchored in the entrance of the Mole, at about fifty yards' distance. At this moment not a gun had been fired, and I began to suspect a full compliance with the terms which had been so many hours in their hands; at this period of profound silence, a shot was fired at us from the Mole, and two at the ships to the northward then following; this was promptly returned by the Queen Charlotte, who was then lashing to the mainmast of a brig, fast to the shore in the mouth of the Mole, and which we had steered for, as the guide to our position.

Thus commenced a fire as animated and well supported as, I believe, was ever witnessed, from a quarter before three until nine, without intermission, and which did not cease altogether until half-past eleven.

The ships immediately following me were admirably and coolly taking their stations, with a precision even beyond my most sanguine hope; and never did the British flag receive, on any occasion, more zealous and honourable support. To look further on the line than immediately round me was perfectly impossible, but so well-grounded was my confidence in the gallant officers I had the honour to command, that my mind was left perfectly free to attend to other objects, and I knew them in their stations only by the destructive effect of their fire upon the walls and batteries to which they were opposed.

I had

I had about this time the satisfaction of seeing Vice-Admiral Van Capellan's flag in the station I had assigned to him, and soon after, at intervals, the remainder of his frigates, keeping up a well supported fire on the flanking batteries he had offered to cover us from, as it had not been in my power, for want of room, to bring him in the front of the Mole.

About sun-set I received a message from Rear-Admiral Milne, conveying to me the severe loss the Impregnable was sustaining, having then 150 killed and wounded, and requesting I would, if possible, send him a frigate to divert some of the fire he was under.

The Glasgow, near me, immediately weighed, but the wind had been driven away by the canonade, and she was obliged to anchor again, having obtained rather a better position than before.

I had at this time sent orders to the explosion vessel, under the charge of Lieut. Fleming and Mr. Parker, by Capt. Reade, of the engineers, to bring her into the Mole; but the Rear Admiral having thought she would do him essential service if exploded under the battery in his front, I sent orders to this vessel to that effect, which were executed. I desired also the Rear Admiral might be informed, that many of the ships being now in flames, and certain of the destruction of the whole, I considered I had executed the most important part of my instructions, and should make every preparation for withdrawing the ships, and desired he would do so as soon as possible with his division.

There were awful moments during the conflict, which I cannot now attempt to describe, occasioned by firing the ships so near us, and I had long resisted the eager entreaties of several around me, to make the attempt upon the outer frigate, distant about 100 yards, which at length I gave into, and Major Gossett, by my side, who had been eager to land his corps of miners, pressed me most anxiously for permission to accompany Lieutenant Richards in this ship's barge. The frigate was instantly boarded, and in ten minutes in a perfect blaze; a gallant young midshipman, in rocket boat No. 8, although forbidden, was led by his ardent spirit to follow in support of the barge, in which he was desperately wounded, his brother officer killed, and nine of his crew. The barge, by rowing more rapidly, had suffered less, and lost but two.

The enemy's batteries around my division were about ten o'clock silenced, and in a state of perfect ruin and dilapidation; and the fire of the ships was reserved as much as possible, to save powder, and reply to a few guns now and then bearing upon us, although a fort on the upper angle of the city, on which our guns could not be brought to bear, continued to annoy the ships by shot and shells during the whole time.

Providence at this interval gave to my anxious wishes the usual land wind, common in this bay, and my expectations were completed. We were all hands employed warping and towing off, and, by the help of the light air, the whole were under sail, and came to anchor out of reach of shells

shells about two in the morning, after twelve hours incessant labour.

The flotilla of mortar, gun, and rocket-boats, under the direction of their respective artillery officers, shared, to the full extent of their power, in the honours of this day, and performed good service; it was by their fire all the ships in the port (with the exception of the outer frigate) were in flames, which extended rapidly over the whole arsenal, store-houses, and gun-boats, exhibiting a spectacle of awful grandeur and interest no pen can describe.

The sloops of war which had been appropriated to aid and assist the ships of the line, and prepare for their retreat, performed not only that duty well, but embraced every opportunity of firing through the intervals, and were constantly in motion.

The shells from the bombs were admirably well thrown by the royal marine artillery, and though thrown directly across and over us, not an accident that I know of occurred to any ship.

The whole was conducted in perfect silence, and such a thing as a cheer I never heard in any part of the line, and that the guns were well worked and directed, will be seen for many years to come, and remembered by these barbarians for ever.

The conducting this ship to her station by the masters of the fleet and ship excited the praise of all. The former has been my companion in arms for more than 20 years.

Having thus detailed, although but imperfectly, the progress of this short service, I venture to hope, that the humble and devoted services of myself and the officers and men of every description I have the honour to command, will be received by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent with his accustomed grace. The approbation of our service, by our Sovereign, and the good opinion of our country, will, I venture to affirm, be received by us all with the highest satisfaction.

If I attempted to name to their Lordships the numerous officers who, in such a conflict have been at different periods more conspicuous than their companions, I should do injustice to many; and I trust there is no officer in the fleet I have the honour to command who will doubt the grateful feelings I shall ever cherish for their unbounded and unlimited support. Not an officer nor man confined his exertions within the precise limits of their own duty; all were eager to attempt services which I found more difficult to restrain than excite; and no where was this feeling more conspicuous than in my own captain and those officers immediately about my person. My gratitude and thanks are due to all under my command, as well as to vice Admiral Capellen, and the officers of the squadron of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and I trust they will believe that the recollection of their services will never cease but with my life. In no instance have I ever seen more energy and zeal; from the youngest midshipman to the highest rank, all seemed animated by one soul, and of which I shall with delight bear testimony to their Lordships, whenever that testimony can be useful.

I have

I have confided this dispatch to Rear-Admiral Milne, my second in command, from whom I have received, during the whole service intrusted to me, the most cordial and honourable support. He is perfectly informed of every transaction of the fleet, from the earliest period of my command, and is fully competent to give their Lordships satisfaction on any points which I may have overlooked or have not time to state. I trust I have obtained from him his esteem and regard, and I regret I had not sooner been known to him.

The necessary papers, together with the defects of the ships and the return of killed and wounded, accompany this dispatch; and I am happy to say Captains Ekins and Goode are doing well, as also the whole of the wounded. By accounts from the shore, I understand the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is between 6 and 7000 men.

In recommending my officers and fleet to their Lordships' protection and favour,

I have the honour to be, &c.

EXMOUTH.

A General Abstract of the Killed and Wounded in the Squadron under Admiral Lord Exmouth's Command, in the Attack of Algiers, the 27th August, 1816.

Queen Charlotte, Admiral Lord Exmouth, G.C.B., Captain James Brisbane, C.B.—7 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 14 officers, 82 seamen, 24 marines, 2 marine artillery, 5 sappers and miners, 4 boys, wounded.

Impregnable, Rear-Admiral Milne, Capt. Ed. Brace, C.B.,—1 officer, 37 seamen, 10 marines, 2 boys, killed; 2 officers, 111 seamen, 21 marines, 9 sappers and miners, 17 boys, wounded.

Superb, Charles Ekins—2 officers, 3 seamen, 2 marines, 1 rocket troop, killed; 6 officers, 62 seamen, 14 marines, 2 marine artillery, wounded.

Minden, William Paterson—5 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 2 officers, 26 seamen, 9 marines, wounded.

Albion, John Coode—2 officers, 1 seaman, killed; 2 officers, 10 seamen, 3 marines, wounded.

Leander, Ed. Chetham, C.B.—5 officers, 11 seamen, 1 marine, killed: 8 officers, 69 seamen, 25 marines, 4 boys, 12 supernumeraries, wounded.

Severn, Hon. T. W. Aylmer—2 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 5 officers, 25 seamen, 3 marines, 1 boy, wounded.

Glasgow, Hon. A. Maitland.—9 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 8 officers, 25 seamen, 3 marines, 1 boy, wounded.

Granicus, W. F. Wise—3 officers, 9 seamen, 1 marine, 1 marine artillery, 2 boys, killed; 5 officers, 31 seamen, 3 marines, 2 rocket troop, 1 boy, wounded.

Hebrus, Ed. Palmer, C. B —1 officer, 3 seamen, killed; 1 officer, 10 seamen, 1 marine, 2 rocket troop, 1 boy, wounded.

Heron, George Bentham.—— None killed or wounded.

Mutine, James Mould—None killed or wounded.

Prometheus, W. B. Dashwood —None killed or wounded.

Cordelia, W. Sargent — None killed or wounded.

Britomart, R. Riddell—None killed or wounded.

Belzebub

Belzebub, William Kempthorne —None killed or wounded.

Infernal, Hon. G. J. Perceval —1 officer, 1 seaman, killed; 6 officers, 8 seamen, 1 marine artillery, 2 boys, wounded.

Hecla, W. Popham—None killed or wounded.

Fury, C. R. Moorsom—None killed or wounded.

Total, 15 officers, 88 seamen, 19 marines, 1 marine artillery, 1 rocket troop, 4 boys, killed; 59 officers, 459 seamen, 106 marines, 5 marine artillery, 14 sappers and miners, 4 rocket troop, 31 boys, 12 supernumeraries, wounded.

Total, killed and wounded, 128 killed, 690 wounded.

Dutch Squadron.

Melampus, Vice Admiral Baron Van Capellen, Capt. De Mair—3 killed, 15 wounded.

Frederica, Capt. Vander Straton—5 wounded.

Dagaraad, Captain Polders—4 wounded.

Diana, Captain Ziervogel—6 killed, 22 wounded.

Amstee, Captain Vander Hart —4 killed, 6 wounded.

Eendracht, Captain Wardenburgh—None killed or wounded.

Total, 13 killed, 52 wounded. Grand total, 883.

Flotilla, consisting of 5 gun boats, 10 mortar boats, launches, 8 rocket boats, flat, 32 gun boats, barges and yawls. Total, 55.

The whole commanded by Captain F. T. Mitchell, assisted by Lieutenant John Davies, of the Queen Charlotte, and Lieutenant Thomas Revans, Flag Lieutenant to Rear Admiral Milne.

EXMOUTH.

Memorandum of the Destruction in the Mole of Algiers, in the Attack of the 27th August.

Four large frigates, of 44 guns; 5 large corvettes, from 24 to 30; all the gun and mortar boats, except 7; 30 destroyed; several merchant brigs and schooners; a great number of small vessels of various descriptions; all the pontoons, lighters, &c.; store-houses and arsenal, with all the timber and various marine articles, destroyed in part; a great many gun carriages, mortar beds, casks, and ships' stores of all descriptions.

EXMOUTH.

His Britannic Majesty's Ship Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, August 28.

Sir,—For your atrocities at Bona on defenceless Christians, and your unbecoming disregard to the demands I made yesterday, in the name of the Prince Regent of England, the fleet under my orders has given you a signal chastisement, by the total destruction of your navy, store-houses, and arsenal, with half your batteries.

As England does not war for the destruction of cities. I am unwilling to visit your personal cruelties upon the inoffensive inhabitants of the country, and I therefore offer you the same terms of peace which I conveyed to you yesterday in my Sovereign's name; without the acceptance of these terms, you can have no peace with England.

If you receive this offer as you ought, you will fire three guns; and I shall consider your not making this signal as a refusal, and

and shall renew my operations at my own convenience.

I offer you the above terms, provided neither the British Consul, nor the officers and men so wickedly seized by you from the boats of a British ship of war, have met with any cruel treatment, or any of the Christian slaves in your power; and I repeat my demand, that the Consul, and officers and men, may be sent off to me, conformable to ancient treaties.

I have, &c.

To his Highness the Dey of Algiers. EXMOUTH.

Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, August 30.

General Memorandum——The Commander in Chief is happy to inform the fleet of the final termination of their strenuous exertions, by the signature of peace, confirmed under a salute of 21 guns, on the following conditions, dictated by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England:

I. The abolition, for ever, of Christian slavery.

II. The delivery, to my flag, of all slaves in the dominions of the Dey, to whatever nation they may belong, at noon to-morrow.

III. To deliver also, to my flag, all money received by him for the redemption of slaves since the commencement of this year, at noon also to-morrow.

IV. Reparation has been made to the British Consul for all losses he may have sustained in consequence of his confinement.

V. The Dey has made a public apology, in presence of his Ministers and Officers, and begged pardon of the Consul, in terms dictated by the Captain of the Queen Charlotte.

The Commander in Chief takes this opportunity of again returning his public thanks to the admirals, captains, officers, seamen, marines, royal marine artillery, royal sappers and miners, and the royal rocket corps, for the noble support he has received from them throughout the whole of this arduous service; and he is pleased to direct, that on Sunday next a public thanksgiving be offered up to Almighty God for the signal interposition of his Divine Providence during the conflict which took place on the 27th between his Majesty's fleet and the ferocious enemies of mankind.

It is requested that this memorandum may be read to the ships' companies.

To the Admirals, Captains, Officers, Seamen, Marines, Royal Sappers and Miners, Royal Marine Artillery, and the Royal Rocket Corps.

Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, Sept. 1.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordship's information, that I have sent Captain Brisbane with my duplicate dispatches, as I am afraid that Admiral Milne, in the Leander, who has charge of the originals, may experience a long voyage, the wind having set in to the westward a few hours after he sailed.

Capt. Brisbane, to whom I feel greatly indebted for his exertions, and the able assistance I have received from him throughout the whole of this service, will be able to

to inform their Lordships upon all points that I may have omitted.

Admiral Sir Charles Penrose arrived too late to take his share in the attack upon Algiers, which I lament, as much on his account as my own; his services would have been desirable in every respect.

I have the satisfaction to state, that all the slaves in the city of Algiers, and immediately in its vicinity, are embarked; as also 357,000 dollars for Naples, and 25,500 for Sardinia. The treaties will be signed to-morrow, and I hope to be able to sail in a day or two.

The Minden has sailed for Gibraltar to be refitted, and will proceed from thence to her ultimate destination.

The Albion will be refitted at Gibraltar for the reception of Sir Charles Penrose's flag. The Glasgow I shall be obliged to bring home with me.

I have the honour, &c.

EXMOUTH.

To John Wilson Croker, esq. &c. Admiralty.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 24.

Real-Admiral Sir David Milne, K. C. B. has arrived at this office with the original dispatches of Admiral Lord Viscount Exmouth, relative to his attack on Algiers, the duplicates of which have already appeared in the *Gazette Extraordinary* of the 15th inst.

He is also the bearer of dispatches from his Lordship, detailing his further proceedings of which the following is the substance:—

On the 28th of August Treaties of Peace were signed by the Dey with his Majesty, and with his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

On the same day also was signed, an additional article or declaration for the abolition of Christian slavery to the following effect:—

DECLARATION of his most Serene Highness Omar, Bashaw, Dey and Governor of the warlike City and Kingdom of Algiers, made and concluded with the Right Hon. Edward Baron Exmouth, Knight Grand Cross of the most honourable Military Order of the Bath, Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Britannic Majesty's Fleet, and Commander in Chief of his said Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed in the Mediterranean.

In consideration of the deep interest manifested by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England for the termination of Christian slavery, his Highness the Dey of Algiers, in token of his sincere desire to maintain inviolable his friendly relations with Great Britain, and to manifest his amicable disposition and high respect towards the powers of Europe, declares, that in the event of future wars with any European Power, not any of the prisoners shall be consigned to slavery, but treated with all humanity as prisoners of war, until regularly exchanged, according to European practice in like cases, and that at the termination of hostilities they shall be restored to their respective countries without ransom; and the practice of condemning Christian prisoners of war to slavery

very is hereby formally and for ever renounced.

Done in duplicate, in the Warlike City of Algiers, in the presence of Almighty God, the 28th day of August, in the year of Jesus Christ 1816, and in the year of the Hegira 1231, and the 6th day of the moon Shawal.

(The Dey's Seal.)

(Signed) EXMOUTH. (L.S.)
Admiral, and Commander in Chief.

(Signed) H. M'DOUELL. (L.S.)
By command of the Admiral,
(Signed) Jos. GRIMES, Sec.

The Dey also, in presence of his Divan, apologized to the British Consul for the personal restraint which had been imposed upon him during the late transactions; and he also paid to the Consul a sum of 3000 dollars, as a remuneration for depredations committed on his residence after his imprisonment.

After the treaties and article before-mentioned had been negotiated, and that the Dey had refunded 382,500 dollars, which he had lately received from the Governments of Naples and Sardinia, and had released 1083 Christian slaves who were at Algiers, it came to the knowledge of Lord Exmouth, that two Spaniards, the one a merchant, and the other the Vice-Consul of that nation, had not been released, but were still held by the Dey in very severe custody, on pretence that they were prisoners for debt.

The inquiries which his Lordship felt himself called upon to make into these cases satisfied him that the confinement of the Vice-Consul was groundless and unjustifiable, and he therefore thought himself authorized to demand his release, under the articles of agreement for the deliverance of all Christian prisoners.

It appeared that the merchant was confined for an alleged debt, on the score of a contract with the Algerine Government; but the circumstances under which the contract was stated to have been forced on the individual, and the great severity of the confinement which he suffered, determined his Lordship to make an effort in his favour also.

This his Lordship did, by requesting his release from the Dey, offering himself to guarantee to the Dey the payment of any sum of money which the merchant should be found to owe his Highness.

The Dey having rejected this demand and offer, his Lordship, still unwilling to have recourse to extremities, and the renewal of hostilities, proposed that the Spaniards should be released from irons, and the miserable dungeons in which they were confined; and that they should be placed in the custody of the Spanish Consul, or, at least, that the Consul should be permitted to afford them such assistance and accommodation as was suitable to their rank in life.

These propositions the Dey also positively refused; and Lord Exmouth then felt, that the private and pecuniary nature of the transactions for which these persons were confined must be considered as a pretence for the continuance of a cruel and oppressive system of slavery, the total and *bonâ fide* aboli-

abolition of which his instructions directed him to insist upon.

He therefore acquainted the Dey, that his Highness having rejected all the fair and equitable conditions proposed to him on this point, his Lordship had determined to insist on the unconditional release of the two Spaniards. He therefore desired an answer, yes, or no; and, in the event of the latter, stated, that he would immediately recommence hostilities; and his Lordship made preparations for that purpose.

These measures had the desired effect; and the two persons were released from a long and severe captivity, so that no Christian prisoner remained at Algiers at his Lordship's departure, which took place on the evening of the 3d instant, with all the ships under his orders.

His Lordship states, that Rear Admiral Sir Charles Penrose had joined in the Ister on the 28th, and that he had employed the Rear Admiral in his discussions with the Dey relative to the Spaniards, and his Lordship gives the highest praise to the prudence, firmness, and ability with which Sir Charles Penrose conducted himself on this occasion.

His Lordship's last letters are dated from Gibraltar the 12th instant, and announce his intention very shortly to sail on his return to England.

The refunded ransoms have been sent to the Neapolitan and Sardinian Governments, and the slaves released have been forwarded in British transports to their respective countries.

DUTCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

The Hague, Sept. 16.

Staats-Courant Extraordinary —Lieut. Arriens, of the naval service, this morning arrived from the Bay of Algiers, which he left on the 1st of September, at the office of the marine department, with dispatches from Vice-Admiral Capellen, of the following contents:—

Hon. Sir;—Lord Exmouth, during his short stay at Gibraltar, having increased his force with some gun boats, and made all his arrangements, on the 14th of August the united squadrons put to sea, consisting of the vessels as per margin. *

On the 10th, off Cape de Gate, the Prometheus corvette joined the fleet. Captain Dashwood reported, that he had succeeded in getting the family of the British Consul at Algiers on board by stratagem; but that their flight being too soon discovered, the Consul, together with two boats' crews of the Prometheus, had been arrested by the Dey, who, having already received a report of this second expedition, had made all preparations for an obstinate opposition; and summoning the inhabitants of the interior, had already assembled more than 50,000 men, both Moors and

* Queen Charlotte, 110 guns; Impregnable, 98; Superb, 74; Minden, 74; Albion, 74; Leander, 50; Severn, 40; Glasgow, 40; Granicus, 36; Hebrus, 36; Heron, 18; Mutine, 18; Prometheus, 18; Cordelia, 10; Britomart, 10; Express, 8; Falmouth, 8; Belzebub, bomb; Fury, idem; Hecla, idem; Infernal, idem; (Dutch) Melampus, 44; Frederica, 44; Dagaraad, 30; Diana, 44; Amstel, 44; and Eendragdt, 18.

Arabs, under the walls of Algiers.

In consequence of a calm, and afterwards by strong easterly winds, we were not before the Bay of Algiers until the 27th of August in the morning. Lord Exmouth immediately sent by a flag of truce, a written proposal to the Dey, containing in substance, that the late atrocities at Bona having broken all former connexions, he demanded in the name of the Prince Regent—

I. The immediate delivering up of all Christian slaves without ransom.

II. The restitution of all the money which had already been received for the Sardinian and Neapolitan captives.

III. A solemn declaration from the Dey, that he bound himself, like those of Tripoli and Tunis, to respect the rights of humanity, and in future wars to treat all prisoners according to the usages of European nations.

IV. Peace with his Majesty the King of the Netherlands on the like terms as with the Prince Regent.

On all these articles his Lordship expected an answer yea or no, or hostilities must immediately commence.

His Lordship, on whom I waited in the morning, was afraid that he should that day be obliged to rest satisfied with coming to anchor, and confine himself for the night to an attack by bomb-vessels, gun, and rocket-boats. Scarcely had I returned on board my vessel when the sea-breeze sprung up, and the fleet bore into the bay with press of sail; the four bomb-vessels immediately took their station before the town, and everything was prepared for the attack. Shortly afterwards, his Lordship communicated to me, by private signal, "I shall attack immediately, if the wind does not fail." Upon this I immediately made signal to form line of battle in the order agreed upon, in the supposition that all the officers must have been well acquainted with the position of the forts and batteries that fell to our share, before the attack was to begin; but as it appears that the signal was not well understood, I resolved to change the line and to lead it myself in the Melampus.

At half past one o'clock, the whole fleet bore up in succession, the Melampus closing in with the rearmost ship of the English line; and at 15 minutes past two o'clock, we saw Lord Exmouth with the Queen Charlotte before the wind, with sails standing, come to an anchor with three anchors from the stern, with her broadside in the wished-for position, within pistol-shot of the batteries, just before the opening of the mole.

The daring and unexpected manœuvre of this vessel (a three-decker) appears to have so confounded the enemy, that a second ship of the line had already well nigh taken her position before the batteries opened their fire, which, how violent soever, was fully replied to.

Having told Captain de Man that I wished, as speedily as possible, with the Melampus, and the other frigates in succession, to take our position on the larboard side of Lord Exmouth, and to

draw upon our squadron all the fire of the southern batteries, the Captain brought his frigate in a masterly manner, under the cross fire of more than 100 guns, the bowsprit quite free of the Glasgow, with an anchor from the head and stern, in the required position, so as to open our larboard guns at the same minute. Captain Ziervogel, who was fully acquainted with the above plan, and with the batteries, brought his frigate, the Diana, nearly at the same moment, within a fathom's length of the place where I had wished it, for our directed position. The Dageraad, Captain Polders, also immediately opened her batteries in the best direction. The Captains Van der Straten and Van der Hart, by the thick smoke, and not being so fully acquainted with the localities, were not so fortunate in the first moments; but worked with the greatest coolness, and under the heavest fire, so as to give their batteries a good direction. The Eendragt, Captain Lieutenant Wardenberg, which I had placed in reserve, in order to be able to bring assistance, remained under the fire of the batteries close by.

Our ships had not fired for more than half an hour, when Lord Exmouth acquainted me that he was very much satisfied with the direction of the fire of our squadron on the southern batteries, because these giving now as little hinderance as possible, he commanded the whole of the mole, and all the enemy's ships.

His Majesty's squadron, as well as the British force, appeared to be inspired with the devotedness of our magnanimous chief to the cause of all mankind; and the coolness and order with which the terrible fire of the batteries was replied to close under the massy walls of Algiers, will as little admit of description, as the heroism and self-devotion of each individual generally, and the greatness of Lord Exmouth in particular, in the attack of this memorable day.

The destruction of nearly half Algiers, and, at eight o'clock in the evening, the burning of the whole Algerine navy, have been the result of it. Till nine o'clock, Lord Exmouth remained with the Queen Charlotte in the same position, in the hottest of the fire, thereby encouraging every one not to give up the begun work until the whole was completed, and thus displayed such perseverence that all were animated with the same spirit, and the fire of the ships against that of a brave and desperate enemy appeared to redouble.

Shortly afterwards, the Queen Charlotte, by the loosening of the burning wreck, being in the greatest danger, we were, under the heaviest fire, only anxious for the safety of our noble leader; but, upon offering him the assistance of all the boats of the squadron, his reply was—"that having calculated every thing, it behoved us by no means to be alarmed for his safety, but only to continue our fire with redoubled zeal, for the execution of his orders, and according to his example."

His Lordship at last, about half an hour to ten o'clock, having completed the destruction in the mole, gave orders to retire without

out the reach of the enemy's fire; which I, as well as all the others, scrupled to obey, before the Queen Charlotte was in safety from the burning ships.

In this retreat, which, from the want of wind, and the damage suffered in the rigging, was very slow, the ships had still to suffer much from a new-opened and redoubled fire of the enemy's batteries; at last, the land-breeze springing up, which Lord Exmouth had reckoned upon, the fleet, at 12 o'clock, came to anchor in the middle of the bay.

The Queen Charlotte, under the fire of the batteries, passing the Melampus under sail, his Lordship wished to be able to see me, in order to completely reward me by shaking my hand in the heartiest manner, and saying,— "I have not lost sight of my Dutch friends; they have, as well as mine, done their best for the glory of the day."

This circumstance, and the general order of Lord Exmouth to the fleet, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy, must make the squadron hope for his Majesty's satisfaction.

For our loss in killed and wounded, I have to refer you to the subjoined list; it is remarkably small for ships exposed to a fire of eight hours' duration, in comparison with that of the English ships. In the damage done to our rigging, &c. your Excellency will observe that we have been less fortunate.

The day after the action, Lord Exmouth sent a second summons to the Dey, of which his lordship sent me a copy; it stated, that by the destruction of half Algiers, and of his whole navy, the Dey was now chastised for his faithless conduct at Bona, &c. and that he could only prevent the total destruction of the town by the acceptance of the conditions of the preceding day. The signal of the acceptance of the conditions was the firing of three shots, which, three hours afterwards, we had the satisfaction of hearing. In a conference with two persons empowered by the Dey, on board Lord Exmouth's ship, at which myself, together with Admiral Milne and Captain Brisbane, were present, all the points were regulated. The conclusion of the peace was for England and the Netherlands celebrated by the firing a salute of twice 21 cannon, and I have now the satisfaction of wishing you joy on the successful termination of the efforts of his Majesty in the cause of humanity. [Here follow praises bestowed by the Admiral on the different officers of his squadron.]

In proof of his adherence to the treaty, the Dey must this day, at 12 o'clock, deliver up 300,000 dollars; and all the slaves must be ready for embarkation at the wharf. Those of our country are in number 26 or 27, all well, besides many others driven into the interior of the country, and who cannot be here before two or three days.

I shall have the honour, on a future opportunity, to report farther to your Excellency; and am, with the highest respect, &c. &c.

T. Van de Capellen.

His Majesty's Frigate Melampus, Bay of Algiers, August 30, 1816.

REMARKABLE TRIALS AND LAW CASES.

TESTAMENTARY CAUSES.

Prerogative Court, Doctors' Commons.—Slack and Others, by their Guardian, v. *Slack.* This was a proceeding relative to the will of Thomas Cartwright Slack, Esq. late of Gravel-lane, Aldgate, London, and of Kentish-town, Middlesex, deceased.

The deceased was burnt in his house at Kentish-town on the 23d of November last, and died, leaving a widow and six children, minors. He was possessed of personal property to the amount of about 16,000l. and a small freehold estate valued at about 1,500l.; and being a freeman of London, his widow would be entitled to four-ninths of the personal property in case of intestacy. His will, made in August 1814, was burnt with him: but the contents of it, as stated in an affidavit of one of the guardians of the children, were propounded by him and the other guardians on their behalf, as the residuary legatees named in it, and opposed, merely for the purpose of obtaining the decision of the Court, by Mrs. Jane Hester Slack, the widow. The contents of the will, as stated in the affidavit, were to this effect:—The deceased gave to his brother, Joseph Albin Slack, Esq. the carriages and horses he might possess at his death; to his wife all the rest of his property for her life, and at her death to his children, in such proportions as she should appoint; but in default of such appointment, then amongst them equally; and he appointed his wife, his brother, and his brother-in-law, the Rev. Thomas White, executors of his will, and trustees and guardians for his children, with power to apply a portion of their shares of his property towards their advancement in the world.

It appeared from the evidence in support of the will, that the deceased had ever expressed his intention to die testate, and had arranged with his brother-in-law, the Rev. Thomas White, that they should be each other's executors. He had great confidence in his brother, Joseph Albin Slack, Esq. who deposed, that upon one of their meetings to arrange the affairs of their deceased father, in the latter part of July, or beginning of August, 1814, the deceased requested him to make an appointment for their next meeting at his the deceased's house, as he wanted, he said, to speak to him about making his will. Mr. J. Slack left town for Scotland on the 8th of August, but a day or two previously he went to the deceased's house, and at night, when the family had retired to bed, and they were left alone, the deceased

deceased produced a paper from his desk, informing him it was a draft he had prepared of his will. It was all in his own hand writing, and he then read the contents to him to the effect before stated and requested his suggestions as to its propriety in point of form. Mr. J. Slack observed, that it did not dispose of his freehold property: but the deceased replied that he was aware of that, but it would descend, as he wished, in course of law, to his eldest son. Mr. J. Slack then suggested some slight verbal alterations, which the deceased immediately made, and then again read the will aloud, and asked him if he thought it would do, to which he replied in the affirmative; and the deceased then added, that he would make a fair copy of it, and put his name to it. Mrs. Slack, in her answers, admitted the truth of these circumstances, from the information that had been given to her; and further stated, that one day in the month of June 1815, the deceased being employed in writing at a secretary or desk (in the drawing room of his house at Kentish-town) in which he usually kept his papers of importance, and she being alone there with him, he took a paper, having the appearance of a letter sealed up, out of a drawer in the desk, and holding it up to her, told her it was his will, and all the will he should ever make. Mrs. Slack also stated, that upon a subsequent occasion, only two or three days before the deceased's death, as they were sitting together in the evening, and talking seriously on the subject of mutual confidence, the deceased told her, that he had reposed the greatest confidence in her, as he had left his property all at her disposal; upon which she expressed a wish that he would alter his testamentary disposition in that respect; but he replied, "No, it is done, and I shall never alter it," alluding, as she believed, to his will contained in the sealed-up paper he had before shown to her. The fire at the deceased's house was admitted by all parties, and it was proved that the desk or secretary in which the will was deposited was consumed with the other contents of the house, no traces of it being discovered amongst the ruins, nor could any copy of the will, or memorandum of its contents made by the deceased, be found amongst his papers at his house in Gravel-lane.

The King's Advocate and Dr. Swabey, for the children, argued upon the authority of Lord Coke, and the doctrines laid down in Comyns's Digest, that under the calamitous circumstances which had, in the present case, deprived the parties of the usual evidence to be obtained from the will itself, parole evidence was admissable to show its contents, and that those contents really were the final intention of the deceased. These points, they contended, the present evidence fully established; and they therefore submitted that the contents, as proved, must be pronounced for as the last will of the deceased.

Dr. Adams and Dr. Creswell, for Mrs. Slack, admitted the principle of law contended for on the other side, but remarked upon some few points as to which the evidence might be deemed insufficient. With those observations they

hey left the case to the candid consideration of the Court.

Sir John Nicholl remarked, that the principles upon which the case must depend had been properly stated on the one side, and not controverted on the other. It was perfectly competent to parties to prove the contents of a will which had been destroyed, whether the destruction had occurred in the life-time of the testator or afterwards, provided it had happened without his knowledge or concurrence: where an accident thus intervened, and the act of God alone prevented the completion of a person's intentions, the Court could not but be anxious to supply the defect, and prevent the ill consequences which would otherwise accrue to innocent parties, and, in looking to the proof in such a case, must be satisfied if it should amount to a reasonable probability. He then stated the circumstances of the case, and remarked that it was clear the deceased intended to die testate, and to appoint his wife, brother, and brother-in-law, his executors.—The disposition he had made by the will he had drawn up was fully evidenced by his declaration to his brother, to whom he read it, and who deposed that he had, as he was likely to have, a perfect recollection of the contents. He consulted his brother, and some alterations were suggested and made; but the deceased's declaration, that he would copy it over, and then put his name to it, was a complete and final approbation of the instrument, and showed that his mind was made up and decided with respect to it. There was therefore a strong presumption in favour of it, unless repelled by evidence of his subsequent conduct. Upon that point, however, the evidence corroborated the opinion, that he did not abandon but adhered to the will; that he completed it by his signature, and then sealed it up in an envelope. It had been said that there was no direct proof that he did copy it, as he said he would; but there was every reasonable evidence that he did in some way or other complete it. His conversation with his wife, when he held up the sealed paper, and said it was his will, and the only will he should ever make, was conclusive upon this point, and left no reason to doubt that the paper he then held up did contain the will; and the fact of its being sealed showed that it had been completed, and was a perfect instrument. His subsequent conversation with his wife, a day or two before his death, in which, speaking of his will, he said that it was done, and he should never alter it, was a further confirmation of the instrument itself, and of the fixed state of the intentions which had led him to make it. It had been said that his declaration in the course of this conversation, that he had left his property to his wife, did not confirm the contents of the will as propounded, as it appeared from them that she had only a life-interest in the whole property, with a power of apportioning it amongst the children at her death. This was, however, as near an absolute interest as possible, and a conformity, in substance at least, to the deceased's declaration; and his directing the property to be equally divided, in case his wife left

left no disposition of it, showed his intention of providing against all possible events. It was therefore proved, not only that the deceased had duly made his will, but that he would never alter it; and, under all the circumstances of the case, the Court was satisfied that the disposition he had thereby made of his property was, in substance, that which was stated in the contents propounded: those contents were short, simple, and easy to be remembered; and the disposition altogether was a very natural one, and not very different from what the law would have done, had he died intestate. The Court therefore pronounced for the contents of the will as stated in the schedule annexed to Mr. Robinson's affidavit.

Deffell v. *Johnson and Johnson.* —This was a proceeding for the purpose of obtaining the decision of the Court on the validity of the testamentary papers of the late James Johnson, Esq of Wimpole-street, formerly his Majesty's Attorney-general in South Carolina. Mr. Johnson, it appeared, had made a will, regularly executed in Jamaica, in the year 1793, in contemplation, as was suggested, of his then returning to England. By this will he bequeathed his property among his then children, his wife having a separate provision under her marriage settlement. Subsequently to the making of this will Mr. Johnson had returned to this country, and had had four children born, and his property had increased from 30,000l. to 200,000l. Another paper was also submitted to the notice of the Court, which was found within some blotting paper leaves on which the deceased used to write in his scrutoire. It purported to contain some testamentary dispositions of the deceased, and was written by him on the back of a printed letter, which was dated the 6th July 1814. The death of Mr. Johnson happened about 12 months after that time, and was occasioned by an apoplexy. By this latter paper certain specific legacies, for which blanks were left, appeared to have been intended to be given to some of the deceased's children; the residue was to be divided equally among them, and executors were appointed. The paper broke off abruptly, and was not signed by the deceased, nor dated.

Dr. Swabey and Dr. Jenner, in support of the first will, argued from these circumstances against the sufficiency of this latter paper to revoke it. It was scarcely possible to describe a more imperfect paper. It purported to devise real property, and was not executed nor attested; and the particulars left to be supplied in it were of the most important nature. There were no declarations of the deceased as to his testamentary intention which might tend to confirm it; and all that could be collected with reference to the time of its being written was, that it must have been some time after the 6th of July 1814, which was nearly a twelvemonth before Mr. Johnson's death. It must therefore be regarded as containing merely memoranda of the deceased for his future consideration, which he afterwards abandoned, and not as containing his final testamentary intentions, which he was prevented from carrying into effect by the act of God.

Dr.

Dr. Burnaby, in support of the latter paper, contended, that from the material alteration of the deceased's circumstances by the birth of four other children, and the great increase of his property, it could not be supposed that he intended the first will to operate, which was made to provide against the contingencies of a voyage he was contemplating from Jamaica to England. He had accordingly proceeded to make a new will, which was found after his death between the leaves of blotting paper in his scrutoire—a situation in which it was not probable that he would have suffered such a paper to remain for a considerable time. By this paper it appeared, that the deceased had not made up his mind with respect to certain specific legacies; but the disposition of the residue and the appointment of executors were complete. The deceased died suddenly of an apoplexy; and under all the circumstances, it was to be presumed that he was thereby alone prevented from completing this paper, which he had left in his scrutoire for that purpose, and which therefore must be considered as containing his will to the extent expressed in it.

Sir John Nicholl observed, that the question in this case was whether the latter paper could be shown to be an operative instrument? Under the will of 1793 the children subsequently born could not take any benefit. The wife, it was said, was provided for by her marriage settlement; but that circumstance did not appear in these proceedings. This was a very distressing case, but the general rule of law by which testamentary dispositions are protected could not be relaxed on account of cases of individual distress. The subsequent birth of children, and the great increase of the deceased's property, in this case did not amount to a legal revocation of his will. It was pleaded that this will was made by the deceased in consequence of his then contemplating his return to England; but there was no clause in it by which its operation was made to depend on that or any other contingency. The deceased must have been aware of the existence of this will, and, being a gentleman of legal education and habits, could not be supposed to have been ignorant of its operation. The learned judge then expressed his opinion that the latter will was not such a paper as could receive the sanction of that court as an operative instrument. Adverting to its various imperfections, he proceeded to state, that the presumption of law was against such papers; and it was incumbent on those who supported them to adduce some strong extrinsic circumstances for that purpose. It might be possible to do so, if the deceased were struck with death in writing such a paper, or if there were confirmatory declarations; but if there were nothing to show that the deceased was prevented from completing it, the paper could not operate. In this case all that was shown was, that the paper was written on the back of a printed letter, dated July 6, 1814, about a year before the deceased's death, and found in his scrutoire. The printed letter was a summons to attend the Directors of the West India

India Docks—a paper which it was not probable the deceased should long keep by him, and it did not, therefore, appear that the document in question was written shortly before his death. Conjecture upon such a subject was not sufficient, and there was nothing else in this case. The paper appeared to contain merely the first thoughts of the deceased for future deliberation. There were no testamentary declarations, nor any thing which the law requires, and as it was not sufficient to dispose of his property, it could not revoke his former will. Under these circumstances, although they might form a strong claim upon the equity and humanity of the residuary legatee, the court felt itself bound to reject the allegation pleading the latter will.

Arches Court, Doctors' Commons.—Sturges v. *Paterson.*—This was a cause of legacy brought by Mr. James Sturges, the nephew and a legatee named in the will of Mr. Joshua Sturges, late of the Haymarket, victualler, deceased, against the executor, Mr. Simon Paterson.

The words of the bequest were these, "To my nephew James Sturges my watch and gun, and likewise a book of manuscript receipts marked with the letter R." The will was dated August 12, 1813, and the testator died a few days afterwards, possessed of four watches, viz. a gold repeating watch, valued at about 60l., which he had taken in part payment of a debt, a silver watch, which had originally belonged to his brother Luke, a pinchbeck watch, and an old silver watch; and the question was which of these watches the deceased meant to give by the bequest stated. The executor contended, that it was the silver watch, formerly belonging to Luke Sturges, and accordingly tendered that watch, with the gun and book of manuscripts; but the legatee contended that it was the gold one, and therefore refused to accept the tender of the silver one.

From the evidence of the legatee it appeared that the deceased became possessed of the gold watch about a twelvemonth before his death, and from that time, including of course the period of the will being made, constantly wore it until his death, and one of the witnesses stated that the deceased told him he meant to leave it to a nephew of his.

From the evidence for the executor, it appeared that the deceased became possessed of his brother's watch at his death, in the latter end of 1807, and from that time usually wore it. In a draft of his will which he made in January, 1811, he gave a legacy to his nephew in these words, "I will to my nephew, James Sturges aforesaid, at my decease, the sum of—— my gun, my late brother Luke's watch, and a book of manuscript receipts, marked with the letter 'R;' but in April, 1812, he became possessed of the gold watch, by taking it in exchange for a debt of 50 guineas, which was below its value. He wore it for some little time, but considering it too valuable a watch for him to wear, he offered it to Mr. Kirk, a watchmaker, to dispose of for him for 60 guineas, and offered him five guineas for his

his trouble if he could find a purchaser. Mr. Kirk not being able to dispose of it, it was returned to the deceased, who then offered it to Mr. Paterson, the executor, for 50 guineas, in part of a debt he owed him. Mr. Paterson had it on trial for three months, but then returned it, thinking that it did not keep good time. The deceased then sent it, in December, 1812, to the maker, Mr. Highfield, of Oxford, to be regulated, who did not return it till the 7th of August, 1813, at which time the deceased was confined to his bed by the illness of which he afterwards died. It was, therefore, deposited in a drawer, but the deceased was very particular in giving directions for its being carefully wound up, &c. He always wore it, except when it was sent to be regulated, when he resumed the use of his brother Luke's silver watch, and had that in use when he was taken ill, and afterwards when he made his will, but the gold one had been then returned to him. He always seemed desirous to dispose of the gold one, and at one time said, 'a person gone to Ireland had got it on trial, and he hoped he should get rid of it,' and at another time, 'that he had sent it to be regulated, in hopes that when perfect, he might get rid of it, as it was too high priced for him.' "

Dr. Jenner, for the legatee, contended that the deceased brother Luke's watch was the best watch he had when he made his will in 1811, and this was the watch he then intended to leave to his nephew, with the other articles and a sum of money. But having subsequently acquired a more valuable one, it was most probable the expression "my watch" referred to that, as the sum of money was then omitted. It was true the deceased had at one time the intention of selling this watch, but this intention was not known to his friends, and he even declared to one of them that he meant to give it to his nephew. It was evident the words of the bequest could only apply to the gold watch, or his brother Luke's: the gold watch was the one he most usually wore, and on which he set the highest value, and the expression "my watch" was therefore most likely to relate to that. In his former will he had designated the silver watch as his brother Luke's, but had not so designated it in the latter, and therefore could not mean the same watch he did then, and if not the same, then the gold one could be the only one meant. He trusted therefore the court would award the gold one to his client, with costs.

Dr. Swabey and Dr. Lushington for the executor, argued that the bequest being ambiguous, not in terms, but from facts, would admit of the production of evidence to interpret the contents, that the onus of producing this evidence, and of shewing to the court that the deceased clearly intended the gold watch was upon the legatee, because he was the party making that allegation, and consequently bound to prove it, and was to be considered in the light of a creditor, bound to make out his claim. By law, the executor was the party most favoured, and therefore if, after all the explanation given, the matter should

should remain doubtful, the scale should descend in favour of the executor. It was clear from the former will, that the deceased meant to give the legatee not *a* watch, but a *particular* watch, and, therefore, the legatee must shew that his intention had changed, and if the matter still remained doubtful, the executor would have the right of election subject to equitable restraints. The Court could only pronounce for the legatee if it should be satisfied that the gold watch was the one intended. In case of doubt or leaning to the contrary, the executor would be entitled to the preference. They then contended, that it was not the deceased's intention to give the gold watch, because he had it not in use as an ordinary watch, particulary at the making of the will, but having acquired it as property, he was desirous of converting it into money, and though he wore it occasionally, he constantly offered it for sale. His original intention was not to give valuable property to this nephew, but memorials of regard, family remembrances, rather than pecuniary profit, and this was manifest not only from his former will, but also from the articles associated with the gift of the watch, the gun, and manuscript book. There was no proof that the gold watch was the identical watch the deceased intended to give to this nephew, and non-constat that the declaration of his intention to give that watch to a nephew of his might not relate to some other nephew. The legatee had therefore failed to make out his case, and they trusted the Court would pronounce for the sufficiency of the tender of the silver watch, with costs.

Sir John Nicholl stated the circumstances of the case, and the point in issue between the parties. On the one hand, it appeared that the gold watch was a very valuable one, taken by the deceased in satisfaction of a debt, and that he had often tendered it for sale; but these circumstances were not conclusive, as it appeared, on the other hand, that the deceased, after acquiring the gold watch, constantly wore it, and only used the silver one when the gold one was sent to be repaired. It was sent to Oxford for that purpose in December, 1812, and not returned until the 7th August, 1813, when he desired his niece to take care of it, and gave her particular directions about winding it up, and it was much more likely when he made his will so soon afterwards, that he thought of this gold watch which he esteemed so much more than the silver one. The executor had brought forward the former will, contending that because the deceased had specified the silver watch in that will, that must be the watch he meant to give when he had not so specified it; but the Court was of opinion, that an opposite construction was to be put upon this circumstance: he meant to give the best watch he then had, having two inferior ones; but having afterwards acquired and used the gold watch, that would rather seem to come under the description he then used, of "my watch," and that expression to have been used in contradiction to "my brother Luke's watch." If he did not mean the gold watch, he

he ought, and it was most likely he would have expressed himself; or the common interpretation would be that it was the gold one that had thus become more peculiarly his, by purchase, and by having superseded the silver one in use: but there was, besides his declaration that he did not mean to wear it, but to give it to his nephew: this observation distinctly applied to the gold watch; the only question then would be, who was the nephew intended? and that was answered by the words of the bequest. Whatever, therefore, might have been his intention previously, it was evident that after acquiring the gold watch, that was the one he meant to give to his nephew, the party now claiming. The Court therefore pronounced for the gold watch claimed, with costs.

Prerogative Court, Doctor's Commons.—Ryan and others, by their Guardian, v. *Ryan.*—This was a question as to the interest of parties claiming a right to the letters of administration of the effects of Philip Ryan, Esq. late of the city of Copenhagen, deceased.

He died at Hudson's Hotel, Covent-garden in June, 1808, leaving a widow, several children by a former marriage, and one by the latter, the parties in the present proceeding. The letters of administration were claimed on the one hand by the widow, and on the other by the children of the former marriage, denying the validity of the latter one, on the ground of the former wife being still living.

The evidence in support of the widow's claim fully established the facts of the two marriages, and also that the first wife and the deceased, being domiciled in the kingdom of Denmark, had entered into a contract of separation, in which it was stipulated (amongst other things) that both parties should be at liberty to marry again with the consent of the King of Denmark, which the laws of that country empowered him to give. An act of divorce was accordingly obtained from the King; and the authenticity of this act, and its being, by the laws of Denmark, an effectual dissolution of the marriage contract between parties, subjects of that country, was proved by the evidence of some of his Danish Majesty's minister, and persons conversant with the laws of that country.

No opposition was offered; and Sir John Nicholl observed, that the shape in which the case presented itself imposed no necessity on the court to examine the grounds of nullity. The divorce was effectual, as a divorce a *vinculo matrimonii,* according to the laws of Denmark; and it was therefore not necessary to inquire whether the grounds of it would be sufficient here, as it was established that the parties were domiciled in that country: nor was it necessary to inquire whether such a divorce could invalidate a marrige had in England, if set up in a suit between the parties themselves. The present was only a case of interest; the fact of marriage was apparent, and not denied; the legal presumption was, therefore, in its favour. *Semper præsumitur pro matrimonio,* and

and this presumption was confirmed by evidence. The Court, therefore, must pronounce for the interest of the widow, and decree the administration to her; but he wished it at the same time to be distinctly understood, that such a decision could afford no precedent in matrimonial cases where a similar question might be raised. Decision accordingly.

Jury-Court, Edinburgh, Nov. 1. —*The Right Hon James, Earl of Fife, against the Trustees of the deceased James, Earl of Fife.* This important and extraordinary case—viz. whether the will of the late Earl, conveying certain estates in Scotland to trustees, the rents of which amount to £20,000 a year, were to accumulate for the purpose of being invested in other estates, for an indefinite period, ought to be reduced, on account of certain informalities when the deed was signed, and the alleged blindness of the late Earl—occupied the court since Tuesday morning till eight o'clock last night. All the Judges were present every day, viz. the Lord Chief Commissioner, Lord Pitmilly, and Lord Gillies.

The following were the Gentlemen of the Jury:—

William Dunlop, Esq. spirit dealer in Edinburgh.

Alexander Smith, Esq. banker in Edinburgh.

George Wauchope, Esq. merchant in Leith.

William Trotter, Esq. upholsterer in Edinburgh.

James Pillans, Esq. merchant in Leith.

Sir John Hope, of Craighall, Bart.

Forbes Hunter Blair, Esq. banker, Edinburgh.

David Skirving, Esq. farmer, East Garleton.

William Calder, Esq. merchant in Edinburgh.

Andrew Bonar, Esq. banker in Edinburgh.

Alexander Charles Maitland Gibson, of Cliftonhall, Esq.

Sir John Dalrymple, of Cousland, Bart.

The Lord Advocate, in an eloquent speech, which lasted above two hours, opened the case for the pursuer. A great number of witnesses were then examined for the pursuer, which occupied the Court till half-past ten on Tuesday night, when they adjourned

On Wednesday the Court met again a little after ten o'clock, when Thomas Thompson, Esq. in a very able speech, which lasted upwards of three hours, stated the case for the defenders: the examination of the witnesses on that side of the question then commenced, and did not finish, till near eleven o'clock at night, when the Court again adjourned.

Yesterday the Court met at the usual hour, when John Clerk, Esq. replied in a most able and ingenious speech for the pursuer.

The Lord Chief Commissioner, in a most luminous manner, then summoned up the whole.

The Jury, after being enclosed for three hours, returned with their verdict, which was read by Sir John Dalrymple, their Chancellor.

The following are the issues which were appointed to be tried, with the verdict of the Jury thereon:—

1st Whether

1st. Whether at the date of the deeds under reduction, viz. on the 7th of October, 1808, James, Earl of Fife, deceased, was totally blind, or was so blind as to be scarcely able to distinguish between light and darkness? And whether the said Earl was at that time capable of reading any writing, written instrument, or printed book? And if, at that time, he could discover whether a paper was written upon or not;

Find, That James Earl of Fife, at the date of the deeds under reduction, viz. on the 7th of October 1808, was not totally blind, though he could scarcely distinguish between light and darkness. The said Earl was at that time incapable of reading any writing, written instrument, or printed book. He could not at that time discover whether a paper was written on or not.

2d. Whether the said deeds were read over to the said Earl previous to the said Earl's name being put thereto; and if so, in presence of whom? And if read over to the said Earl, as aforesaid, whether they were all or any of them read to him at one and the same time, or at different times? And if at different times, whether they were deposited and kept in the room in which they were read, during the whole period which elapsed from the commencement of the reading till the name of the said Earl was put to them as aforesaid, or where they were deposited?

Find, That the said deeds were read over previous to the said Earl's name being put thereto, in presence of Stewart Soutar, and Alexander Forteith Williamson, or one or other of them. It is not proven whether they were all read to him at one and the same time, or at different times. There is no proof whether they were deposited and kept in the room in which they were read, during the whole period which elapsed from the commencement of the reading till the name of the said Earl was put to them, as aforesaid, or where they were deposited.

3d. Whether the said Earl's name was put to the said deeds, or any of them, by having his hand directed to the places of signing, or led in making the subscription? Or if the said Earl was assisted; and if so, in what manner he was assisted in making his subscription?

Find, That the said Earl put his name to the said deeds, by feeling for the finger or fingers of another person on the spot for signature, and was no otherwise assisted than as above described.

4th. Whether the said Earl put, or attempted to put, his name to the said deeds, or any of them, at one and the same time; or whether any period of time intervened? And if there was any interval or intervals of time between the said acts, whether the said deeds, and all of them, were in the possession or custody of the said Earl, or were in the possession or custody of any other person during such intervals of time?

Find, That the said Earl put his name to the said deeds at one and the same time.

5th. Whether the said Earl put his name to the deeds under reduction, in presence of the two instrumentary witnesses, or either of them? or did acknowledge his subscription to them, or either of them?

them? or at what period he made such acknowledgment?

Find, That the said Earl put his name to the deeds under reduction, in presence of one instrumentary witness, viz. Alex. Forteith Williamson: but it is not proven that the said Earl did acknowledge his subscription to George Wilson, the other instrumentary witness.

6th. Whether the said Earl was, until the dates of the deeds under reduction, or at a later period, a man remarkably attentive to, and in the use of transacting every sort of business connected with his estates, and in the practice and habit of executing, and in fact did execute, deeds of all sorts connected with his own affairs, by subscribing the same with his own hand, and without the intervention of notaries?

Find, Proven in the affirmative.

7th. Whether the said Earl took means to ascertain that the deeds under reduction, alleged to have been signed by him, were conform to the scrolls of deeds prepared by his agents under his special direction, and what were the means he took to ascertain the same?

Find, That the only means which the said Earl took to ascertain that the deeds under reduction were conform to the scrolls or deeds prepared by his agents, under his special directions, were his having heard the deeds read over to him.

The Gentlemen of the Jury were allowed to go home each night by consent of the parties.

Prerogative Court, Doctors' Commons. Glencross and Little, v. *Underhill and others*.—This was a suit as to the validity of the will of John Johns, of Ilfracombe, in the county of Devon, deceased. He died on the 20th of December, 1815, possessed of about 8000l. personal property, and leaving two natural children, and several cousins, his nearest relatives. He left two testamentary papers. The first of them, No. 1, was a regularly executed will, dated the 4th of September, 1801. By this will he made a provision for the mother of his children, and, after some pecuniary legacies, gave the bulk of his property to his two natural children, and appointed Messrs. Glencross and Birt, two particular friends of his, executors; but there was written across the back of it the words "Cancelled, and another made out." The paper No. 2, was the draft of a will prepared for the deceased from instructions, in February, 1805, but never executed. It gave away a greater sum in legacies than the prior will, but disposed of the residue in the same manner between the deceased's two children, and appointed the same executors. No. 1 was propounded on the part of the children by Messrs. Glencross and Little, as their guardians (the executors having renounced), and opposed by Mr. Ambrose Boween Johns, one of the cousins, contending for an intestacy, upon the ground of the cancellation of No. 1, and the non-execution of No. 2. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was formerly first clerk to the Commissioner of His Majesty's dock-yard at Plymouth, and resided there with his mother, but was superannuated

ated in 1801, in consequence of an accident he then met with in fracturing both his legs, upon which he retired to his house at Ilfracombe, near Mount-Edgecumbe, on the opposite side of Plymouth harbour. During his residence in the dock-yard he had a clandestine connexion with a Mrs. Elizabeth Venton, by whom he had four children, two of them the minors in the present cause, and the remaining two died in their infancy. His regard for these children was unbounded. Upon the death of their mother soon after he retired to Ilfracombe, he received them into his house, superintended their education himself, intending them, as he declared, one for the church, and the other for the navy; had them baptized and registered as if they had been his legitimate children, and invariably behaved to them with a degree of fondness and indulgence not often witnessed. He also repeatedly spoke of his intention to leave them his property at his death, and several declarations of this kind were proved down to within a very short time of his death. Upon breaking his leg, he sent for Mr. Bennett Johns, of Plymouth-dock, and gave him instructions for his will, from which the latter prepared a draft, and left it with the deceased; but in consequence of some misunderstanding, they had afterwards no further conferences on the subject. The deceased, however, on the 4th of September, 1801, duly executed this draft in the presence of two witnesses. In February, 1805, he gave instructions to Mr. Foot, of Plymouth-dock, solicitor, for a new will, from which No. 2 was accordingly prepared in Mr. Foot's office, and left with the deceased, who said he would call and sign it, but never did so down to his death, at which time these two were the only testamentary papers that could be found. It was proved that the words "Cancelled, and another made out," were of the deceased's handwriting; but from his invariable declarations down to his death of having left his property to his children, the witnesses were convinced that he considered he had an operating will in existence, and for several reasons, which went to account for the non-execution of No. 2, they were further persuaded that in such declarations he alluded to No. 1, and that, with a precipitancy not unusual with him, he must have written the words importing cancellation when contemplating the making of a new will, which he afterwards abandoned, and not with any deliberate intention of cancelling No. 1. absolutely and unconditionally.

Dr. Jenner and Dr. Lushington, in support of No. 1, contended, that the cancellation, was conditional: it was dependant on another will being completed, and the deceased did not intend a cancellation, except by completing that new will.

Dr. Swabey, in opposition to the paper, shortly adverted to the circumstances attending it, and the doctrine of revocation contended for on the other side, and then left the case to the candid consideration of the Court.

Sir John Nicholl remarked, that he had no doubt as to the facts of the case, nor as to the law applying to them. There was no question as to the *factum*

of the first instrument. It was valid, and had so continued for many years; but the question was, whether it was cancelled. The learned Judge then alluded to the preparation and purport of the second instrument, and observed that the deceased had in law abandoned that instrument by never executing it, and it was therefore wholly inoperative. He then proceeded to notice the evidence as to the deceased's regard for his children, his behaviour to them, his testamentary declaration in their favour down to the time of his death, and the fact of his having recognised Messrs. Birt and Glencroft as his executors just before that event, from which, the learned Judge observed, it was evident that the deceased had died thinking he had left the bulk of his property to his sons; but then there was written on the back of the perfect instrument the words "cancelled, and another made out." Could it be contended that this was an absolute revocation? If not, the circumstances mentioned should rebut it. It was a mere memorandum, not signed or dated; and the learned Judge expressed his opinion that it had been made merely to remind the deceased himself to cancel the instrument when the new one should be completed, and was entirely dependent on the new act to be done. It was not true in point of fact, for the will was not cancelled, but left perfect, and not defaced. In cases somewhat analogous, where a mere draft or inception of a will is endorsed by the testator as "my will," the Court only considers such an indorsement as a loose memorandum, and not as supplying the defect of execution, or otherwise giving effect to the paper; so in the present case the indorsement was a mere memorandum, and did not of itself prove that it had been done *animo revocandi*. Even the tearing off of a seal was not an absolute revocation, but open to explanation; and the same doctrine applied to this case. The deceased had no intention to die intestate, and it was quite clear that this indorsement was not a revocation until the accompanying act in the new will should be completed. It was highly probable, from the paper itself, and the circumstances in evidence, that the indorsement was a mere thoughtless memorandum, without the intention of doing any independent act to invalidate the instrument, and that the deceased was not aware that it could by possibility have any such effect. Under these circumstances the learned Judge said, that he was satisfied, that by pronouncing for the paper No. 1, he was carrying into effect the intention of the deceased, and decreeing probate of the paper which he considered to be his operative will. Probate of No. 1 was decreed accordingly, and the costs of the next of kin were, under these circumstances, directed to be paid out of the estate.

Trial, Bigamy. Old Bailey, Feb. 17.—*George Harrower* was indicted, for that he, having married one Mary Usher at Bombay, in the East Indies, on the 5th of February, 1794, did feloniously intermarry with one Susannah Anne Giblett, spinster, of the

parish of St. George, Hanover Square, on the 12th of October, 1812, the said Mary Usher, his former wife, being then alive.

Thomas Le Gard Grissen, the first witness, deposed that he was employed in the secretary's office, in the India House, and now produced the book of the register of marriages in the East Indies.

The Rev. Arnold Burrowes deposed that he was chaplain to the presidency of Bombay for 42 years. In the year 1794, he knew Miss Mary Usher. He was also acquainted with Captain Harrower. Heard that the latter was paying his addresses to the former, and was applied to for the purpose of performing the marriage ceremony between them. He did not, however, do so; but believed that the Rev. Mr. Owen, thechaplain of Calcutta, then on a visit to Bombay, did marry the parties. Captain Harrower and Miss Usher afterwards passed as man and wife, and witness was invited to an entertainment by Captain Harrower, when Miss Usher presided as his wife. This, however, was not on the occasion of their marriage. Witness never heard of the separation of the parties, until Captain Harrower left India for Europe. Witness was in the habit of forwarding copies of the registers of marriages at Bombay home to the India House.

The witness being referred to a copy of a register, signed with his own name, and certifying that he had compared it with the original register of the marriage of Captain Harrower and Miss Mary Usher, in Februarv, 1794, Mr. Alley, for the prisoner, objected to the question, but the objection was overruled by the court, and the clerk read from the register-book the copy of the marriage, dated the "5th of February, 1794, between George Harrower, free mariner, to Miss Mary Usher, spinster," certified, a true copy of the parish registers of Bombay, between the 14th of February, 1773, and the 8th of November, 1799.—Signed, Arnold Burrowes.

Mr. Alley contended that the certificate just read was not framed agreeably to the marriage act.

Mr. Justice Abbott said that the act alluded to did not extend to Bombay.

Mr. Alley now called upon the counsel for the prosecution to prove that the register, of which the one put in professed to be a copy, was drawn up in conformity to the marriage law of Bombay. He argued further, that it should be proved whether the marriage had been celebrated by license or banns.

Mr. Serjeant Best, for the defence, desired the witness, Mr. Burrowes, to read over the entry, and asked whether he had so compared it with the original as to swear to it? Witness would not positively swear to it, but he firmly believed he had compared all the entries to which his signature had been affixed to be the original registers of marriages.

Re-examined by Mr. Gurney. —Witness was in the constant habit of sending home by the East India ships duplicate, triplicate, and quadruplicate copies of the registers of such marriages as took place in Bombay.

Mr. Baron Richards (to the witness)

witness)—Can you undertake to swear whether you compared the present register with the original one sent home in the year 1799? No, I cannot.

Examination continued. Witness saw Mrs. Harrower in the month of November, 1813, previous to his leaving India for England. She was then residing at the house of a Mr. Cook, a relation of hers at Bombay. Witness received three letters of Mrs. Harrower's which were delivered to him by Mr. Cook. These he brought over with him to England, and delivered them to one Giblett, a butcher, whom he understood to be the father of Captain Harrower's last wife. This was in June, 1814. Prior to the first examination of Captain Harrower, at Bow-street, the latter called upon him, and requested him not to give evidence against him. The witness told him on that occasion that he had seen his wife at the house of Mr. Cook, previous to his leaving India.

Cross-examined by Serjeant Best.—Witness communicated all his information in July, 1814, to Giblett. During the year 1815, he was never called upon to give evidence against Captain Harrower. Witness had heard that Giblett was insolvent. Mrs. Harrower, in India, was a lunatic, at sometimes wild. When he left Bombay, however, she was perfectly quiet, and had no doubt she was the person who was once called Miss Mary Usher.

Lionel Thomson knew Capt. Harrower, and had seen him write frequently. [Here the witness was shown three letters, which he identified as the handwriting of Captain Harrower.] Witness, about the close of the year 1814, was asked by Captain Harrower to accompany him to Calais, stating his wish to leave the country, as there was a conspiracy against his life, on account of his being married twice; a circumstance which he (Captain H.) declared to be as untrue as Heaven was just. After this assertion he accompanied him to France. When they were walking upon the pier of Calais, witness again put the question to him respecting his first marriage, and asked him if his first wife were really living or no. Captain Harrower, after some hesitation, confessed that she was still alive. Witness then advised him never to return to England, but he had known him to have come to England twice before his apprehension.

Cross examined by Serj. Best.—Witness was not a creditor under the commission of bankruptcy against Giblett. He had no quarrel with Captain Harrower, but the latter had withdrawn himself from his acquaintance. The communication made to him by Captain Harrower at Calais he made known to several persons soon after his return from that place. He might have known Giblett previous to his going to France. He had frequently called upon Giblett; it might be *en passant*. Witness admitted he had dined with Giblett years before his daughter was married to Captain Harrower. He did not reveal the conversation he had had with Captain Harrower, when he gave his deposition at Bow-street against him, because he was not asked the question. Witness did

not know that Captain Harrower had lent large sums of money to Giblett, nor did he know that the former was about to leave the kingdom on account of the importunities of Giblett, who wanted more money. Witness admitted that Captain Harrower had paid the expenses of the witness to Calais and back.

[During the examination of this witness he displayed much agitation, and frequently took some minutes to answer the questions put to him, some of which related to very recent transactions.]

David Wallis deposed, that he was clerk to the attorney of the prosecutor. Witness extracted from the register-book of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, a copy of the marriage of Captain George Harrower with Miss Susannah Giblett, on the 12th of October, 1812, when the solemnization took place, a copy of which he now produced. The document was dated as above, and certified that George Harrower, bachelor, of Rickmansworth, was married to Susannah Anne Giblett, spinster.

Miss Eliza Giblett deposed, that she was sister to Susannah Anne Giblett, and was present at her marriage with Captain George Harrower, with other of her sisters, on the 12th of October, 1812.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serj. Best.—Believed her sister might be living, up to the present time, in perfect unity and happiness with Captain Harrower; Mrs. Harrower did not reside with her father, and of course did not seek protection. [The evidence given by this young lady was scarcely audible, from her great agitation.]

Here the three letters already alluded to, which were given by Mr. Cook, at Bombay, to the witness Borrowes, were put in and read.

Henry Adkins, a Bow-street officer, deposed, that he was employed by Giblett, a butcher, of Bond-street, to apprehend the prisoner in 1814. In this he did not then succeed; but he had lately met with him in Houndsditch, and took him into custody.

The prosecution here closed, when Mr. Serjeant Best rose, and submitted an objection, founded on the statute of James II. by which parties intermarrying beyond the seas, and afterwards separating for seven years, were freed from the ties imposed by the marriage act.

This objection was instantly overruled.

Captain Harrower, being then called upon for his defence, entered into a statement of his condition in life from his youth to the present time. He adverted to the period when he had had the misfortune to become known to the prosecutor Giblett, who, in draining him of his purse, and instituting proceedings against his liberty and character, had left him but one consolation, an amiable and beloved wife, unfortunately the daughter of the worst of men. The prosecution, he said, was the result of a foul and infamous conspiracy, and not that of a desire to support the laws of the country, or to punish those who transgressed them. He had been introduced to Giblett in an unguarded way, and, feeling a

conscious-

consciousness of his own integrity, did not suspect a contrary principle to prevail in him. After the acquaintance between them was matured, he married his daughter, upon whom he settled a jointure of £10,000. He afterwards lent Giblett sums of money amounting to £17,000 and further sums, which raised the whole of what Giblett had succeeded in drawing from him to more than £30,000. In fact, he had not only deprived him (Captain Harrower) of all the money he could by possibility extract, but he had robbed his own daughter of the £10,000 which had been settled upon her. Every means was used by Giblett to cause his wife to leave him, and live at home with himself, when he offered to give up certain apartments in his house for her accommodation; adding, "that they would be able to get the whole of the money to themselves, and he" (Captain Harrower) "might go and starve." These proposals, however, were always uniformly and indignantly refused by his wife. He alluded to the commission of bankruptcy which had been issued against Giblett, by which he had contrived to defraud him of his money, and mentioned a circumstance which that person had been heard to declare, namely, "that he would try and get the money into Chancery, if other designs failed of depriving him of the property." He went into a variety of other statements, the object of which was to represent Giblett to be a character of the worst description, a character such as he never thought existed in England, and such as he trusted never would be found in it again. He also made some strong allusion to the ungrateful part which the witness Thompson had taken against him in this conspiracy. Finally, he protested his innocence of the crime of which he now stood charged, and trusted that the sentence of the Court would at once rescue him from the infamous plot which had been laid against him, and restore him to the arms of a beloved and only partner.

Mr. Baron Richards summed up the evidence at considerable length. He observed, that it was of little consequence by whom or by what means the prosecution was instituted. The jury, as well as himself, were assembled there upon their oaths, and, however painful the duty would be, should they determine upon the guilt of the prisoner, still that verdict must be pronounced. The simple question, therefore, for them to try was, first, Had the prisoner been proved, to their satisfaction, according to the evidence of Mr. Burrowes, and the confirmatory confession of that fact to the witness Thompson, to have been married to Mary Usher of Bombay? And, in considering the latter part of this question, was the witness Thompson to be believed? Next, was the marriage of the prisoner to Miss Giblett, during the lifetime of the before-mentioned Mary Usher, also satisfactorily proved? Upon these points he had no doubt they would come to a safe and conscientious conclusion.

The Jury, having retired for half an hour, returned with a verdict of—*Guilty*; but recommended

mended the prisoner, in the strongest manner, to mercy.

Mr. Baron Richards assured them, in warm terms, that the recommendation should not fail to be attended to.

The Court throughout the whole day was crowded to excess.

Mrs. Giblett, who remained in court during the trial, was conveyed out, in an almost helpless state, after the Jury had retired to consider the verdict.

Arches-Court, Doctors' Commons.—The Office of the Judge promoted by Blackmore and Thorp v. Brider.—This was a criminal proceeding promoted *ex officio* by Messrs. Blackmore and Thorp, churchwardens of the parish of Harting, Sussex, against Mr. William Brider, an inhabitant of that parish, for incest. The suit was instituted by letters of request from the diocese of Chichester, and the charge upon which it was founded was the marriage of the defendant with Mary Walton, the daughter of his deceased wife by Thomas Walton, her former husband.

The evidence in support of the prosecution consisted of copies of the different registers necessary to show the marriage complained of, and the relationship of the parties duly authenticated by parole testimony; and their cohabitation was likewise fully spoken to by several witnesses.

No appearance was given, nor defence offered, by the defendant.

Sir Christopher Robinson and Dr. Swabey, for the prosecution, shortly adverted to the effect of the evidence, and submitted that it fully established the accusation preferred, and they, therefore, prayed the judgment of the Court on the defendant.

Sir John Nicholl expressed himself fully satisfied with the sufficiency of the evidence to sustain the prosecution; and he, therefore, pronounced the marriage null and void under the canon law, condemned the defendant in costs, and enjoined him the usual penance.

Some observations were then made as to the terms of the penance, and reference was in consequence had to the cases of Cleaver *v.* Ride, and Cleaver *v.* Ride, otherwise Wooldridge, which were similar proceedings, in 1790; from which it appeared that the penance performed in those cases was to this effect:—The offending parties stood in white sheets at the porch of the church during the ringing of the last bell for divine service on a Sunday, and until after the first lesson, asking forgiveness of all persons entering the church; they were then led into the church, and placed in a conspicuous situation near the minister, where they remained until the gospel of the day was said, when they repeated a submissive acknowledgement of having been guilty of the crime imputed to them, implored the forgiveness of God, promising not to offend again, and entreated the congregation to join with them in saying the Lord's prayer, which was accordingly done.

Sir John Nicholl expressed himself satisfied of this penance having been adopted after due reference to precedents; and he, therefore, felt himself bound in the same manner to enjoin it in the present case.

A similar proceeding was then heard

heard against the wife of the last defendant, in which the evidence being precisely to the same effect, Sir John Nicholl pronounced the same sentence in all respects.

Lady Brisco v. *Sir Wastel Brisco, bart.*—This was a question as to the alimony to be allowed to Lady Brisco during the dependence of a suit instituted by her against her husband, Sir Wastel Brisco, for a divorce on a charge of adultery.

The suit was commenced towards the close of the year 1813. The usual statement of the husband's property, technically called an allegation of faculties, was given in, as the first step in the alimony question, in Hiliary Term, 1814. Sir Wastel Brisco gave in his answers not long afterwards, to which some objections were taken; one of which, the want of a sufficient specification of the value of a house and domain he had in the country, was held sufficient, and fuller answers were decreed. The further answers were given in Michaelmas Term following; and Sir Wastel then estimated in them the net value of the house and domain in question at 350l. per annum. Lady Brisco, on the contrary, estimated them at 2,000l. per annum, and produced two witnesses, who corroborated this opinion. It appeared, however, on their cross-examination, that they were in hostility to Sir Wastel Brisco, were engaged in lawsuits against him, and had indicted his steward for perjury; but the grand jury had thrown out the bill. The witnesses, on the other hand, produced by Sir Wastel Brisco, his steward and some farmers, swore that, independently of the house which, though desirable to a gentleman, would only be an encumbrance to a farmer, the land would not let for more than 250l. per annum. The rest of Sir Wastel Brisco's property was evidenced principally by his own answers. It appeared to be near 3,000l. per annum, and Lady Brisco had 200l. per annum pin money. It appeared, however, that during the dependance of the suit, demands had been made, and actions brought against Sir Wastel Brisco, for debts of her ladyship's contracting for plate, linen, a carriage, horses, &c. to the amount of 1,400l. or 1,500l. besides a sum of 200l. which had been paid to her on account of alimony. Affidavits on both sides, with several letters annexed, were given in explanation of these items; but the letters were rejected by the Court as inadmissible. The principal purport of the admissible explanation was, that Lady Brisco had been obliged to incur many of these debts in consequence of Sir Wastel having burnt clothes of hers to the value of above 200l. Sir Wastel, on the contrary, denied that they were worth more than 10l. and said, that he burnt them to induce her to procure some other clothes from the place where she had left them. Lady Brisco also stated, that the carriage was ordered on her father's account, but he had died before it was completed, and offered to deliver up to her husband a pianoforte, some plate, and other articles, for which the debts were incurred.

Considerable discussion took place

place between the counsel on both sides upon the details of the property, and the proportion to be allotted to Lady Brisco.

Dr. Arnold and Dr. Jenner, for Lady Brisco, argued in support of her claims to a provision, during the dependence of the suit, upon a liberal scale, suited to her rank and station in society, and endeavoured to vindicate her conduct in contracting the debts in dispute.

Dr. Phillimore and Dr. Lushington argued at some length upon the extravagance of Lady Brisco with respect to these debts, and the diminution of Sir Wastel Brisco's income, owing to the present depreciation of landed property, and the heavy expenses to which he had been exposed; from whence they inferred that Lady Brisco, with her pin-money, and what she had received from Sir Wastel Brisco, having no encumbrances, was richer than he was with a larger property, fettered as it was with such constant and heavy demands—with the maintenance also of his children, and with the obligation of supporting a dignity and appearance suitable to his station in life. He was, however, anxious to have the question of alimony, pending the suit, settled, as his common law counsel advised him that, until it was, he would be constantly exposed to the debts Lady Brisco so lavishly incurred; but, under the circumstances, they trusted that the measure of the allowance would be very small; and as Lady Brisco had taken upon her to prove what she had so palpably failed in, with respect to his property, the learned gentleman suggested, whether it was not competent to the Court to condemn her in the costs of so unusual a proceeding.

Sir William Scott remarked, that the suit was originally for adultery against Sir Wastel Brisco, but it had now assumed the shape of recrimination against the lady. The allegation of faculties in these cases ought always to be given, and the question of alimony disposed of in an early stage of the proceeding, to prevent the husband being unnecessarily harassed with suits and demands for his wife's debts. He then stated the progress of the proceedings in the present instance, and remarked, that though it was usual to acquiesce in the answers, particularly when reformed by order of the Court, yet it was undoubtedly open to the wife to examine witnesses if she thought proper; this, however, was a right not to be exercised wantonly, but with great caution and tenderness. It was never necessary to enter into an inquisitorial scrutiny of the husband's property; but it must be taken upon a fair estimate. Here, however, Lady Brisco charged the value of a particular property at 2,000l. per annum, which Sir Wastel set at 350l. per annum; so great a difference as this induced the Court to go into the inquiry, upon the result of which, it now turned out that Lady Brisco's valuation was enormous and unfounded in the extreme; and that even Sir Wastel's was above the real value. This was a misrepresentation which the Court must consider had been imposed upon Lady Brisco, as it was unwilling

willing to suppose that she designed such an imposition upon the Court; and by what witnesses was it supported? By two only, who were in open hostility to Sir Wastel Brisco—persecuting him with lawsuits, and indicting his steward for perjury, but prevented by the grand jury indignantly rejecting the bill. The testimony of such witnesses was of a piece with the allegation upon which they were examined, and was utterly undeserving of credit. Taking the whole of Sir Wastel's income upon the fairest calculation warranted by the proof, the learned judge considered it to be 2,600l. per annum, subject, however, to an immense depreciation from the present state of landed property, which was notoriously decreased in value, some farms being let at rents reduced 25 per cent., others paying no rent at all, and others thrown up altogether. It had been said that all this might be temporary; so might the continuance of the present suit; but the one appeared, at present, as improbable as the other. Supposing every thing had been clear in the case, the Court would have been disposed to allow one-fifth of the whole property to Lady Brisco, including her pin-money. This would be quite as much as was necessary for her suitable maintenance in a situation calling, as her's did, for retirement and prudence, and in which she would be expected to have some little regard for the interests of her husband and family. He had to maintain the expenses of the suit, which had been carried to an extent of which the Court hoped never to see such another instance; and, as a country gentleman, living in his own county, he had to support the dignity kept up by his ancestors, and had also to maintain his children. These would have been considerations to have influenced the Court, had there been no misconduct on the part of Lady Brisco; but she had launched out into expenditures to an enormous amount; there were orders for plate, linen, china, horses, a carriage, &c., and all without a justification, or any communication with the unfortunate husband, who was to pay for them. It had been said, that this was done to replace the clothes burnt by Sir Wastel, and this Sir Wastel accounts for; but it was certainly a most unfortunate expedient. The carriage, too, if ordered on the authority of her father, she should have taken care that he was responsible for; but the bill was sent to Sir Wastel, and it did not appear that the father's executors had ever been applied to on the subject. It was true, it was now said that Lady Brisco was ready to give up the articles in her own possession, but this was but a secondary satisfaction, if made, and there was nothing to prevent her converting them into money for herself, if she thought proper. Under all these circumstances, where enormous expenses were thrown upon the husband in every mode to which female extravagance could apply itself, if the Court did not feel that, by ordering alimony, it was most consulting the protection of the husband, it would hardly be disposed to allow any alimony at all. Under all considerations,

derations, however, the Court allotted the sum of 200l. per annum, in addition to the sum of 200l. per annum pin-money.

The Princess of Aremberg.—Paris, Tribunal of the First Resort.—Department of the Seine, January 10.—To-day was heard a claim for maintenance by the Princess of Aremberg, against her husband, while at the same time she is prosecuting the nullity of their marriage before the Tribunals. The circumstances were these:

On the 1st February, 1803, the Prince of Aremberg contracted marriage with Mademoiselle Stephanie Tascher, niece of Napoleon's first wife. In the contract of marriage, Napoleon settled a dowry of one million for the benefit of the future wife, under condition that this sum should be employed in the purchase of a hotel, which should not be held in common, but be always the personal property of the Princess of Aremberg. On the formally expressed wish of the Princess, however, who would have a palace, and not an ordinary hotel, 1,096,000 francs was vested in the purchase, repairs, and furnishing of the fine hotel of Bouillon. The portion of this hotel let at present produces only 10,000 francs, being scarcely enough to keep it in repair, and pay the ordinary and extraordinary taxes.

For several months past, the Prince of Aremberg has in vain employed persuasion in the first instance, and then the means prescribed by law to compel his wife to live with him, not in his states, but in the conjugal domicile; the latter has constantly eluded this, and on the 4th of October last, entered a claim of nullity of marriage, thus to obtain the pretext of demanding a maintenance from her husband.

M. Bonnet, Counsel for the Prince, opposed the claim on the ground that the conjugal tie still subsisted, and the attempt made by the Princess to dissolve it had as yet no result before the tribunals, because the whole of her dowry was absorbed in the unproductive purchase which her husband had been compelled to make, and because, besides, the respective situation of the two parties was now altered. At the period when the claimant had the title of Sovereign Princess, and figured at a superb court, she had annually 240,000 francs at her disposal; but now that she had entered the ordinary class of society, the 36,000 francs of pin-money which she claimed was out of proportion with her rank in life, as well as with the present fortune of her husband. The Princess of Aremberg had in her possession moveables of great value, plate, diamonds, and a considerable kitchen furniture, *(baterie de cuisine)*. Her husband consents to leave her, as judicial guardian, part of the kitchen furniture found in the cellars, and which is, therefore, useless to the Princess; 2. Her state carriage, of which she can make use; 3. The diamonds, estimated at 231,000 francs, with the exception of such as the Courts may deem necessary for her use.

M. Tripier contended, in reply, that even the total loss of the dowry could not exempt the husband

band from the obligation resulting from the mere fact of his marriage: That the change of things had not affected his estates, but merely stripped him of the title of Sovereign Prince, and the honorary rights thereto attached. That the princess was, in fact, his creditor to the amount of the dowry of one million, and not proprietrix of the hotel which her husband thought proper to purchase; that the interest on that dowry was due; that the sentence which should pronounce nullity of marriage would grant that interest accruing from the date of the claim; and that thus it was proper to grant her during the suit a part of that interest.

M. Bonnet, in the course of his reply, stated, that the Prince of Aremberg was absolutely compelled to vest the dowry upon this unproductive purchase; his wife threatened him with her supports *(de suis apuis)* if he resisted her wish.

M. Marcliangy, the King's Advocate, noticed the remarkable *phrases* which the fortune of the Princess had assumed; lately her personal establishment was 240,000 francs of annual income; now her claim for 36,000 francs was resisted. He thought she had a claim for maintenance while the other suit was going on, but as her situation under such circumstances might rather be considered as one of mourning than of luxury, he was disposed to restrict her claim to 1,500 francs per month.

The Court pronounced for a maintenance to be paid by the Prince, of 1000 francs per month, on the ground that the Princess was merely entitled to an aliment proportioned to the state of retreat in which a woman soliciting nullity of marriage should be placed; and ordered the Princess to give up the moveables claimed by her husband.

SEDUCTION.

Court of King's Bench, Wednesday, June 5.—Mary Gibberson v. E. L. Charlton, Esq.—The plaintiff is a widow, residing in Queen Street, Brompton; the defendant is a person of property. The action was to recover damages for the seduction of the plaintiff's daughter.

The Attorney General, in opening the plaintiff's case, stated, that the defendant was not unknown in Westminster Hall, his name having formerly appeared to a transaction not very dissimilar to the present; he had an ample fortune, residing principally upon his estate at Ludford near Ludlow, and having filled the important office of high sheriff for the county of Worcester a short time ago. The charge against him was of a most flagrant nature, and the case disclosed a scene of profligacy and immorality scarcely equalled in the history of the courts where such injuries were redressed. The plaintiff lost her husband only a few months before the still more afflicting calamity which had given rise to this action. She resided in a house at Brompton, where she and her husband had carried on trade for upwards of twenty years, and was assisted in the business and the household duties by a son, a lad, and three daughters, Mary, Hannah,

Hannah, and Charlotte; the first about 20, the second about 16, and the last not more than 15 years old. The jury would scarcely believe that the two last had become the victims of the seductive arts of the defendant and his friend Captain Seymour, of the guards: these two gentlemen had united their exertions in the most cold-blooded, and deliberate, and persevering attempts to gratify unbridled licentiousness: language was unequal to the expression of the baseness of the design, the cruelty of the execution, and the misery that had resulted from it. The two younger daughters of the plaintiff, Hannah and Charlotte, had been walking in Hyde Park, when they were accosted by the defendant and Captain Seymour, who in vain endeavoured to learn where they lived; the gentlemen consequently followed them home, watched every opportunity of speaking to the young females in the absence of their mother, their elder sister, or other advisers, writing the most passionate and pressing letters, professing that eternity of attachment which lasts only to the moment of gratification, and making those most flattering promises which are intended only to delude and betray. Having at length succeeded in overcoming the scruples of Miss Hannah Gibberson (for it was to her that the defendant paid his assiduous addresses, while Captain Seymour devoted himself to Charlotte), he prevailed upon her to quit her home, that she might proceed with him to Bath: and her sister consented to the same imprudent step with her admirer. In pursuance of the plot of these gentlemen, however, they did not find it convenient to leave London on the day of the elopement, but promised until the next to lodge the young ladies at the house of a friend. The Jury would not be astonished to hear, that that house was the bagnio, called the Key, in Chandos Street, where the guilty design of the defendant was perpetrated. Within a day or two afterwards, Mr. Charlton excused himself on the ground of pressing business, which called him immediately into Worcestershire; and he and Captain Seymour, putting these two injured and unprotected females into a lodging in Seymour Place, there abandoned them, making them answerable to the woman of the house, where they were literally confined for some months, being unable to pay for the accommodation afforded. The learned counsel then read some of the correspondence of the defendant. He made many severe remarks upon their contents, and particularly those parts which recommended, in coarse terms, that Miss Gibberson should throw herself into the arms of some other man. He left the case to the jury to decide upon the question of damages.

Thomas Coleraine was the first witness. He was steward to the defendant, and with obvious reluctance proved the hand-writing of his master to the letters above given. He said, that he had managed the estate of Mr. Charlton for five or six years, ever since that gentleman was of age. The estate at Ludford was worth about £2000 a year, and there were 200 acres of park attached to the dwelling. Lucien Buonaparte had been in treaty to rent it.

Mrs. Mary Cooke said that she lived

lived in Sloane-street; she knew the plaintiff, her three daughters, and one son; it appeared to her to be a well-regulated family. The husband of the plaintiff, before his death, carried on the business of a tailor.

Mrs. Susan Rogers and Mr. W. Taylor deposed to the same effect.

Miss Hannah Gibberson said, that her mother had been a widow since last July; she, her two sisters, one older and one younger, with their brother, lived at home; the witness completed her 17th year last July, and her sister Charlotte was a year younger: last Christmas-day was the first time she saw the defendant; she was walking with her sister Charlotte in Hyde-park, when the defendant and Captain Seymour came up and asked where they lived: the witness refused to tell, and the defendant and his friend followed them home. To prevent his coming next day, the witness and her sister promised to meet them in Bond-street; but the weather being wet, the defendant came to the house of the plaintiff; the servant who opened the door, told the plaintiff they were out. The next time she saw the defendant was in St. James's-street; the witness's sisters, Mary and Charlotte, were with her: the defendant stopped Charlotte, and afterwards met them again in Bond-street, and as they were going to tea in Berkeley-street, he said he would escort them. The witness appointed to meet him at ten at night, when they came away, and he walked home with them; sometimes he walked with the witness alone. He told her he was leaving London for Worcestershire, asked her to go with him, and promised he would take care of her for life: he added, that he had never seen a girl he liked better, at the same time disclosing his name and address at Ludford. The witness refused but the defendant again pressed his proposal, saying that the witness should never want a shilling as long as he had one, and that after his death he would provide for her. He begged leave to write, but she said her brother opened all her letters, but not those of her elder sister, and the witness consented to read his letters under cover. He asked, when they met again, if the witness and her sisters ever went to the play; and Charlotte who was with her, said they could if they had orders. This passed on the Monday; and on the Wednesday, the witness, walking with her sister Charlotte in Burlington-gardens, met the defendant again with Mr. Seymour, whom they had known six weeks before. The defendant again entreated the witness to leave her home, promising her every protection. Capt. Seymour obtained tickets for the play in the way home, which Charlotte accepted, but the witness rejected. On Wednesday night the witness sent back the tickets to No. 51, Curzon-street, and on Friday morning the first letter was received; in consequence of which the witness met the defendant the next day in Burlington-gardens, having made some excuse to her mother; Charlotte went with her. The defendant and Mr. Seymour were both there, and the witness promised to meet him on Sunday

in

in the park; and they met accordingly. The defendant asked the witness to proceed with him to Bath, as Seymour, who was there, had persuaded Charlotte to go there with him: both the gentlemen promised to take care of the witness and Charlotte as long as they lived. The witness appointed to meet him next day in Burlington-gardens; but, being wet, they could not go. The defendant, in consequence, wrote another letter requesting the witness to leave her home with Charlotte the following day: they did so between 3 and 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and met the defendant and Seymour in Burlington-gardens. After some persuasion they both consented to go to Bath with the defendant and Seymour, but for that night it was agreed they were to sleep at the house of a friend. They accordingly walked to a house of ill fame in Chandos-street, and the witness there wrote a note to her sister to inform her that they were many miles distant with two gentlemen. Seymour went away to dine out, and the witness, her sister Charlotte, and Charlton, dined together at the Key, about nine at night: Seymour returned at about eleven o'clock, and they afterwards retired to bed in separate apartments, the witness with Charlton, and Charlotte with Seymour. Next morning they met at breakfast: the two gentlemen went out, and did not return until the evening: the defendant, and Mr. Seymour, who was in the guards excused themselves from leaving town for Bath, as the latter could not obtain leave from the Duke of York to be absent for an hour from duty. It was then proposed that the witness should go into the country with Charlton, while Charlotte remained in town with Capt. Seymour; but it was finally arranged that the witness and her sister should live together in Seymour place, with the Captain, while Charlton went out of town, promising to return in a week or ten days. The witness wrote to Mr. Charlton, and in consequence received the two letters read by the Attorney-General, which, by consent, were directed to Mrs. Hamilton, the name the witness was to assume. They remained in the lodgings three or four months, but Mr. Seymour continued his visits to Charlotte only for three weeks. Charlton gave the witness 10l. the first evening at the Key, and 5l. more the next morning, both sums to buy linen for the journey to Bath; and 10l. were sent when they were in Seymour-place. At the end of three or four months the witness and her sister returned to their mother, who was obliged to pay 17l. to the woman of the house where they had lodged.

On her cross-examination by Mr. Topping, the witness said that the first time they were spoken to by the defendant, they had also been addressed by two other gentlemen in a tilbury, but the witness and her sister did not reply to them. When they went to Berkeley-street to drink tea, they took a walk round by St. James's street, as they were too early. Captain Seymour had several times walked with her sister Charlotte before the witness became acquainted with the defendant. Before that time, the witness and her

her sister had not been much in the habit of walking out.

To questions from Lord Ellenborough, she said, that she had no reason to believe that the Key, in Chandos Street, was a house of ill fame before she went out with her sister to buy linen for the journey to Bath. They only saw one man there, and no beds were ordered; they were shown into a sitting room, and she thought that the brothel was a family hotel.

Mr. Topping addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant, pressing all the topics in his favour allowed by the case, and particularly the facility with which he had gained the favour of the lady.

After a short charge from Lord Ellenborough, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 500l.

NUISANCE AND TRESPASS.

The King v. *Tinkler and Mountford.*—This was an inquiry which took place before a special Bench of Magistrates assembled at Guildford on Saturday last, Lord Middleton in the chair, relative to the seizure of 16,576lbs. of gunpowder, at the Chilwell powder mills, of which mills the defendants are proprietors, on the 8th and 9th instant. The inquiry was one of great interest and importance to the town of Guildford, and its neighbourhood; and more especially to those persons residing in the vicinity of Messrs. Tinkler and Mountford's works, and occupied the magistrates during the whole of Saturday and Monday last. The powder, when seized by the constables employed under the information, was placed by them in a hop-kiln, belonging to a gentleman named Ryde, in the neighbourhood, where it remained from the time the seizure was made, under the care of a trusty guard, to await the decision of the magistrates. Mr. Cowley and Mr. Beerings now appeared as counsel, in support of the information, and Mr. Nolan, for the defendants. The information, which was founded on the act of the 12th year of the King, entitled "an act for regulating the making, keeping, and carrying of gunpowder by the makers thereof," (the 7th section of which provides, that no greater quantity of gunpowder in a finished state, or in a state of process, shall be kept in any gunpowder mill, or places belonging or adjoining thereto, at any one time, than is necessary for carrying on the said works; and that any excess above such necessary quantity shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture, and the proprietor of such mills be further liable to a penalty of 2s. per lb. upon every lb. of powder so forfeited,) having been read, and which information charged the defendants with having the above mentioned quantity of powder, namely, 16,576lbs. in their works, contrary to the regulations of the act, unlawfully, and to the imminent danger, hazard, and peril of the neighbourhood; and the defendants having pleaded *not guilty* to the charge,

Mr. Cowley proceeded to address the Bench in support of the information. After adverting to the importance of the question which he had now to submit to the consideration of the Bench, one involving nothing less in it than

than the safety of the property and even the lives of the inhabitants of the town of Guildford and its neighbourhood, observed, that, looking at the amount of powder seized, he was persuaded he should have but little difficulty in showing to the Bench that what had been called the nervous fears of the complainants on this occasion, was at least not fears without foundation. As little difficulty should he have in showing that for a length of time past, these gentlemen, the defendants, had, from a love of lucre, been carrying on their trade, negligent—entirely negligent—of the safety of their neighbours and of the public, and in open defiance of the provisions of the Act of Parliament upon which the present information was founded, and on the 7th section of which he should on this occasion principally rely. The manufacture of powder was not only a necessary one, but a politic one; and further, the Legislature had made it a legal one. At the same time, aware of the dangerous nature of it, they had surrounded it with precautions; and the act in question, the 12th of the King, was, in fact, a precautionary act. Notwithstanding all the precautions which could be taken, however, explosions would frequently occur. And, in the manufactory of the defendants, two such events had occurred within the last five years. The object of the present act was to render these unavoidable accidents as little dangerous as possible. To effect this object, one of its provisions was, that attached to every powder manufactory there should be a magazine, or store-house, in which to deposit the powder as fast as finished, there to remain till called for by the consumer. A further provision of the act was, that there should be buildings of a certain description and construction, called charge houses, to which the powder, whilst in the different states of process, should be received, so that not more than 40ls. of finished powder, should be in any building where there was machinery at one time. This was intended to prevent the explosion of a large quantity. These were some of the provisions of this act. He understood it was to-day to be contended, that the Chilworth mills were ancient mills, erected long before the passing of this act, and not liable to its regulations. He (Mr. Cowley) must deny that position. He had looked over the various acts of Parliament on the subject, and he certainly found exceptions in favour of some private mills in Sussex, mentioned by name, and exemptions relative to His Majesty's works, but in none did he find any mention made of the Chilworth mills; but allowing it had been so, none of the mills in question were exempted from having a magazine. Yet the defendants had been going on for years without one; and, if suffered to go on, must still do so without that necessary safeguard for the public. They would never be allowed to erect a magazine, because they were in a situatien where they ought not to have one. For this reason they carried on their business without one, hiding their powder in holes and corners; so that instead of having only 40 or 50lb.

50lbs. of powder in a place liable to explosion, they had accumulated 16,000lbs. which might all explode in an instant, and spread ruin and destruction around. The charge against the defendants now was, for having this accumulation of powder stowed in improper places. The 16,576lbs. had been taken away, and he had now to contend was forfeited. Besides this quantity, the seizing officer left behind him 1600lbs. of finished powder, which he ought also to have taken, as well as a quantity in process in every part of the works, amounting to several cwt.; all of which he submitted, was, strictly speaking, forfeited had they taken any account of it. The quantity seized and brought away, he should be able to show by contradictory evidence, was an excess above that allowed by act of Parliament. He now had to ask of the Bench the forfeiture of it, and the penalty of 2s. per lb. upon it. He should prove, that excessive quantities of finished powder, which should have been deposited no where but in a magazine, were found in places the most dangerous and exposed, in the midst of machinery in the corning-house, dusting-house, drying-house, and even in a building within a few feet of the stove-places, where none but the small quantity immediately in process should be deposited.

After the examination of witnesses, and hearing the pleadings on both sides, the Court retired for about 10 minutes, when they returned, and Lord Middleton declared their opinion to be, that 7,616lbs. of the powder were forfeited; and upon which quantity the defendants were also liable to a penalty, amounting to a further sum of 760l. 12s. The 7,616lbs. they were to select from the finished powder, and the remainder seized was to be returned.

Lancaster Assizes, Sept. 5.—Thompson v. *Harris.*—This was an action to abate a nuisance.

Mr. Scarlet stated the case. The plaintiff is a cheesemonger and the defendant a farrier, in the town of Preston. A new street was lately built in that town, called Lune-street, composed of respectable houses, and inhabited by respectable people. Among these were a clergyman, an attorney, the plaintiff, and several other individuals of wealth and consideration in the place. The defendant likewise purchased a portion of the ground in the vicinity of this street, and built upon it, as he had a right to do. He built first a small house for keeping a cow, about 8 yards from the back court of the plaintiff. To this erection the plaintiff could have no possible objection, and he made none; but he was rather surprised when in April last he saw a chimney rising over this cow-house, and still more surprised and annoyed when smoke began to issue from it, and hammers to play within it; in short, when he saw the cow-house converted into a smithy, involving his premises in smoke and stunning his family with noise. Nothing could be conceived a greater annoyance than the incessant din of this forge, or the volumes of smoke that issue from it, blackening every thing around it, and forcing the plaintiff to have the linen exposed to dry in his

yard, often to be washed over again, and his windows shut when he would choose to have them open. There could be no doubt that the law would consider such a building so placed and so used as a nuisance. Every man has a right to enjoy his own property, but he must use it with a reference to the rights of others. Society could not exist without such a principle. Society is held together in a sort of compromise of mutual restraint and compensation. If a man, in the exercise of his rights of property, builds his house and establishes himself in a particular situation, no other man has a right to destroy his comforts, or to molest his possession, by bringing an offensive trade into his immediate neighbourhood. If, on the other hand, the offensive trade is established first, no man has a right to order its removal. The only question in law is the priority of establishment; and it either abates the nuisance, or permits its continuance according to this principle. The law does not consult a man's whims, or caprices, or imaginary wants; but it allows no invasion of his real substantial comforts, nor any exercise of the rights of property, however just in other respects, that diminishes them. There could be no doubt from the evidence he would produce that the plaintiff was seriously aggrieved: several of the other inhabitants of the street likewise felt the injury as their own. The defendant, accustomed to such noises, might not be so sensible of the disturbance they give, as those who reside near the falls of Niagara are said not to be at all sensible to their deafening roar, but the plaintiff in the former case, as strangers in the latter, must feel the annoyance intolerable. Till it could be proved that smoke, noise, and dust, in their most offensive degrees, and brought as near as possible to a man's dwelling, were not a nuisance, so long must a smithy situate like the one in question be declared a nuisance, and entitle the plaintiff to a verdict. He asked no damages—he merely asked a verdict, to remove the annoyance of which he so justly complained.

The learned counsel then called several witnesses to prove the nuisance, both of the plaintiff's own family and from among his neighbours. His servant deposed that the clothes hung out to dry in the yard were often so covered with smoke and dust that it was necessary to wash them over again, and that she was frequently obliged to shut the windows to exclude such offensive annoyances. She stated farther, that the noise was intolerable, and often made the floor and windows shake. Several of Mr. Thompson's neighbours confirmed this statement, and added their own complaints to his.

Mr. Williams, for the defendant, denied that this smithy could be termed in law a nuisance. He would bring witnesses to prove that they did not consider it as a nuisance; that the noise was by no means what it was represented to be, and that fewer coals, coals of a better quality, and yielding less smoke, were burnt in this smithy than on any kitchen or parlour fire of the neighbourhood. This insignificant smithy had been dignified with the name of forge, and

and the noise of this forge had been talked of as if Vulcan and his swarthy brothers incessantly plied their thundering hammers within it; but it would surprise the jury, when he showed them that all this mighty noise was produced, not by a congregation of giants, but by the nerveless arm of a boy of 14. When the noise and the smoke of this little smithy were made the subject of complaint, it was forgotten that there were in the small town of Preston, and within 800 yards of the plaintiff's house, no less than nine steam engines, and four foundries, which really did send forth volumes of sound and smoke that were formidable and annoying. These, indeed, might with some propriety be declared nuisances: but it was difficult to describe what a nuisance was in law, or to determine that degree of discomfort which amounted to one. Much would depend upon what people considered as the essentials of their comfort or enjoyments. Some thought a fine prospect necessary to their enjoyments; and, according to them, it would be a nuisance to cut down a tree in your park that added to the beauty of their landscape, or to build a wall that obstructed in the least their view; some would declare a school a nuisance, because it had noisy boys; others a joiner's shop; others a steam engine, and so on. But when people determine to live in towns, they must submit to the inconvenience of towns; they are not to expect, amid the noise and smoke and dust of a manufacturing place, the same quietness and retirement as in the country; they must not hope to enjoy in Manchester or Preston the same good air as on the site of Lancaster-castle or the top of Skiddaw. The learned counsel called several witnesses for the defendant, with the design of showing that the smithy was not considered as a nuisance—that the noise was not distressing—that fewer coals, and coals of a better quality, were burnt in it than in many private houses—that the plaintiff himself did not consider it as a grievance necessary to be remedied by law, till the defendant had refused to oblige him by allowing him to fix his joists in defendant's wall—and that the foundries and steam engines of the town were nuisances which, if the plaintiff allowed, took away all ground of complaint against this trifling smithy. It appeared much in favour of the plaintiff that all the witnesses called to disprove the offensive nature of the smoke and noise lived at a greater distance from the smithy than himself, or those whose evidence he adduced in his support.

The learned Judge, in addressing the jury, and summing up the evidence, explained to them fully the state of the law respecting nuisances. It proceeded upon this principle—that no man in the exercise of his own rights of property was entitled to endanger the security, or diminish the enjoyment of his neighbour in the lawful use of his. A nuisance in law was not what affected the possession and enjoyment of property through the medium of a man's whims, caprices, fancies, or imaginary wants, but what destroyed or diminished his real, rational, and substantial comforts, such as

bringing offensive trades into his neighhourhood, the introduction of offensive smells, dust, or noise. Nor was it to be considered how much a man could endure without injury to health, but how much he could tolerate without inconvenience, and that at all seasons, whether in health or sickness, whether feeble or robust. Now, there could be no doubt that the incessant din and pitchy smoke of a smithy must be a nuisance to persons not accustomed to them, and so situated as the present seemed to be with respect to the plaintiff. Nor was it any answer to this, that the plaintiff endured the annoyance of steam-engines and foundries before. The nearest of them seemed to be at the distance of 400 yards, while this smithy was as near as eight; but even allowing that they were nearer, the defendant had no right to add to causes of disturbance already existing. Because a man endures one inconvenience without complaining, no right can be established on the ground of his patience or forbearance to aggravate it, or to add another. The question for the consideration of the jury therefore was, what according to the evidence was the state of the facts—was this smithy brought to the plaintiff's premises, and was it so near as to annoy his comforts?—*Verdict for the Plaintiff.*

The King v. *Macnamara and another.*—This was an action founded upon an indictment charging the defendants with having raised, or caused to be raised, certain pailings and fences, and with having dug up, and otherwise disturbed, a certain line of road, from Margate to Canterbury, in the parish of St. John the Baptist, to the great annoyance and obstruction of his Majesty's subjects.

Mr. Bolland stated the case for the Crown, by which it appeared that there had been established, for more than fifty years, a line of road through Birchington, from Margate to Canterbury; but that this being considered of late years too narrow for coaches, it became necessary to have it widened. Accordingly, in the years 1809 and 1810, that measure was adopted; and besides the ancient or Roman road, there were two others called the Blue and Red roads. Upon the subject of these roads there were already pending between the present defendants and others no less than seven actions and four indictments; one party complaining of the obstruction set up by Mrs. Macnamara, and a professional gentleman named Hill, who had jointly attempted to stop up the communication of the road in question. Mrs. Macnamara, it appeared, lived somewhere on the road side, which being widened, she at first endeavoured to dissuade the passengers from going that way; but not succeeding in this, Mr. Hill (who was also included in the indictment) urged her to stop up what was called the Red Road, and accordingly trenches were thrown up, pailings and fences were erected and carriages passing that way were in consequence upset, and subjected to other accidents. Mr. Bushell, a surveyor, immediately remonstrated upon these obstructions, and insisted upon their removal

removal, but to no purpose; Mrs. Macnamara contending that the passage was an innovation, and that the Blue Road was the proper line of communication. He proceeded, however, by force, to remove the obstructions in question, but they were soon afterwards re-established. Mr. Bushell again remonstrated, but in vain; and he accordingly gave notice, that if the obstructions were not removed in twenty days, he would again proceed as he had before done. Accordingly on the 13th of February, he went to the spot, accompanied by some men, where he found the defendants marshalling their labourers, and Mr. Hill, in particular, ordering them not to mind what Mr. Bushell said. The parties on each side then commenced, the one to fill up, the other to dig the trenches, and alternately to pull down and remove the obstructions, the other to replace them. During this struggle, the defendants threatened to send the other party to gaol; but they persevered, and succeeded in their purpose of removing the obstructions. These, however, after some time, were again raised, and it became necessary to bring the present action. The learned counsel, having expatiated upon the nature of the offence in question, proceeded to call a variety of witnesses, surveyors, farmers, carriers, newsmen, persons who tithed the road side, who repaired and improved it, and individuals, some of whom had known and traversed the road which had been obstructed for more than seven, others for ten, fifteen, and even fifty years previously.

The foregoing facts were fully proved by a variety of witnesses, among whom were Messrs. Bushell, Taddy, Woodward, Pasmore, &c.

For the defence, Mr. Gurney made an ingenious and animated reply, and called nearly twenty witnesses in support of his statement.

Lord Ellenborough having summed up the evidence, the defendants were found *Guilty*.

Court of King's-Bench, Wednesday, July 10.—*Hume, esq.* v. *Oldacre.*—This was an action of trespass. The plaintiff resides at Pinner-park, near Stanmore: the defendant is huntsman of a pack of hounds employed in the Berkeley hunt. The trespass complained of was, that the defendant broke and entered a close belonging to the plaintiff on the 4th of April 1815.

The Attorney-General said, that the Berkeley hunt had been established about 30 years ago by the noble Earl who bore that title, and it had afterwards been continued by Lord Sefton. At that time it was conducted in the most regular and inoffensive manner, and a field of noblemen and gentlemen was always assembled, who restrained their sports to other parts of the country, without wanton destruction of property in the vicinity of Stanmore and Watford. The hunt then fell into the hands of subscribers, and its character was completely changed, for any Cockney who could hire a horse, or any groom who could borrow one from his absent master, repaired to it for a day's sport, to the great injury of property

property in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, were the soil was ill suited to the purpose. The Berkeley hunt and its trespasses were not unknown to his Lordship, as actions against some of the members had been tried a few years since before him at Hertford, and it was hoped that nominal damages to settle the right would have been sufficient. In this expectation, however, the injured party was disappointed, and some proprietors of land were under the necessity of instituting new proceedings against the whipper-in, who was now in confinement for the damages and costs, though he would soon be relieved by the operation of that panacea for debtors of all kinds—the insolvent act. This whipper-in was the son of the present defendant, who by this action would probably be placed in the same situation as his son; but the individuals whose property had been destroyed had no other remedy to which they could resort. The learned counsel therefore hoped that the jury would give such damages on the present occasion as would give some more effectual protection. To such an extent had the destruction by the gentlemen of the Berekley hunt been carried, that the noblemen and others, proprietors of estates near Stanmore and Edgware, had been compelled to associate themselves for general defence, and the Earl of Essex and the Marquis of Abercorn had been compelled to putup extraordinary fences round their property: the latter had actually put up *chevaux-de-frise*, and had dug trenches, but in vain for these mighty hunters from town defied all obstacles but such as were calculated to resist an invading army. In truth, that part of the country to which he had referred was at present out of the protection of the law; no rights were held sacred, and no property was secure; it was rather like a border district between two hostile countries, than the centre of a land where the law restrained wilful and repeated aggressions.

A notice from many noblemen and gentlemen, and among them from the defendant, dated in 1808, warning the members of the Berkeley hunt from their grounds, was the first piece of evidence: after which Thomas Shirley and Joseph Carwood were called to prove, that the defendant on the 4th of April, with about 30 sportsmen, rode over two fields belonging to Mr. Hume, and destroyed turnips to the value of 40s. or 50s.: Mr. Hume had become the proprietor of the fields in question about three years ago.

Lord Ellenborough observed, that the notice being dated in 1808, could not apply to these closes.

Mr. Gurney, in addressing the jury for the defendant, complained that the Attorney-general, in his speech, had introduced statements which had very little truth, much exaggeration, and no relation to the present cause. Like the Berkeley hunt which he had described, he had ridden over a large field without restraint, trampling down all obstacles that presented themselves to his imaginative course. The fact however was, that the hunt at present was confined to a few individuals of great respectability in the country,

country, who were disposed to do as little injury as possible, and to make compensation whenever reasonable complaint was made. It appeared in evidence that Mr. Hume had only recently become possessed of the fields on which the defendant had trespassed, and the ignorance of the huntsman of this purchase had led to it, for the plaintiff was the only individual in that parish who objected to the diversion which the defendant was conducting.

After a few remarks from Lord Ellenborough, a verdict was found for the plaintiff—damages 40s.

Hance v. *Stone and others.* This was an action of trespass for cutting down a parcel of willow trees in an orchard at Brixton, adjoining the river Epher. Mr. Serjeant Best stated that the plaintiff was a respectable tradesman in London, and the defendant Stone, who was the principle defendant, a magistrate of Surrey, but whose conduct disgraced the name and character of a gentleman. The plaintiff was in possession of a house at Brixton, adjoining to which was an orchard belonging to the defendent, and which he wished much to possess as a convenience to his house. This the defendant agreed to let to him; but, knowing he desired it much, made a Jew's bargain with him, for he made him pay 10l. an acre for the land, and reserved to himself all the fruit, with liberty for his own fowls to walk, and himself and all his company; so that, in fact, the plaintiff had the mere use of it as an object of pleasure from his house. There happened to be some shady willow trees at the bottom over-hanging the stream, under which the plaintiff had made a gravel walk, and had placed a tent, and used to recreate himself and family by sitting there on the summer afternoons. The defendant, as he before observed, had reserved to himself the right of walking in the orchard also, and he used this right to the annoyance of the plaintiff and family, and not as a gentleman would have done. This led to some altercation, when, to show the malignant disposition of the man, he came with his workmen one day, and cut down all the willow trees which were the chief object of the plaintiff's pleasure. Now, although he was the owner of the orchard, he was not warranted in doing this, for he had leased it to the plaintiff for five years, under certain conditions; and although he had reserved a great deal for himself, he had not reserved the trees, and therefore was a trespasser for cutting them down during the continuance of the term.

The lease being read, and the demise proved, Mr. Serjeant Onslow called two witnesses to prove that the trees were beyond the bank, and not within the limits of the orchard, but failing to establish this point, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 50l.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

Court of Chancery, Wednesday, Jan. 24.—Ex-parte Dyster re Moline.—This was the second argument in this case, which is of the utmost importance to brokers and merchant in the city of London. The facts were these:—Mr. Dyster, a sworn broker, was also a partner

partner in the house of Moline, who traded in Spanish horse-hides, and the latter having become bankrupt, Mr. Dyster claimed a debt of nearly 20,000l. which was resisted by the assignees as illegal. Mr. Dyster then presented a petition to the Lord Chancellor, praying to be allowed to prove his debt, and the facts alleged in support of this application formed the subject of the present argument.

On the part of the assignees it was contended, by Mr. Hart, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Montague, that the petitioner was not entitled to prove; first, because as a broker he could not act at all as a merchant; and, 2dly, on the ground of the immorality of the transaction. To establish the first point, the learned Counsel insisted on the construction of an expired statute of King William, which was renewed by a statute of Queen Anne, whereby it was enacted, that no person should act as a broker in the city of London, unless specially authorised by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and subject to such rules and regulations for good behaviour as they should think fit and reasonable. By virtue of this statute, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen were stated to have made a certain bye-law, and to have imposed on every person who applied to be admitted a broker, the necessity of executing a bond, with certain conditions, and of taking an oath for the faithful discharge of his duty. The bye-law, it was argued, contained the regulations to which the broker was to be subject, namely, that he should not deal as a merchant in the same transaction; and this bye-law being authorised by the statute, had all the force of a positive enactment. In support of the second position, it was contended, that the bond and oath restrained the petitioner from acting contrary to the beforementioned rules and regulations, and, consequently, that the transaction in question was immoral, and as such was prohibited by the principles of the common law.

On the part of the petitioner, Sir S. Romilly, Mr. Cooke, and Mr. Roupell, contended, that the gentlemen on the other side had argued upon supposition of a bye law, which had all the effect of a statute law, whereas the statute in question, which was purely a local statute, gave no power whatever to the city of London to make bye laws, but only to prescribe regulations as to the conditions on which a person should be allowed to act as a broker. It was, indeed, a most gratuitous assumption that there existed any bye-law, and if such bye-law had actually been made, it seemed extraordinary that the bond should take no notice of it. All that the Mayor and Aldermen had power to do was, that as soon as they found a man acting contrary to the conditions of the bond, they could enforce the penalty against him. But it had been said there was an oath, and that the Court would not assist the petitioner to recover his demand, in violation of that solemn engagement. This was much the most serious part of the case, not only to the individual concerned in this question, but

but to every one engaged in mercantile transactions; for if the learned gentlemen were right in their construction of this oath, there was not one man who acts as a broker in the city of London who was not perjured: but what were the words of this oath? They were, "You shall sincerely promise and swear faithfully to discharge your duty as a broker, between party and party, without fraud or collusion, to the best of your knowledge." It was admitted, that if a man acted as broker and principal, and took a larger price than he would have taken in any other character, he had violated this oath; but it was material to state with precision what brokers engaged to do, and in what instances they were perjured, if they did otherwise. They undertook, first, to keep a book, or register, and to enter every contract within three days, with the names of the principals; and, on demand, to produce such entries, in order to prove the truth of the contracts. Secondly, they were to produce a silver medal, to show that they were authorised to act in the character of brokers. Thirdly, they were not to deal for themselves, or for their own, or any other broker's benefit or advantage, and were not to employ a deputy. The question, therefore, came to this: whether the petitioner had done anything to render his transactions with the bankrupt illegal, so as to prevent him from recovering his debt, on principles of public policy. The learned Counsel asked what the law was that he had violated, which made those transactions illegal? It had been said, that a man must not carry on trade, holding out false colours, in other words, making false representations to the world. But what was the case here? One might as well say, that a man could not recover who writes up, as many persons do, "This is the cheapest shop in London." The fact was, the learned gentleman had argued the case of persons acting as brokers and merchants in the same transaction; but here, a considerable part of the debt arose out of other transactions. No less a sum than 8,000l. was for loans of money, in which there was no mercantile transaction whatever. Upon the whole, the arguments on the other side were not warranted by the facts of the case, or the principles of equity, and the petitioner was clearly entitled to recover.

The Lord Chancellor said, that this was, indeed, a most important question to the mercantile world. His Lordship had already ordered a question on the statute of James, as to dormant partners, to be made the subject of a case for the opinion of the Court of King's Bench, and he hoped, that when that question came to be argued, it would be considered, that the Court of Chancery was not merely a court of equity in matters of bankruptcy, but was found to enforce the provisions of the several statutes. In point of fact, that question had greatly distressed his Lordship's predecessors, and was justly thought a most difficult question. The present, he repeated, was a most important case, and he was quite satisfied that he did not know enough of the facts to decide it.

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He did not know, indeed, that he should be satisfied with his own decision. If there were no more in the case than the bond, he should think that would be no objection to the petitioner's recovering, because he would be liable for the penalty of the bond. But the act of Queen Anne had been cited, and by that act, no man was to act as a broker unless authorised by the Mayor and Aldermen, and under such regulations as they should think fit and reasonable. His Lordship apprehended, therefore, that the question was, whether any regulations had been made, and what those regulations were. It was material to ascertain, whether the bond and oath were to enforce certain regulations, or whether such bond and oath were to be considered as stating what the regulations were. He was disposed to think that the Mayor and Aldermen had made regulations, and sought to secure them by this bond and oath. The next point was, whether those regulations were such as they were empowered to make, according to the true intent and meaning of the statute. If they were such as the statute authorized, then the question might be brought to this:—that brokers, being prohibited from this species of trading by those regulations, they were also prohibited from by the statute. His lordship, therefore, wished te know what those regulations were, *de facto*.

Sir Samuel Romilly observed, that the word *regulations* did not occur in the statute. The words of the statute were: "With such *limitations* and *restrictions* as the Lord Mayor and Alderman should think fit and reasonable."

The Lord Chancellor.—"Undoubtedly those words may require further consideration. We have argued the case all along as if the word *regulation* had been employed in the statute. I should wish to know, therefore, what restrictictions and limitations have been established."

His Lordship then stated, that he had spoken to the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas this morning on the subject of this case, who observed, that he had known this objection taken to a broker's action at *Nisi Prius*, but it had been overruled. As to the statute, the Chief Justice declared he had never heard that it existed.

Mr. Bell said, that the 13th Edward III. expressly authorised the city of London to administer oaths to their brokers; the question was, what oaths they were to administer.

Ordered to stand over till the several records have been inspected.

Gladstone and Co. v. *the Trustees of the Liverpool Docks.*—This was a writ of error from the Common Pleas at Lancaster; it was an action brought by the plaintiffs to recover 24l. 8s. 9d. as an overcharge made upon the ship Richard, upon her arrival in the docks at Liverpool. The record stated, that before the passing of the 51 Geo. III., c. 143, for incorporating the Liverpool Dock Company, the plaintiffs were owners of the ship Richard, built at Whitby, and registered at Liverpool; she had traded outwards,

wards, and had paid the duty under the former acts. At the time the 51st of the King was passed, the Richard was absent from Liverpool, and returned, paying no duty, having been charged on her outward voyage. This exemption was provided for in the 51st Geo. III.; and after that statute had passed, the Richard proceeded on a voyage to St. Domingo, where she discharged her cargo, no duty being demanded on her clearance out from Liverpool. Having discharged her outward and taken in her homeward cargo, the Richard returned to London, where she was completely unladen, and after she had been again freighted for Liverpool with other goods, she sailed for that port: on her arrival the trustees demanded the payment of £34 10s., the sum which they contended was due according to the rate of duties provided by the act of parliament after a voyage to St. Domingo. The plaintiffs resisted; but afterwards settling the whole claim under a protest, they brought an action to recover £24 8s. 9d. being the difference between the amount of duty payable by the act after a voyage to London or to St. Domingo. The question therefore was, whether, according to the terms of the 51st Geo. III. the trustees of the Liverpool Docks, after the voyage performed by the Richard, could enforce the payment of the duty on an adventure to St. Domingo, which is 2s. per ton, or could only claim the duty as for a voyage from London, at the rate of 7d. per ton.

Mr. Richardson, for the defendants (the plaintiffs in error), contended, that by the 6th section, as explained by the 7th section of the 51st Geo. III. the trustees could insist that the owners of the Richard should pay the rate of duty due for the most distant port at which she had touched in the course of her voyage. Under the old acts, in the case of Gladstone *v.* Geldert (2 Taunt. 97, and 12 East 39), it had been decided, that a vessel which cleared out for Liverpool with a cargo incurred only one duty, though she might have traded to intermediate ports, and carried more than one cargo during her absence; but the express provisions of the 51 Geo. III. were decisive upon the point, that if a ship, as in this case, cleared out for St. Domingo, performed her voyage, discharged her cargo at London, and took in another, which she conveyed to Liverpool, she was liable to pay the dock duty ar for a voyage to St. Domingo, being the most distant port to which she had traded during her absence. The reasons for the augmented duties for distant adventures seemed to be, that after it the vessel would require additional accommodation, and would probably make a longer stay in the docks, and that the owner was supposed to be better able, from the profits of his speculation, to sustain a heavier burden; it might also be said, that ships making short trips would not be long absent from the docks, and would consequently pay a smaller duty more frequently. The learned Counsel admitted that the 6th clause was somewhat ambiguous, but

but that all doubt was removed by the terms of the 7th, which declared that ships clearing out from Liverpool should be charged, on their return, "according to the rate of duty payable from the most distant port from which they shall so trade to the port of Liverpool."

Lord Ellenborough.—Can it be said, that in this case there was any trading from St. Domingo to Liverpool? The Richard unloaded the cargo she brought from St. Domingo at London, and there took in a new cargo, which she carried to Liverpool; on this new voyage she had as little to do with the St. Domingo cargo, as if she had delivered it ten years before.

Mr. Richardson submitted that the words of the 7th sect. which were most explicit, controlled and explained the doubtful terms of the 6th section. If the Court should decide against his argument, that determination might lead to many evasions of the act; for a vessel which had performed a long and prosperous voyage might then discharge her cargo at Bristol or Waterford, and afterwards entering the port of Liverpool, would only be liable to pay a duty of 5d. per ton. The word 'trading,' which had been constantly and cautiously used instead of 'voyage,' which had formerly occasioned much dispute, did not mean bringing the cargo which she had taken in at the most distant port to Liverpool, but re-entering after the completion of the adventure.

Mr. Joy, on the other side, contended, that the payment of the duty on the entrance of the ship always cleared her on her outward voyage, and consequently that if the defendants insisted that the voyage was to St. Domingo, nothing was due for that voyage. It would be attended with great hardship if it were decided that duty was payable for the most distant port on the return of the ship to Liverpool without the cargo, which she had discharged at another port of the United Kingdom; since in that case the owner would be twice liable to tonnage—once at the port where the cargo was actually delivered (in this case London), and again at the port to which the ship belonged (in this case Liverpool). The language of the 6th clause was quite clear, and the only doubt that could be raised was upon a few words in the 7th sect. which, in fact, had no bearing upon the real question, and had been intruded into the act. The onus of explaining away the decided intention of the legislature lay upon the Trustees of the Liverpool docks, and reference to the 10th and 12th sections further confirmed the construction for which the plaintiffs argued. The contrary had never been suggested until two years after the passing of the 51st Geo. III.: and the 53d Geo. III. c. 156, showed that the framers of the former act never intended to give to the company that for which they now contended.

Lord Ellenborough.—The word *most* in the act, where it speaks of the most distant port, is a comparative term, and refers to some other ports. Now, in this case, the ship sails from London with an entirely new cargo: there

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her voyage begins, and at Liverpool it ends. London, therefore, is the only port at which the Richard touches.

Mr. Joy added, that the trading in question was not from St. Domingo; that adventure had been concluded in London, where a new trading commenced, for which the plaintiffs admitted that a dock-duty was payable. He cited the case of the ship William, in Admiralty Reports, to establish that the first voyage had been terminated in London by the unloading of the cargo, and the discharge of the port-dues there: the Master of the Rolls had even gone so far as to decide, that if the identical goods had been reshipped, the original voyage would have been concluded: *à fortiori*, therefore, in this case, where a totally different cargo had been sent to Liverpool from London. The argument on the other side must either go to this extent, or it amounted to nothing—that if a ship originally sailed from Liverpool, and having performed several voyages to the East Indies, discharging all her cargoes at London and returning to Liverpool, the owner was liable to the payment of the rate of duty fixed for the East Indies.

Mr. Richardson replied; and in answer to a question from the Court, allowed that he must contend for the affirmative of the case last put by Mr. Joy. He was bound to argue, even that if a ship sailed from Liverpool to London, and there was taken up by government for the transport service and sent to the West Indies, she was liable on her return to Liverpool to the payment of duty as for a West India voyage. This, however, was an extreme case. He submitted, that the trading contemplated by the act was not completed until the return of the ship to the port of Liverpool, from whence she had originally proceeded.

Lord Ellenborough grounded his decision upon the unambiguous terms of the 6th section of the 51st Geo. III., which ought not to be confounded with the language of the 7th section, which his Lordship did not feel himself competent to explain. It was clear that there was in this case no trading but from London to Liverpool: the whole of the cargo from St. Domingo had been unladen, and never was reshipped, and no dispute could therefore arise upon the words *the most* distant port. The point was rendered still more indisputable by reference to the 12th section; for if the master of the vessel, under the powers there given, had been interrogated, he could have given no other answer, but he had come from London with the new cargo he had on board, and that on that voyage he had traded to no other place. The consequence was, that the London duty of 7d. per ton was only demandable by the Dock Company, and consequently that the sum of 24l. 8s. 9d. sought to be recovered by the plaintiffs, had been improperly received by the defendants. In this view, the judgment below in favour of the plaintiffs (the defendants in error) ought to be affirmed.

Mr.

Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice Abbot were of the same opinion.

Court of Exchequer —The King v. Ridge.—This was a proceeding by extent against John Ridge, Esq. calling upon him to pay the amount, with the interest thereon, of three bills for 1000l. each, drawn by the Earl of Moira, and accepted by him, and made payable at Messrs. Biddulph and Co's. Mr. Dauncey stated the case to the jury. This, he said, was a case, the statement and proof of which would occupy a very short portion of their time. The simple facts were these:—Mr. Austen, a partner in the banking-house of Austen and Maunde, in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, who had been a receiver-general of land and income tax for the county of Oxford, had become insolvent, and was considerably indebted to the Crown. The Crown, wishing rather to come upon any property of Mr. Austen than upon that of his sureties, issued an extent under which an inquisition having been taken, it was ascertained that he had the three bills in question in his possession, and the present proceeding was instituted to compel the defendant to pay their amount, as they were accepted by him. He understood that the ground on which the payment of those bills was intended to be resisted was that they had come into Mr. Austen's possession by usury. Why this defence had been set up, or how Lord Moira could have been concerned in an usurious transaction, it was not for him (Mr. Dauncey) to say; but certain it was, that such was the defence on which the payment of those bills was to be resisted. It would appear to the satisfaction of the jury, that the bills were drawn and signed by Lord Moira, and accepted by Mr. Ridge; and indeed he thought the jury would require some very strong and positive evidence, before they could believe that a man of Mr. Austen's experience would be so dishonest, and even so rash, as to take more than the legal interest, where he must necessarily be exposed to detection, and to the loss of his money.

John Green, a clerk to Mr. Ridge, proved that the signatures to the three bills were those of Lord Moira and Mr. Ridge. The bills were then put in, and read: they were dated Portsmouth, 12th of April, 1813, and made payable twelve months after date. Here the case for the Crown closed.

Mr. Clarke, on the part of the defendant, addressed the Jury, and observed, that his learned friend (Mr. Dauncey) had anticipated the truth, when he alluded to the defence intended to be set up on the present case. That defence was, that these bills had been obtained by usury. He would show, from incontrovertible evidence, that treble the legal rate of discount had been taken in the first negotiation of them, and if the jury were satisfied of that fact, the learned judge would tell them, that whether this illegal discount had been taken by Mr. Austen or by Mr. Maunde the effect was the same, and the amount of them could not be recovered by law. He should also observe, that the present process

was

was not really instituted to benefit the Crown, but in point of fact to serve Mr. Austen. Nothing had been more remote from the intention of Lord Moira than to resist the payment of his debts; and in truth his lordship had made such arrangements for the disposal of his estates as to secure that object; nor would any resistance have been made to the present claim, but for the hasty manner in which the demand for payment had been pressed.

He then called Major James, who proved that he was the confidential agent of Lord Moira, and had been in the habit of raising money for his lordship for several years. In the month of April, 1813, in consequence of some instructions from Lord Moira, who was then preparing to go out to his government in India, he went to the banking-house of Austen and Maunde, to know whether they could cash some bills for his lordship. Mr. Maunde, who was the only person he saw, said he would try. In a day or two after he went to Austen and Maunde with four bills (out of six, of 1,000l. each,) drawn by Lord Moira, and accepted by Mr. Ridge. Those four bills had been handed to him by Mr. Ridge. He again saw Mr. Maunde, and from him he received 3,400l. for the four, instead of 3,800l. which he should have received, if only the legal discount had been deducted. The three bills (the subject of the action) were then handed to him, and he proved them to be three of the four which he had given to Mr. Maunde.

On his cross examination by Mr Dauncy, he said, that Mr. Ridge was the military agent of Lord Moira, and in that capacity he had been accustomed to accept his bills, and that he used also to accept them before he became his military agent. He (Major James) was in the habit of raising money for Lord Moira since the year 1801 or 1802. Of late years his Lordship's credit had sunk considerably in the money market, and bills with only his own signature were not easily negotiated. He admitted, that even with the acceptance of Mr. Ridge, the bills in question were not worth near their nominal value at the time he negotiated them with Mr. Maunde.

Here the defence closed.

A gentleman at the table then rose and said, "My Lord, I wish to address a few words to your Lordship."

The Judge (Baron Richards). —Who are you, sir?

"My Lord, I am the Solicitor of the Earl of Moira."

Baron Richards.—Then, Sir, if you are the Earl Moira's solicitor, you should know your duty better. Sit down.

Mr. Dauncey addressed the Jury in reply to the evidence, and contended that no case of usury had been made out in the defence; on the coutrary, from what had appeared, it was evident that Major James had sold the bills to Mr. Maunde. That more than their value was given for them was certain, from the fact of their being unpaid at the present time, though more than two years had elapsed since they became due. Major James had proved beyond a doubt that the credit

credit of Earl Moira had for a considerable time previously to the issuing of those bills been very much depreciated in the money market; and if ever there was a time when his bills would be of less than their nominal value, it must have been when his lordship was about to leave this country for India. What were the facts? That a few days (five) before Lord Moira sailed from England, he drew those bills, in order to raise money. Mr. Ridge, who accepted them, had not at that time his usual credit in the money market. Would it then be believed that any man of common experience would have taken those bills at their nominal value? Or could it be credited that any man at all acquainted with the nature of such transactions would have risked his credit and his money in taking more than the legal discount, when he might have done what was so usual on such occasions—purchased the bills at what he thought they were worth? The jury should remark, that Major James was not asked whether he considered himself as selling the bills? His learned friend (Mr. Clarke) had stated that this proceeding was instituted to benefit Mr. Austen, and not the Crown. He (Mr. Dauncey) denied that to be the case. The Crown might have recovered its debt by proceeding against Mr. Austen's sureties; but it thought that would not be the fairest mode of acting while Mr. Austen had any property of his own. The jury would attach what weight they thought fit to the declaration of his learned friend (Mr. Clarke)—that this claim would not have been resisted if payment had not been hastily pressed. Surely it could not be thought a hasty pressing for payment, if the amount of bills payable 12 months after date was called for two years after they became due?

Baron Richards summed up the evidence, and told the Jury that the simple question which they had to decide was, whether those bills had been obtained by usury, or whether the transaction between Major James, on behalf of Lord Moira, was a *bona fide* sale of them. If they believed the former, they must find a verdict for the defendant; if the latter, they must find for the Crown.

The Jury retired, and after half an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict for the Crown.

Court of Chancery, Thursday, July 25.—Ex-parte Heathcott in the Matter of Lacy.—Mr. Bell stated, that this was an application to the Court, praying that his lordship would not put the great seal to a patent which Mr. Lacy, of Nottingham, had sought to obtain for making lace by a machine, to be worked by a steam engine. The ground of objection to the patent was, that Mr. Lacy wanted to keep his specification secret for the space of 15 months, which was contrary to the policy of the law, and a great injustice to the King's subjects in general.

On the part of Mr. Lacy, Sir Samuel Romilly and Mr. Hart urged, that no injustice would be done to the public by granting the patent, and the state would be

be benefited in a peculiar way. Mr. Lacy had invented a machine for making French lace of the most beautiful texture; and if the benefit of his invention were secured to him, by enabling him to lodge the specification under certain restrictions, this country would be enabled to rival the French in the sale of that article in the continental markets. At present, the French, by having the materials and labour at a much cheaper rate, could afford to undersell us considerably in that very important branch of their manufactures; but if this patent were granted, the saving with respect to labour, would be more than equal to the difference in price of the materials. This was the principal object for wishing to keep the specification secret; for there was reason to apprehend, that if the particular description of the invention should be enrolled within the usual period, copies thereof would be obtained by foreign agents, and transmitted to foreign countries, the inhabitants of which would have the benefit of making use of the invention before his Majesty's subjects could by law make use of the same; which would not only prevent the patentee from deriving the full advantage which he has reason to expect, but might also tend to diminish the benefit which the lace manufactures of this country might otherwise derive therefrom. This was the ground upon which the legislature had thought proper to grant an act of Parliament (53d Geo. 3. cap. 179.) to Mr. Lee, for securing his invention of preparing hemp and flax. By a proviso in the letters patent, which were granted for the term of 14 years, that gentleman was allowed to keep his specification secret for 15 months from the date thereof; and with a view to secure the benefits of his invention to this country, the act directed, that instead of causing the particular description of the invention to be enrolled according to the said proviso, he should deliver to the Lord Chancellor, within 15 months from the date of the letters patent, a particular description or specification of the nature of his invention, and in what manner the same was to be performed, by writing under his hand and seal; which specification, together with an affidavit made before a Master in Chancery, that it fully, completely, and accurately defined and described the whole and every part of such invention and discovery, and the method of using and employing the same for the uses and purposes therein set forth, should be enclosed in a cover under the seal of the Lord Chancellor, and lodged in the office of one of the Masters in Chancery, to be nominated successively, from time to time, as occasion might require. The second clause of the act declared, that the said packet should not be removed from the custody of the Master in Chancery on any account or pretence whatever, except by order of the Lord Chancellor, who should have power to call for and have the same whenever there should be occasion to have recourse thereto, either on account of application being made for patents for other discoveries of

inventions, which there might be reason to apprehend, might be of a nature similar to the said invention, or on account of any trial at law respecting the same, or in any other case in which it might be judged by the Lord Chancellor necessary or proper to inspect the same; in all which cases the seal of the said packet might be broken by the Lord Chancellor; and after such use should have been made of the said specification as occasion should require, the same should be again sealed up, and deposited with a master in Chancery, as before directed. And by the fifth clause, it was enacted, that the said packet, so to be deposited, should be kept and remained sealed and unopened (except as aforesaid) until the expiration of the term of seven years from the passing of the act, at which time the specification should be enrolled in the manner directed by the proviso contained in the letters patent, there to be and remain public for the benefit of all his Majesty's subjects. These were the particular privileges which the legislature had given to Mr. Lee, for the purpose of securing the benefits of his invention to this country; and as Mr. Lacy had made an affidavit that he intended to apply for a similar act of Parliament, the learned Counsel hoped that his Lordship would not withhold the great seal from the patent.

The Lord Chancellor said, that he could not put the great seal to a patent which gave the party fifteen months to make out his specification. In the present reign about 20,000 patents had been granted, and this indulgence was extended only in two or three of them. Where the letters patent were for an invention to be used in England, Scotland, and Ireland, the usual period for enrolling the specification was six months: but where they were confined to England only, three or four months was the given time. Mr. Lee's case was a very peculiar one: it was for securing to the state, in a time of war, the benefit of a most important discovery. If Mr. Lacy could make out that the state was to be benefited by his invention in any peculiar way, as in the case of preparing hemp and flax, it might be doubtful whether he might not have a secret specification. His lordship was of opinion, however, that the legislature would pause a long time before they passed such an act in future; and he thought he might venture to say, that if Mr. Lacy were to apply for such an act he would not procure it. The gentleman had said, that if this specification were not kept secret the French might copy it; but his Lordship could not establish a new principle merely to prevent the French from smuggling, neither could he put the great seal to a patent without seeing the specification, for it might turn out not to be worth a farthing, and then public genius would be discouraged merely for the benefit of the patentee. Many cases of this nature had occurred. The patent could not pass without the responsibility of the great seal; and if his Lordship could bring himself to pass it, he might be called upon to give an account in parliament

liament why he had extended this particular privilege to this individual. It was certainly contrary to the general policy of the law, and he could not in justice to the King's subjects affix the great seal to it merely because it was a manufacture which other countries had in common with this.

Court of King's Bench, Monday, Dec. 9.—*Special Juries.*—*Philip Hill*, v. *Gray, Esq.*—This was an action for a breach of contract, in the purchase of a picture which the defendant had agreed to buy from the plaintiff for the sum of £1050.

The Attorney General observed, that his client, the plaintiff, was a person of the highest respectability, as he was warranted in saying, from the estimation in which he was held by persons of rank and character with whom he had had transactions similar to that now before the Court. The defendant was one of those wealthy merchants in which this kingdom abounded, who, having acquired a large fortune, devoted a portion to the encouragement of the arts. He had been a considerable buyer of paintings, and through the agency of a Mr. Butt, a common friend of the plaintiff and the defendant, he had entered into a contract for the purchase of a most beautiful and valuable picture, by Claude Loraine, which the eminent and venerable President of the Royal Academy had pronounced not only genuine, but one of the finest of the productions of that exquisite master. With such an authority in its favour, it was wholly unnecessary (as, indeed, he was incompetent) to dilate upon the merits of this picture: Mr. West himself (whose time the learned Counsel regretted he should occupy, while he was engaged upon a great work as an altar-piece to Marylebone Church) would be called as a witness, as well as Sir Thomas Lawrence, at whose house the Claude had been deposited, and other artists of the first rank in this or any other country, who would all depose to the genuineness and incomparable excellence of the piece. It was brought by the plaintiff at the sale of Mr. Hope's pictures: the price given by him was no more than £111, for the learned Counsel had no secrets to keep. Mr. Hill had drawn, as it were, a prize in the lottery: when he bought it, it might be a good or it might be a bad picture, and he took his chance; having employed his skill upon it, removed the dirt, and remedied the injuries of time, he found that it was of greater value, and on that account he had sold it to the defendant for 1000 guineas. This was no unusual circumstance; nobody supposed that the two Claudes belonging to Mr. Angerstein, now prized at 8000 guineas, had not been frequently sold before they came to that gentleman's hands at an infinitely less sum. Mr. Butt, the mutual friend of the parties, had seen Mr. Hill's Claude, and admiring it of course, he advised Mr. Gray to buy it, and after a short intercourse, in which it was warranted to be a Claude, Mr. Gray became the buyer at the sum stated, and an early day was fixed for the payment. In the

mean time, however, the defendant having informed some of his friends of his prize, one of them hinted, that after all it might not be a genuine picture by Claude, probably without having seen it, and Mr. Gray immediately took the alarm, and refused to complete his contract. The plaintiff was consequently under the necessity of bringing this action; and the principal question was, whether this picture were or were not a Claude? Upon this point the evidence was most decisive; for, excepting that the learned counsel could not prove by eye-witnesses that the pencil of Claude, who was born in 1600, had been seen employed upon it, he could adduce the most unequivocal testimony to its authenticity; the opinion of those competent to judge was all the law required.

Mr. James Butt deposed, that he had seen the picture in question for the first time at Mr. Hill's, and esteemed it a landscape by Claude Loraine. The witness very much admired the picture; and knowing that Mr. Gray had been purchasing pictures, not very wisely, the witness, from friendship to him, wished to recommend a fine one to him. He in consequence wrote to the defendant in the beginning of August last, stating that he had seen a very fine Claude that he thought would suit him, and if the defendant were disposed to inspect it, the witness would call the next day, but that he might take a week to determine on the propriety of purchasing. The latter also requested that the defendant would consult his friends, and not act merely upon the opinion of the witness. The witness saw the defendant the next day, who agreed to look at the Claude, and asked the price, which the witness refused to name until the picture had been seen: he also declined mentioning to whom it belonged: but said that it might be had cheap, as the owner was much in want of money. The defendant still pressed to be informed, and the witness answered in a joke, "If you think it stolen, you had better have nothing to do with it." The day following the witness understood that Mr. Gray had seen it, and he told him that the price was 1200 guineas: the defendant said it was a great deal of money, and added, that Mr. Angerstein had given only 2000 guineas for his finest Claude: the witness knew that that was only a misrepresentation, for the sake of reducing the price demanded: at length, in about a week, the defendant offered 1000 guineas, which the witness, on his own discretion, considering the necessity of the seller, agreed to take for ready money only; but afterwards, he said that a week or a fortnight would not be of consequence.

The question being put to Mr. Scarlett, on the other side, he admitted that the defendant had had the picture home, and had returned it to Sir T. Lawrence, at whose house it had been placed.

Cross-examined.—The witness said, that he was what was commonly called a merchant, with very little to do: he was not a dealer

dealer in pictures: he had not represented to the defendant that the picture belonged to Sir Felix Agar in the letter he wrote, nor had he ever so stated in conversation. Sir F. Agar had some pictures at the plaintiff's that he wished to sell for 4000 guineas, to raise money, but the witness had never said that this Claude was one of them. He had never stated to the defendant that Sir F. Agar was in a rage with him for taking 1000 guineas: something has passed between the witness and the defendant, which made an approach to it at Boydell's, where they saw an engraving of this picture in the *Liber Veritatis*, with the name of Mr. Agar at the bottom; and the defendant having fallen into the delusion, the witness did not think it incumbent on him to remove it.

Lord Ellenborough observed, that he could imagine no reason why the name of the owner should be withheld: in all fair dealing there was no concealment of the kind. It was the duty of the witness, seeing the delusion, to have endeavoured to do it away.

In the continuation of the cross-examination, this point was still pressed; a letter was produced to, and admitted by the witness, in which he had mentioned the name of Mr. Agar. After the sale, the witness never said that Mr. Gray, having bought the picture under the misrepresentation that it belonged to Sir F. Agar, was therefore at liberty to return it; but he had stated, that if Mr. Gray could satisfy him that the picture was not a genuine Claude, he would never rest till he was relieved from his bargain.

Lord Ellenborough observed, that the witness appeared to have mistaken both his duty and the law; knowing the existence of the delusion, he ought to have removed it; and unless he did so, the contract was founded upon circumstances of deception; if which circumstances had not existed, the defendant might not have offered so high a price as he proposed; not only the law, but every principle of common honesty required that the party should not be allowed to continue under any delusion when it could be prevented.

The Attorney General hoped that it would not be imputed to him that he at all countenanced the practice, because he endeavoured to show that the delusion could have no operation under the circumstances; the suspicion that the picture came out of a particular cabinet might induce a party to give a higher price, but he submitted that here the contract had been completed before any thing passed which could be misinterpreted into a statement that the picture belonged to the collection of Sir F. Agar.

Lord Ellenborough added, that a third person making a contract like the present ought to take especial care that nothing was said or done by him to lead to mistake. It appeared clear, that though not directly, yet indirectly, Mr. Butt had told the defendant that Sir F. Agar was the owner of the picture.

The witness observed that he had had great difficulty in the business.

Lord Ellenborough.—There can be

be no difficulty in plain sailing and common honesty, while all is entanglement and delusion when we get out of the straight road.

Mr. Scarlett.—I wish it to be understood that it is no part of my case to contend that this picture is not a Claude.

The Attorney-General.—And a very fine Claude: if that be not allowed, I must proceed to call my witnesses to show that it is; for the admission that it is merely a Claude is not satisfactory.

Mr. Scarlett.—I will not say that it is not a fine Claude, but the value of the picture is no part of my case.

Lord Ellenborough.—I will take it, Mr. Attorney-general, that your proof would go to the extent of showing that it is a genuine picture, as far as that point can be ascertained: with regard to some pictures, it now and then happens that they can be traced from hand to hand, through various families, to the original painter: in cases, however, where this cannot be done, the party asserting the authenticity is only bound to make out such a similitude as leads competent judges upon the subject to state that it is genuine.

The Attorney-general then proceeded to re-examine his witness, Mr. Butt, who said that the conversation last alluded to took place at the counting house of the defendant: this was after the price had been agreed upon, and the defendant had had the picture sent home. A Mr. Wright had given the defendant a suspicion that it was not an original Claude, and that it was bought at Mr. Hope's sale at a low price: the witness inquired, and found the last fact to be so: at another conversation the defendant said positively that the authenticity of the picture had been impeached, and that he would not take it, as it was not a Claude. This was his only reason for refusing to complete the purchase; and the witness then used the expression, that if it were no Claude he would never rest till the defendant was relieved from his bargain. This was a week after Mr. Gray had promised payment of a part of the purchase money on an early day, and a further day had been named for the rest: no payment, however, had yet been made.

Lord Ellenborough.—I really thought, and think, that the cause had before arrived at its termination. It appears that the defendant entered into a contract under a deception, from which the agent, the witness, did not relieve him, though he was aware of it, and had it in his power: that delusion might be a material circumstance in governing his determination as to the price of the picture; and not being removed, it is in law a void contract.

The Attorney General.—That being your Lordship's opinion in point of law, the moment it is intimated I am satisfied.

The plaintiff was non-suited.

LIBEL AND DEFAMATION.

Court of Common Pleas.—Wyatt v. *Gore.*—This was an action brought by Charles Perkin Wyatt, Esq. against Lieutenant General Gore, governor of the province of Upper Canada, for the publication of a false and malicious libel,

libel, and and for having suspended the plaintiff from his office as Surveyor-general of the crown lands in that province, without any sufficient ground, whereby he sustained considerable damage.

Mr. Sergeant Best conducted the prosecution. He said there were three grounds of complaint upon the record; first, that the plaintiff, being Surveyor-general of the crown lands in the province of Upper Canada, had been suspended by the defendant, who was Governor-general of the same province, from his office, without any just cause or reason: secondly, that, after having so suspended the plaintiff, he wrote letters to the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department containing such representations as prevented the plaintiff from being restored to his situation: and thirdly, that the defendant published against the plaintiff a most false, scandalous, and infamous libel. With regard to the second charge, he would candidly state that it must fail, as it was not in his power to support it by evidence. The letters which the Governor-general wrote home to the Secretary of State had been applied for, but the government refused to grant the use of them. They could not therefore be produced. He should, therefore, confine himself to the first and third charges, both of which he had no doubt of being able to prove to the satisfaction of the Court and the jury. It appeared that the defendant suspended the plaintiff from his office, and of course deprived him of its emoluments, without any just cause or pretence. In the pamphlet (the publication of which constituted the libel complained of in the last charge), he assigned his reasons for suspending the plaintiff; and it would be proved, not only that all those reasons were false, but that Gen. Gore knew them to be so, at the time he assigned them. The learned Sergeant then read extracts from the pamphlet, which purported to be a letter from General Gore to Lord Castlereagh, complaining of the conduct of certain factious and turbulent individuals, whose intentions were to disturb the peace and tranquillity of the province. Among those individuals the plaintiff was included by name, together with Judge Thorpe, Mr. Wilcox, and others. In another part of the pamphlet it set forth, that the plaintiff turned out of his office an old man, who had been many years in the service merely because he voted for the government (an allegation completely false, for the individual in question had solicited permission to retire); and it further affirmed, that the plantiff, having obtained a grant of 1200 acres of land, fixed his eye upon 200 acres near Niagara, which had been cleared and cultivated by a man of the name of Young, a disbanded sergeant belonging to Butler's Rangers. The plaintiff, supposing Young's title to the land to be defective, had set to work, and in the most oppressive and unfair manner robbed the aged veteran of his hard-earned rewards, and turned him out to beggary. Young soon after died, and left a large family in great distress. The case was mentioned to Governor Gore, who ordered an investigation

vestigation to take place and was enabled to defeat the deep-laid scheme. "Who," continued the Governor in his pamphlet, "after such acts, could question the justice and propriety of dismissing such a person from his office?" Now, not one word of the allegation about the lands at Niagara was known to General Gore at the time he suspended Mr. Wyatt. There was, indeed, some inquiry instituted afterwards, but that was when Mr. Wyatt had been suspended, had left the province, and was on his way to England. As to the charge against Mr. Wyatt, that he was a seditious and disaffected person, and employed in disturbing the public tranquillity he would call persons of high rank, Mr. Thorpe, the judge of the province, and the attorney-general of the province, to prove that his conduct was most exemplary. It was insinuated, also, that the plaintiff had been intriguing with the Indians; but he should be able to call before the jury the chief of one of those tribes, a British subject, who would prove there was no good ground for that accusation.

Mr. William Frith was called. —He was attorney-general of the province of Upper Canada from the year 1807 to 1811. The plaintiff had left the province before he arrived there in 1807; the office of surveyor-general was one of great trust and confidence; its duties consisted in regulating the location of lands, surveying them, and passing grants through the office; the fixed salary was 300l. a-year; the perquisites made it much more.

Dr. Thorpe was next examined. —He held the situation of judge of the province of Upper Canada. The plaintiff was there during some of the time that the witness was in Canada; he remembered the time of his supension, but did not remember any official inquiry taking place respecting the location of lands at Niagara. The Guardian newspaper was first published after Mr. Wyatt had left the province; there was no other press before that paper was set up, except the government press.

Mr. Sergeant Best was about to call Colonel Norton, the Indian chief, to prove that there existed no understanding between the Indian nations and the plaintiff; but Mr. Sergeant Lens objected to his evidence, in which objection Sir V. Gibbs concurred.

Here the case closed for the prosecution.

Mr. Sergeant Lens then, on behalf of the defendant, contended that no case had been made out which proved the malicious or unjust motives of General Gore in suspending the plaintiff from his office; that it did not appear the libel had ever been shown to any human being except Mr. Frith; and he would put it therefore to the jury, whether that was a case which called upon them to give exemplary damages.

Sir V. Gibbs then charged the jury. It did not appear to him that the first charge had been proved as there were no statements in the pamphlet which showed that what was there urged constituted the grounds on which Mr. Wyatt had been suspended. The pamphlet, in fact, appeared to be only an answer to something which had been published by Judge Thorpe and others. As to the last charge, that

that of libel, it had unquestionably been proved. The publication of the pamphlet was an offence against the laws which could not be defended; and so far the plaintiff would be entitled to a verdict. It would be for the jury to estimate what degree of damage the character of Mr. Wyatt was likely to sustain from the publication of that pamphlet, always bearing in mind the manner of its publication, and its very limited circulation.

The jury then retired for a short time, and gave a verdict of 300l. damages.

Gloucester Assizes, August.—*Carter* v. *Thomas*—The plaintiff was a Mr. Carter, who had been living in the neighbourhood of Gloucester, about 15 months, in a style calculated to convey an idea of his being a man of fortune and respectability.

The defendant was Mr. Thomas, jun., son of a silversmith in the Strand. The action was for a malicious prosecution from a warrant issued from Bow Street, Office, and for verbal defamation. The damages were laid at 5,000l.

It appeared by the evidence and cross examination of the witnesses produced for the plaintiff, that Mr. Thomas, jun., in consequence of Mr. Carter's having obtained goods from his father's shop in October last, obtained a warrant from Bow-street, for his apprehension, on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences, followed the plaintiff to Matson House, his residence, in the vicinity of Gloucester, and by means of stratagem, contrived to regain possession of the articles of jewellery, under the promise of returning them the following day, when he had given Mr. Carter reason to suppose he should bring with him the plate, which he had ordered to a considerable amount. Mr. T. returned to Gloucester with the intention of taking legal advice as to the most effectual manner of exposing the character of the plaintiff, who, Mr. Thomas ascertained, had but two months prior to his taking up his residence at Matson, in a ready furnished house belonging to Lord Sidney, been discharged from the King's Bench Prison, under the insolvent Debtors' Act; his debts, according to his schedule, amounting to 12,000l., and the assets to liquidate those debts being only 19l. 6s. 6d. Mr. Thomas was passed by a gentleman in a tilbury, who the sheriff's officer who accompanied him informed him was Mr. Stephens, a magistrate and banker in Gloucester, (a material sufferer by Carter,) and that most probably he was going to dine with Mr. Carter; this immediately determined Mr. Thomas to return to the house and expose Mr. C.'s true character before Mr. Stephens, as a magistrate and a person who had, together with many others of the greatest respectability, become dupes to the specious and plausible manners of the plaintiff; he accordingly did so, and entered a drawing room i Mr. C.'s house, where the party were assembled, and told them that Mr. Carter was a notorious swindler. Much altercation then took place, during which Mr. Carter struck the defendant, who, after

after having convinced Mr. Stephens and others of the accuracy of his statements, left the house, assuring them that he should go to every respectable shop in Gloucester, and make known Mr. Carter's character; observing, that although he had outwitted him in recovering his jewellery, yet he considered he had an important relative duty to perform to society at large. Mr. Thomas, as appeared by the evidence of many witnesses, did go round to the tradesmen of Gloucester, and in the most undisguised manner, with honest indignation made known to them the real history of Mr. Carter, who, at that time, was considered a man of immense property, and had incurred debts with various tradespeople to a very considerable amount; in fact, such was the high opinion entertained of him, that the freedom of the city of Gloucester had been presented to him. Carter left the neighbourhood the following morning, and had since been living at 57, Nelson Square, Blackfriars' road; and, from the cross examination of his witnesses, it appeared, that none of his numerous creditors had been paid, except one person, who was paid a small sum, in order, as Mr. Dauncey, the counsel for the defendant, observed, that a larger might be contracted. Such were the grounds on which the action originated; and although the declaration contained 13 counts, only one could be proved, which charged Mr. Thomas with having spoken the word "swindler," which was admitted not to be actionable, unless special damage could be proved, in which the plaintiff's counsel failed; and those counts relative to the malicious prosecution were set aside, as no evidence was adduced to disprove the accuracy of the information on which the warrant was granted.

Mr. Thomas had no occasion to call any witnesses; and after Mr. Baron Richards had summed up, the jury immediately returned a verdict for the defendant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROPERTY.

Chelmsford, Friday, March 15. —(*Special Juries.*)—*Sutton* v. *Barksworth and another.*—This was an action of a novel sort. It was brought against the defendants, as owners of a vessel called the Gunson, for salvage of the lives of five seamen, and also a very small part of the vessel. The defendants had paid 50*l.* into court. The plaintiff, Sutton, is resident at Colchester, in this county, and is owner of a small vessel called the Success. The master of the vessel gave the following account of the transaction —That on the 6th of December last it was blowing a very heavy gale of wind with a rolling sea, and there were several ships in the offing making signals of distress. He went out with the intention of assisting a large Russian vessel on the sands, when he perceived the Gunston lying on her beam ends, and some men sticking to the wreck. He immediately turned his attention towards them, and with great danger and difficulty saved the mate and four men from inevitable death—they also picked up a yard, a boom, and some other pieces

pieces of the vessel, of no great value, not in the whole amounting to 50l.

This case being proved, Mr. Marryatt, for the defendants, said they were not at all liable in this action; for with respect to those parts of the vessel for which salvage was due, the defendants had given notice to the plaintiffs that they had abandoned them to the underwriters, and therefore whatever was due on that head, was due from the underwriters, and not from the defendants. With respect to the other head of claim, namely, salvage for the lives of the men, no such claim existed in our law. It was a duty of humanity which the plaintiffs were morally bound to perform; at most it could only be considered as work and labour done for the defendant's servants. And it had been ruled, that where a servant had broke his leg in his master's employ, the master was not bound to pay the doctor. The defendants, however, though they were not liable for any thing, had nevertheless paid 50l. into court, which was abundant compensation for the use of the plaintiff's vessel for the day which it was occupied.

Mr. Justice Abbott said, that this action was the first instance he had ever recollected of a claim being made for saving the life of a man. There could not be any salvage for the life of man, for salvage was a reward proportioned to the value of the thing saved, but the law contemplated the life of man as above all measure of value. It was considered in law as inestimable, and although no recompense could in this case be legally demanded on that ground, he was sure that the humanity of British seamen would always be equally exerted on behalf of their fellow creatures in distress. With respect to the articles of the vessel which were saved, and for which a salvage would be due, the defendant had disclaimed all title to them, and therefore they were not chargeable on that head. The only way in which the defendants might be at all chargeable in this action might be for work and labour, and saving the servants of the defendants for the plaintiff's benefit. The measure of this sort of benefit saved to the defendants, would be the value of the services so saved. The jury would on this head consider whether the 50l. paid into court would satisfy this part of the case.—Verdict for the defendants.

John Bennet, Esq. and others, v. *The Rev. Thomas Prevost.*—The plaintiffs in this cause are owners and occupiers of lands in the parish of Tisbury, in Wiltshire; the defendant is vicar of the same parish.

It appeared that in the year 1801, a bill was filed by the vicar in the Court of Exchequer, calling on the plaintiffs to account to him for the tithes in kind of the following articles:—cows, calves, heifers, eggs, poultry, and gardens. The plaintiffs in their answer insisted that there were in existence, in and throughout the parish, the following moduses, viz.—three-pence for a cow, sixpence for a calf, three halfpence for a heifer, one penny for eggs and poultry, and one penny for gardens. On the hearing in the

the Exchequer, the Barons directed issues to ascertain the validity of such moduses, and the same were now tried before a special jury.

The evidence on the part of the parish consisted of the testimony of many old persons, with receipts given by different vicars, all of which concurred in showing that the moduses had never varied, and had been in existence from time immemorial, except that, during the incumbency of the Rev. Mr. Nicholson (who preceded the present vicar, the Rev. Mr. Prevost) there were a few instances of 3s. having been paid for each cow, and this sum had also been paid by two or three small occupiers to Mr. Prevost. The vicar relied on these variations, coupled with the circumstances of the augmentation made to the vicarage by the Abbess and Convent of Shaftesbury, in the year 1360, and of two terriers remaining in the Bishops registry. In the former is a grant to the vicar of "Lactagium seu Lacticinium." In the latter is mentioned a "Cow White;" and these words, it was contended, meant the tithes of milk.

Mr. Sergeant Lens, on the part of the defendant, insisted that vicarial tithes were justified by the common law of the land, and that although moduses were taken by the late Rev. Mr. Nicholson, it formed no rule for the present vicar, Mr. Prevost. It appeared that in the present case, various modes of payment had been made in the parish, both for cows and for gardens, and he contended, that unless payments were unvaried and invariable, the modus could not be established. Mr. Prevost, he said, had certainly on his first coming to the vicarage, acquiesced in receiving the modus, but he was not on this account shut out from his claim for vicarial tithes; no documents of a date antecedent to the year 1781 had now been produced, and an usage like the present, of 40 or 50 years, was not sufficient to set aside the general rule and law of the land.

Mr. Sergeant Pell, for the plaintiff, contended, that the modus, in this state, was fully established by the evidence of the various witnessess who had now proved its having been paid for a great many years, and he insisted it was a circumstance which greatly strengthened his case, that none of the books of antecedent vicars, proving the vicarial tithes to have been paid, had now been produced. The learned Sergeant then animadverted severely on the two miserable witnesses (as he called them) who had proved their having paid for the last few years, to the present vicar, the sum of 3s. per cow; one of those witnesses, when repeatedly asked why he had paid 3s. knowing that the other parishioners of Tisbury only had paid 3d., declined giving an answer, and when asked by a gentleman of the jury if he would have paid more than 3s. if demanded, said he begged to be excused answering. The learned Sergeant concluded with impressing on the minds of the jury the great importance of the decision which they were called upon to make in this case, and which decision would

would, if given in favour of the defendant, most seriously affect the value of estates, not only in the parish of Tisbury, but in every parish throughout the kingdom where a modus in lieu of tithe was paid.

Verdicts were found in favour of the parishioners, and in support of all the moduses except that for heifers, which was not insisted on, as being considered to be included in the modus for cows.

Wilts Assizes, July—Lord Rivers v. *Thomas King and two others.*—This suit was instituted to ascertain the boundaries of the Chase of Cranborne; and involved, on one side, the most extensive royalty that was ever claimed by any subject, or perhaps by any sovereign prince; and on the other, the independent enjoyment of their property by all the owners of the soil throughout the range of that wide domain.

The pleadings were shortly explained by Mr. Baily, who stated, that it was an action brought against the defendants for entering Cranborne Chase in a certain part, within that county, called Trow-down, and with their dogs, against the will of Lord Rivers, chasing and hunting his deer; which trespass the defendants had justified, on the ground that Trow-down was the freehold estate of the defendant King, that the deer were wrongfully eating his grass there, and that he and the other defendants, his servants, with his dogs, drove them off his land; to which plea the noble plaintiff had replied, that Trow-down was part of his Chase of Cranborne, and that his deer were lawfully feeding there.

Mr. Sergeant Lens, in an eloquent address, explained to the jury that the question upon these pleadings involved the right of Lord Rivers to exercise the privilege of his Chase, not only upon the land in which the defendants in this case were supposed to have trespassed, but over a very enlarged tract of country in the three counties of Dorset, Wilts, and Southampton, in all of which, during the lapse of many centuries, far beyond the reach of memory or tradition, the noble lord, and all those from whom he claimed, had exercised those privileges. He said, that the rights of the forest and chase, now to be exerted over this vast district, however obnoxious they might be to the feelings of those whom they affected—however injurious to the interests of individuals—were grounded in the ancient constitution of England, and were protected by that law which held every right as sacred, and would never permit the irritated feelings of men to justify the invasion of any right. He said, it was without dispute that Lord Rivers was entitled to the ancient royalty of the Chase of Cranborne, and that within that Chase, however straitened or extended, his deer were entitled to run without molestation; that the only question to be now determined was that of boundary; that all objections to the oppressive nature of his right, and all clamour respecting its origin, or the detriment which others sustained from its exercise, would be misapplied to the case. The jury had nothing to determine but

but a dry question of boundary; and he would undertake to define the boundary now claimed by his noble client, wide as it would appear, with as much certainty and precision as that of any parish in the county. He should be able to define such boundary, not merely by evidence of the exercise of all the privileges incidental to the Chase in various parts of that extended district in times of high antiquity, and in modern times down to the moment of his addressing the jury, but by ancient decisions of courts of competent jurisdiction, in proceedings by which the exercise of such privileges was resisted and such boundary disputed. The rights were always deemed oppressive by those whom they affected, and many attempts had been made to confine their applications to narrower limits, but such attempts had led to those judicial confirmations of the extended claim of the Chase; and unless those proceedings were of no avail—unless the public records of them which remained as the landmarks of property could be reversed — he rested upon them with confident assurance that he should succeed in behalf of his client. The manor of Cranborne was indeed in the county of Dorset, but not within the narrow limits which the defendants would assign to the Chase, claimed as appurtenant to that manor. He admitted that in some ancient documents, the Chase was described as situate in the county of Dorset, but that was because the manor to which it appertains was in that county; still the Chase so appurtenant might be, and its narrowest bounds were, in fact, admitted to be much more extensive. The boundary which he claimed had been defined by a map made under the direction of the King's Exchequer in the reign of James the First; a Court of the Chase had always subsisted, and had always exercised its jurisdiction over persons residing without the limits which the defendants would endeavour to prescribe to the owner of the Chase; and chiminage, which was a toll payable by persons entering the Chase at a certain period of the year, had always been received at the extreme point of the extended boundary. The rights of Lord Rivers might seem doubtful, from the moderation with which they had been exercised; in the outward parts of his franchise they had, during a long period, hardly been felt, and might almost be forgotten; indeed, they remained to the noble Lord, not as a source of profit—not as a means of practical injury to any one—but as a mere honour, and that of great expense to him—as a feather of high estimation—which, however, lightly it might be regarded, would, if established as a right, be entitled to protection; and he had no doubt, if so established, would be considered by the jury as weightier in the scale of justice than all the eloquence and all the clamour with which it might be questioned.

The proof of the plaintiff's title, by ancient documents, consisted of grants in the 15th year of James 1st to Lord Salisbury, in tail, and subsequent conveyances through

through several families down to the family of Lord Rivers. They produced also several very ancient proceedings in the reigns of our earliest kings, in which agreements were made between the proprietors of the Chase and various persons, granting them privileges in Wiltshire and in Dorset, within the Chase.—In the 8th Edward 1st, 1280, a writ of *quo warranto* had issued into Dorsetshire, respecting the Chase, against Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, in which it was alleged by the King's Attorney General, that, by a perambulation made while King John was Earl of Gloucester, the Chase had been marked out by certain known bounds, (viz. the bounds this day claimed), and those bounds were then adjudged to Gilbert de Clare. In the 15th James 1st, a decree of the King's Court of Exchequer assigned to the Earl of Salisbury the bounds now contended for in Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire. In the 8th Charles 1st, a similar decree passed in the Exchequer. The rolls of the Chase Court were produced, by which persons were fined for offences in Wiltshire; the accounts of the stewards of the Chase proved that such fines were paid, and that chiminage had anciently been levied. It was proved that these courts were held at Cranborne and at Wimborne St. Giles, in Dorsetshire, far without the narrower limits of the Chase, and at Rushmore, in Wiltshire; and that recoveries of the Chase had at various times been suffered in Hampshire and in Wiltshire.

On the following morning Mr. Sergeant Best entered upon the defendant's case. He desired the jury to consider what it was for which the plaintiff contended,—namely, a right to feed his beasts of the chase over 500,000 acres of land in three counties which included an extent of country more than 100 miles in circumference. He claimed that in that wide range no man should plough the land to the detriment of the deer; and no man should raise a fence to the exclusion of the deer; that the growth of wood should be protected only for the benefit of the deer; that if any man turned his sheep into his own woods, they should be impounded by the owner of the deer; that the growth of timber should for ever be prevented by the browsing of the deer; that the rights of the chase should in all things be preferred to the interests of man; that all cultivation should be subservient to those rights, and that the benefit of the deer of Lord Rivers should be paramount to all the rights of property, and make the industry of the husbandman of no avail. He contended, that this claim was in its nature so oppressive, that it could hardly be consistent with any law; that the King of England, putting all his forests together, could not exercise such privileges over an extent of soil nearly so great, that it was six times as large as the New Forest; that it was not credible, nay, he contended that it was not possible, that such a right could ever have been given by the worst of our kings to any subject whatsoever, and that, if given, it was contrary to the great Charter of the

the Forest, and could not subsist. He pointed out, that this odious claim, so destructive to agriculture and the best rights of the cummunity, was made not for the profit of any one; it was admitted to be an expensive honour; it was a mere feather, of no value to its owner. He was confident that that feather would now be plucked from the wing of Lord Rivers; and he doubted not that the noble Lord would soon renounce the last portion of that which was now claimed for him, and abandon altogether a right which could never be of benefit to him or to his family, and must be always in its exercise most hateful and most oppressive to those who were subject to it. The judicial decisions on which the claim of the plaintiff rested were not the verdicts of juries: but the decisions of Courts in the worst times of our history, which had dared to proceed in defiance of the verdicts of juries; no proprietor of the Chase had in former times ventured to submit his claim to the decison of a Wiltshire jury. He had no respect for such judgments, obtained in earlier times, to establish such odious rights: they were void from the beginning, as being contrary to the great Charter of the Forest, and the ancient rights of Englishmen. They were among the grievances which had prepared the way for the glorious revolution of King William. He doubted not that this day the verdict of a jury of Wiltshire would set them all aside. The decision in favour of Lord Salisbury, upon which the plaintiff's claim mainly depended, was fraudulently obtained; the verdict of a jury had just then overturned the rights; Lord Salisbury was then tenant in fee of the Chase; he was High Treasurer of England, and the minion of the reigning sovereign; the judges were dependent upon his will; he surrendered his estate in fee, and took back his estate in tail; the Barons of the Exchequer, then pretending to maintain the rights of the Crown, gave to him that infamous decree without the verdict of a jury, which, he trusted, the verdict of a jury would this day overturn.

The evidence for the defendants proved, that the decree in question was so obtained, and contrary to a previous verdict of a jury. It proved, that in many very ancient documents, the Chase was uniformly described as locally situate in Dorsetshire; that in Wiltshire it had very often been resisted with success, and had never been confirmed by a jury.

At a very late hour, Mr. Sergeant Lens replied to the defendants' case, and maintained, that, to be rightly determined by the jury, it should be considered merely as a question of boundary, and that the feelings excited by Mr. Sergeant Best were only calculated to mislead the judgment.

The learned Judge recapitulated all the evidence, and under his direction, at nearly 2 o'clock on Friday morning, a verdict was found for the defendants.

Mr. Sergeant Lens was ably assisted by Mr. Gifford and Mr. Baily, for the plaintiff; and Mr. Sergeant Best, by Mr. Casberd and Mr. Gunning, for the defendants.

Court

Court of Exchequer, July 3. —*Rex* v. *Hall.*—This was a motion to set aside an extent in aid, which had been obtained by Messrs. Oldacre and Co. of Worcester, who, as sub-distributors of stamps, had given a bond to account for stamps in their possession when called upon. It was sworn in support of the motion, that it was believed that Oldacre and Co. had given this bond for the very purpose of obtaining extents in aid against their debtors.

The Solicitor-General said, that he attended on the part of the crown, notice having been given to the solicitor of stamps. This extent in aid had issued without the knowledge of the crown officers, and he, therefore, should not interfere between the parties interested. He would only state, that he was informed that this bond had never been required on the part of the head distributor of stamps, but had been volunteered by Messrs. Oldacre and Co., and he thought such bonds should be given under the sanction of some crown officer, and, when given, deposited with those who were to make use of them, if necessary. This bond had not been so deposited. He left it to the Court, and retired.

Mr. Dauncey, in support of the extent, said he would not deny that this extent was issued, not for the benefit of the crown, but of the individual. This is, said he, notoriously the case in almost every instance of extents in aid. No one in this court will deny it for a moment. In another place, this has been the subject of much animadversion. It is said this is a great abuse; and one might

fancy, according to what is said on this subject elsewhere, that it is highly immoral for an active creditor to gain a preference before other creditors. The law allows this. Any man may gain a preference by suing a *fieri facias.* A crown debtor can do no more than others, only he can do it quicker; and it is reasonable, for he is liable to be called on by the crown on a sudden, and he ought therefore to have a speedy process against his debtor. If the legislature thought proper to take away this right, he should have no objection; but while the law remained unchanged, the court would continue to do what it had ever done.

Serjeant Copley endeavoured to show, from the form of the bond, that the crown creditor had no right, because he was bound not to pay money due, but to account, and he had never been called on to account; but the court held that, being a bond-debtor, he possessed the right of other, bond-debtors. The rule was discharged.

In another case of extent which had been decided the same morning, the court held that it is not necessary for a party applying for an extent to swear to what amount he is indebted to the crown, in order that the court may see that the debt to the crown is equal to the sum for which the extent in aid issues.

Miscellaneous, Criminal.

*Court of Exchequer, Saturday, Feb.*17.—*Smuggling on board India Ships.—The King* v. *Creswell.* —This was an information against

Mr. Francis Creswell, first mate of the Thames East Indiaman, for being concerned in the unshipment of a considerable quantity of China silks from on board the said ship into boats belonging to smugglers off the coasts of this country, contrary to the revenue laws, and the penalties sought to be recovered amounted to three times the value of the said goods.

Edward Roche deposed, that in April, 1814, he was quarter-master on board the Thames East Indiaman. She had sailed for China, but he could not tell when she arrived there. The defendant was the chief mate, and Mr. Henry Ladd was third mate. When at China, several small boxes were taken on board by the direction of Mr. Ladd. There were from 17 to 20, weighing about 50 pounds each; they looked like sea boxes. Witness was called out of his hammock by Mr. Ladd to take them out of the Chinese boat. This was between two and three in the morning. One half was carried into Mr. Creswell's cabin, and the other half into the gun-room. There was a bit of tin on each corner of the boxes put into the gun-room. There was an iron mark on the others. Mr. Creswell was on board at this time, but he did not appear during the transaction. The ship arrived in England in August last; when off Scilly, a pilot boat came towards the ship; a small boat was launched from her, which came alongside the Thames, and some men came on board from it. Witness, by the desire of the boatswain, went to call the gunner; he passed Mr. Creswell's cabin, and saw some silks lying on his table, which were taken from a box standing on the floor The box looked like one of those which witness took in at China. The silks consisted of shawls and handkerchiefs. Mr. Creswell, Mr. Daniel, one of the mates, and Mr. Ladd, were in the cabin, as were the men who had come on board, smugglers he believed them to be; he saw these men in conversation with Mr. Creswell, and pay some bank notes, which they laid on the table. After this the men, six or seven in number, took the silks and wrapped them round their bodies and legs, under their clothes, and went off. There were still more silks remaining, and one of the men said these were to be left till they came back again for them. The box from which the silks had been taken, was sent to the cook to burn. Before the men went off in the boat, four boxes were brought upon deck, which were the same witness took in at China. The lid of one of the boxes was loosed, and witness saw it contain silks and shawls; he believed witness was ordered to put them into the boat alongside. The boat was then rowed off. The boat came alongside in the morning, and went away between two and three in the afternoon.

George Lancaster, a seaman on board the Thames, corroborated the testimony of the last witness, as to the smugglers coming on board off Scilly, going down into the cabin, and going away again with the silk. The boxes put into the boat might contain about sixty pieces each. The boat came alongside at four in the afternoon.

William Eckloffstein was also a seaman on board the Thames:

was

was with her at China; remembered a Chinese boat coming alongside with some boxes: they were taken on board by order of Mr. Creswell; came to England in the ship; when she arrived off the Land's-end, a boat came alongside, and some men came on board, and went into Mr. Creswell's cabin; he saw them there, and saw some boxes of silk broke open. Mr. Creswell was present. Some silk shawls lay on the table; there were about 30 crape shawls, 20 silk shawls, and 12 pieces of silk; saw another box broke open, containing nankeen. The silk articles were sold to the men who came on board, and were taken away round their bodies; the men also took four boxes in the boat, one of which he saw contained silk. This was at half-past four o'clock in the evening. About two hours afterwards another boat came alongside, containing six persons. Three of them came on board, and also went into Mr. Creswell's cabin. They inquired whether there were any silks or nankeens to sell. Mr. Creswell answered in the affirmative, and said they were very good, but very dear. Witness was called a little while after to fetch a rope's end, to hand seven boxes, which were in Mr. Creswell's cabin, out of the port. Three of these contained silk, two nankeen, and two tea.

Mr. Lock, surveyor of the Custom House, proved that silk India shawls were worth about 30s. each, a crape shawl 20s. China silk 3s. a yard. The value of a box containing such things as had been described might be 40l.

The counsel on behalf of the defendant called

Captain Richie, the commander of the Thames. He recollected the ship being off Scilly in August; did not see any boat come alongside; had such an event taken place, he must have seen the boats. Mr. Creswell's cabin was near his in the ship; he did not often go into it, but when he happened to go in, he saw no particular articles which excited his attention. The cabin was of such a size as to put boxes in it; but he thought they could not be concealed from view. Knew the first witness, Roche, and recollected his being punished three times, and once for insolence to Mr. Creswell. Did not hear the insolence; it was reported to him.

Charles Paris was servant to Mr. Creswell during the voyage in question, and had constant access to his cabin. Nothing could have been concealed in Mr. Creswell's cabin without his knowledge. Saw some boxes in the cabin, containing silks he believed. This was after they left China. These boxes continued on board till the ship got to St. Helena, when witness took them on shore, where they were left. Believed these were all the boxes of silk in the cabin. He had no boxes when the ship arrived off the Land's End; nor did witness see any silks in his cabin at that time, or any boats come alongside.

On his cross-examination he said, Mr. Creswell might have smuggled without his knowledge.

Mr. John Drake, second mate of the Thames, said, his cabin was opposite Mr. Creswell's. He was in the habit of going into Mr.

Creswell's cabin daily, but never saw any box there, except a small packet of tea for his own use. That was the only box he saw there. Saw no boat come along side from the Land's End.

The Lord Chief Baron having summed up the case, the jury found a verdict for the crown.

The King on the Prosecution of his Majesty's Attorney General, v. *Basil Goode, Esq.*—These were cases of two distinct criminal informations filed against the defendant, at the instance of the board of taxes, under the following circumstances:—

Mr. Goode was appointed and acted as assessor and collector of the assessed taxes for Coventry, for years prior and down to the year 1806. Mr. Goode having become an alderman and magistrate, and afterwards mayor of Coventry, he from that time took the oaths of qualification, and continued to act as a commissioner of the assessed taxes, and he procured his father and a Mr. Thomas Price to be appointed assessors and collectors in his stead. Mr. Basil Goode continued, however, in effect, to execute the office of assessor and collector for 1807 and subsequent years, under the appointment made to his father, who did not interfere, and he acted with Mr. Price to the death of the latter, in 1812.

Mr. Basil Goode, during all this time, made out and signed the assessments in the name of his father, as assessor. He afterwards signed and sealed their authenticity in the character of commissioner, and, as had been his practice for former years, filled up the printed tickets or receipts which Price delivered to persons in exchange for their taxes, Price paying over the money weekly to the defendant, and the defendant in general making all payments, and settling the collector's accounts, with the receiver general.

Price having died deficient in the collection, an extent was issued against his estate in aid of the inhabitants of Coventry; and in the investigation of his accounts, and examination of the printed tickets of receipts in the hands of individuals who had paid Price their taxes for the year 1809, several instances were discovered by the Crown agents, in which more money had been collected by Mr. Price, on the authority of Mr. Goode's tickets, than was charged by the assessments of that year, or was included in the parchment duplicates under the seals of the commissioners, by which the receiver-general collected and accounted at the exchequer.

The Attorney-General accordingly filed an information against the defendant for fraudulently filling up the tickets, and causing the money to be illegally collected by Price, and converted to the use of the defendant and Price, or one of them. The trial took place at the Lent Assizes of 1815, and the defendant was convicted.

The defendant afterwards applied to the Court of King's Bench, and obtained an order for a new trial, principally under doubts whether a memorandum book kept between the defendant and Price, which was referred to on the former trial on the part of the

the crown, but which did not appear to have been relied on as evidence, did or did not influence the jury in their verdict.

On the motion for the new trial, considerable stress was laid for the defendant, on the circumstance that the instances of the alledged false tickets, which were confined to the assessment of 1809, were only five, and that the sums alleged to have been fraudulently charged were inconsiderable.

This latter occurrence led to a further examination of the assessments and accounts between the defendant and Price, and it resulted in the discovery of several further and like instances of fraud, under similar tickets for taxes, not only in the year 1809, but also in the years 1806, 1807, and 1808, and the greater part of these sums was traced into the defendant's hand. A second information was accordingly filed by the Attorney General, founded on these new charges of long practice, to which the defendant pleaded not guilty, and both informations stood for trial at these assizes. On the trial of the new information, on the 4th instant, which stood first on the paper, and occupied nine hours, the charges were fully established, and the defendant was found guilty.

The learned Judge (Mr. Baron Richards) animadverted, in strong terms, on the improper conduct of the defendant, in having united the character of commissioner with that of assessor and collector, which his Lordship considered to be not only illegal but criminal; and his Lordship observed, that the evidence in support of the defendant's good character could not weigh against facts.

After the circumstances of the case in the new trial of the first information had been stated to the jury on the following morning by the counsel for the crown, the defendant pleaded guilty.

These prosecutions excited very considerable interest throughout the county, and the court was crowded to excess.

Marginson v *Howard.*—This was a *qui tam* action for a breach of the game laws. The defendant was a carrier between Ormskirk and Liverpool. The chief witness against him was William Wyberley, a surgeon at Ormskirk. On the 25th of August, the defendant entered his house at eight o'clock in the evening. He had game in his pocket. Witness, with a little opposition from Howard, took out a partridge, and gave it to his father. Howard then good-naturedly drew out another, and gave it to witness, saying "that will make you a brace." Another person of the name of Nixon, who was present, after a little struggle, took two more from him. Howard said the birds were given him, and that he did not kill them himself. Being cross-examined, the witness allowed that Howard did not offer them for sale—that the struggle in which they were taken from him was rather jocular than serious—and that he never demanded payment for his game, and never received any, though the witness allowed that it was delicious.

On this evidence the learned Judge directed to find for the plaintiff. Possession here was not

not disputed, and possession by every unqualified person without lawful excuse was reckoned in the eye of the law equivalent to an exposure for sale. There was no difference allowed by the statute. It was incumbent on the person to show he came by game innocently, otherwise he was liable to the penalty by the mere circumstance of possessing it without being duly qualified. The penalty was 5l. for every hare partridge, &c. Here there were four birds. Verdict, 20l. penalty, with costs.

Field Preaching.—At the general Quarter Sessions, holden at Wisbech, on the 17th of July ult. a singular and novel appeal came before the magistrates for their determination; in which Robert Newstead, a preacher in the Methodist connexion, was appellant, and the Rev. Algernon Peyton, rector of Doddington, and Thomas Orton, Esq. two of his Majesty's Justices for the Isle of Ely, were respondents. It appeared from the conviction, and the evidence adduced in support of it, that the offence with which Mr. Newstead stood charged was the collecting together a congregation or assembly of persons, and preaching to them, otherwise than according to the liturgy and practice of the Church of England, in a field which had not been licensed. This was Mr. Newstead's crime; it was for this that the Rev. Rector of Doddington caused him to be apprehended; and that he and his brother magistrate convicted him in the utmost penalty which the Toleration Act imposes! Against the legality of this conviction Mr. Newstead appealed.

Richard Vince, servant to Mr. Peyton, proved that he heard Mr. Newstead preach in a field at Doddington, on Sunday, the 7th of April last; that he preached contrary to the liturgy of the church of England; and that there were more than 20 persons present. On his cross examination, he admitted that he did not know what it was he preached, whether it were a prayer or a sermon; it was something, but he knew not what; and that he knew he preached contrary to the liturgy of the church of England, because he had not the Prayer Book in his hand.

John Lane, another of Mr. Peyton's servants, corroborated the testimony of the last witness, but he would not swear that there were twenty persons present.

The Magistrates confirmed the conviction, and hence Mr. Newstead became liable to the penalty of 30l., or to three months imprisonment. A case was demanded on the part of Mr. Newstead, for the opinion of the Court of King's Bench; but the prosecutors having proposed to abandon the prosecution, and engaged not to enforce the penalties, the friends of Mr. Newstead withdrew their application, having obtained all they could desire. The question of right, however, between the rector and the preacher remains undecided.

The King v. Thomas Houghton.—The defendant, the governor of the house of correction for the county of Lancaster, at Preston, was indicted for a misdemeanour in refusing to receive into his custody Richard Bruton, who had been convicted of a petty larceny before

before the magistrates of the borough of Liverpool, at the quarter sessions, and who was sentenced to an imprisonment of three months. A verdict was taken for the prosecution at the assizes, subject to the opinion of the court, upon a special case. This special case set out various facts,—that the magistrates for the borough of Liverpool had from time immemorial holden quarter sessions of the peace, that until 1809 they had been in the practice of granting warrants for the commitment of offenders to the house of correction of the county at Preston, and that this power was first disputed in the year 1809; that the borough of Liverpool had immediately contributed to the county rate for the maintenance and repair of the house of correction; and that its proportion, which in 1809 was only 80l. had since been augmented to 300l. annually. The question was, whether the justices of the quarter sessions of Liverpool had authority to commit persons found guilty of petty larceny to the house of correction of the county, or whether they ought to be imprisoned in the gaol of the borough.

Mr. Richardson, who was in support of the verdict, contended, that if any difficulty upon the subject previously existed, it had been removed by the stat. 53rd Geo. III. c. 162. The question had been argued in 1811, but the court had not come to any decision, though two doubts were mentioned by their Lordships: First, Whether a court of session could commit to a county house of correction for the specific crime of petty larceny? Second, Whether, supposing it had the power, it could commit for any term less than six months, and exceeding two years. These questions both originated in the terms of the act 6 Anne c. 6, which referred only to clergiable larcenies, and pointed out a limited period of confinement. It was followed by 6 Geo. I. c. 19, which authorised commitment to a place of confinement in the county for vagrancy and "other small offences," among which, he argued, petty larceny ought to be included. The 15th Geo. II. was the next material statute; it gave power to justices of liberties, and corporations contributing to the county rates, to commit to country gaols generally; and the 52 Geo. III. c. 44. enabled them to commit offenders, if they thought fit, to some place of confinement where the prisoners were kept to hard labour. He relied, however, upon the 53 Geo. III. c. 162, which gave any judge or justices authority, for grand or petty larceny, to commit prisoners to any lawful or convenient place; which words were to be restrained to the county in which the crime was perpetrated.

Mr. Williams, on the other side, went through the various acts of parliament, contending that none of them gave the power here claimed, which could not exist without some positive enactment. The only act which gave authority to commit to the house of correction, *eo nomine*, was the 6 Anne c. 6, which, it was admitted, did not apply to the offence of petty larceny: the 6 Geo. I. c. 19, was equally out of the question, because it related merely

merely to offences of vagrancy, bastardy, and offences of that kind, not meaning by the words "other small offences," to include larceny. The 15 Geo. II. only respected imprisonments previous to trial; and the 52 Geo. III. spoke of commitments to hard labour, but did not, as would have been natural had it so intended, notice houses of correction. As to the 53 Geo. III. c. 162, on which so much stress was laid on the other side, he submitted that it gave no authority to justices to imprison in gaols not before recognized, and a house of correction had not before been mentioned.

The Court was of opinion that the terms of the last named act decidedly gave a power to the magistrates of the borough of Liverpool to commit to the county house of correction; for it gave authority to imprison, in any place the judge or justices should think fit to appoint, for such time as they should direct, for the crimes expressly named, of grand and petty larceny. In this case the borough of Liverpool paid a part of the expense of maintaining the house of correction, and it was reasonable it should derive from it a part of the benefit.

The King v. *Fowle and Another.*—*March* 19.—This was an indictment for an assault against the defendant Fowle, and one of his men, he being churchwarden of the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, at Sandwich, for turning the prosecutor out of a pew at church on the 4th of June last.

The prosecutor of the indictment was a man of the name of Basden, a gardener, at Sandwich, and he stated that he was not a parishioner of St. Mary, but had been so formerly, but that for many years he had used a particular pew in the church of St. Mary; that Fowle one of the defendants, was churchwarden of St. Mary; that on Sunday the 4th of June last, he was at church, when the defendant Fowle came to him, and said that he must not sit in that pew, for that it was wanted for another family; he refused to go out unless he was compelled; upon which the defendant went away, and brought with him two of his workmen, he being a brewer at Sandwich, who came in their working dresses, and seizing him by the collar, dragged him out of the pew, and along the aisle until they got him to the church door, and then they thrust him out. On cross-examination he admitted that the defendant had been with him before, and told him that the pew in question was wanted for a Captain Warner, who had taken a house in the town which had long been untenanted; that the defendant had also offered him a seat in his own pew, which was opposite, but that he preferred sitting in his old pew. He had not been an inhabitant of the parish for many years, and he also admitted that he had gone to church early that morning because he knew that Captain Warner had used that pew the Sunday before. The defendant first asked him if he would go out? He said, no, unless he was compelled to go by force. That the defendant came with his two men in their working dresses, one of them

them with a constable's staff, and forced him out. In doing this the congregation was much disturbed, and several persons cried out "Shame."

The statement of his being thus forced out was confirmed by a Mr. Stuart, a magistrate of the place.

Mr. Marryat, for the defendant, contended, that the prosecutor, not being an inhabitant, had no right to the pew in question; that the rector and church wardens had a right to regulate the seats in church, and because the seat in question was wanted for Captain Warner's family who had come to reside in the parish. The prosecutor was told he could not have the pew, but that he had told the prosecutor he should be accommodated in his own pew; but the old man obstinately persisted in going to the disputed place, and therefore the defendant Fowle, as churchwarden, removed him from the place.

Mr. Justice Bailey said, the prosecutor had clearly no right to intrude into that pew, but they did wrong in removing him in the indecent manner they did. They should have locked the pew; and besides, if they had a right to remove him from the pew, they had no right to turn him out of the church, which they had also done. In this they had clearly exceeded their authority, and upon this ground alone there must be a verdict against them.—Verdict.—*Guilty.*

Kingston, Wednesday, April 3.—*Mayhew* v. *the Rev. J. Lock.*—This was an action for assault and false imprisonment against a magistrate of this county.

Mr. Serjeant Onslow stated the particulars of the case. He said that he was glad to see that the defendant had made this cause a special jury, because they would judge temperately of the amount of damages to be awarded against a brother magistrate for an act of tyrannical oppression. The question of damages would be the only one they had to consider, for his conduct was clearly indefensible at law. The plaintiff was tithing man of Chart, in this county, and on the 22d of September last he executed a warrant of the defendant's, by taking a person in custody for some assault, or other trivial offence. He had to carry him to Farnham, which was near nine miles from his own home; and when before the defendant, he asked to be allowed something for his trouble. This the defendant refused to allow him, upon which the plaintiff said he would not execute any more of his warrants. For this offence alone—for this affront to the dignity of the defendant, he immediately ordered him to be committed to the cage, where he was imprisoned the whole of the night, and not released until the next morning. This, the Serjeant said, was clearly an illegal act, and beyond the magistrate's power. Admitting what the prisoner had said was a contempt of the justice, yet none but a court of record could commit for a contempt, which a single justice clearly was not. The question, therefore, which the jury would alone have to consider was, what damages they should give.

Mr. Shuter, the attorney, proved serving the notice of action on the defendant,

defendant, which was indorsed D. Shuter.

T. Stucey, the constable at Farnham, stated, that he recollected the plaintiff bringing a man in custody on the 22d of September last. It was late in the evening, and the witness was called up to take him into custody, as the plaintiff wanted to return to Chart. The parties in custody made up their quarrel, and they went before the magistrate, Dr. Lock, to discharge the warrant. The witness then applied to Dr. Lock to allow him some reward for being called out of his bed. The doctor thought this reasonable, and directed the parties to give him two shillings. The plaintiff then said, he thought that he ought to be allowed something for bringing them six miles. The magistrate said, no; it was his duty; he took the office to save himself from the militia, and he must take the disadvantages. Upon this the plaintiff replied, "Then I will serve no more of your warrants." The magistrate asked, "What is that you say, Mayhew?" To which Mayhew replied, "I Send no more of your warrants to me, for I will not serve them;" and added, in an under tone, what the witness thought was, "serve them yourself." Upon this Dr. Lock ordered him to the cage immediately. The witness told the plaintiff he had never seen a magistrate so treated before.

Mr. Marryat, for the defendant, took two objections; first, that the act of parliament directed the notice of action to be indorsed with the attorney's name, and objected that the letter D, was no christian name, and that Lord Ellenborough had so ruled in Kent last summer; second, that the conduct of the plaintiff was a contempt, and that the magistrate had a right to commit for a contempt in the execution of his duty.

The learned judge saved both these points of law; and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages £5.

Middlesex Sessions.—On Saturday, Sept. 21, George Vaughan, Robert Mackay, and Geo. Brown, were put to the bar, charged with a conspiracy to induce William Hurley, Michael Hurley, William Sanderson, William Wood, and Dennis Hurley, to commit a burglary in the house of Mrs. M'Donald, at Hoxton. There was also a count in the indictment, charging the defendants generally with conspiring to induce certain persons to commit burglaries, that they might afterwards obtain the reward for their apprehension.

Mr. Gurney addressed the jury on the part of the prosecution, and observed, that had the opening of his learned friend been the first information which they had heard of the case they had now to try, it would still have been a most important one; but in a country like this, where it was impossible that popular discussion and popular feeling should not exist, it became doubly important; and he had now to call on the jury to divest their minds of every impression which they might previously have received, and to enter into the present investigation coolly and dispassionately, and to decide on the guilt or

or innocence of the prisoners on the evidence which should be laid before them. Having said thus much, he should proceed to state the case. It was necessary for the peace and well-being of society, that crime should be repressed, and offenders apprehended; and to accomplish this object, it was necessary that reward and encouragement should be given to those persons who risked their personal safety, and frequently even their lives, in the discovery and apprehension of offenders. The law had given rewards to such persons, and still the country owed much to individuals who meritoriously performed such services; but as much merit attached to those who well discharged this duty towards the public, great in proportion was the guilt of those, who, for the sake of obtaining these rewards, should lay traps and throw temptations in the way of others, to induce them to commit crimes. Such was the offence with which he had to charge the prisoners at the bar; and in proving his case he should be obliged to have recourse to evidence, which it would be the duty of the jury to look to with suspicion, and receive with caution. The witnesses might, perhaps, differ in some immaterial facts; but if they should agree in the main points, and after being sifted and cross examined it should appear that there was no reason to doubt the truth of their testimony, he should submit that, whatever might have been their former associations or modes of living, their evidence was not therefore to be rejected on this occasion. This transaction was brought to light in consequence of five persons, named Wm. Sanderson, Wm. Ward, Wm. Hurley, Jas. Hurley, and Dennis Hurley, being charged with a burglary in the house of Mrs. M'Donald, at Hoxton; and on that occasion Vaughan, who was a patrole, Mackay, who had been in the employ of the City Police, and Brown, the other defendant (what he had been, he, Mr. G., could not state), brought the prisoners up, and Vaughan deposed as to the facts of the burglary in question. [Here Mr. Gurney read the depositions of Vaughan and the other defendants, and continued.] Had these depositions been all that passed, the magistrate would have completed his duty by committing the prisoners for trial; but the prisoners, on being questioned, said they were taken to the house of Mrs. M'Donald by a man they met at a public-house, and went in with him, but took nothing. Something here occurred, either a look or a word, he (Mr. G.) could not say what it was, which excited suspicion in the mind of Mr. Nares, the magistrate, who turned to Vaughan, and observed, "Vaughan, you went to the spot at the time the prisoners were committing the burglary in consequence of information you received; who gave you that information?" Vaughan declined to say who gave him the information, observing, that mentioning names might be attended with danger to individuals, and would operate to prevent their receiving information in future. This, and some other circumstances, induced Mr. Nares to commit the prisoners for re-exami-

re-examination, that he might have time to inquire more minutely into the circumstances of the case. Mr. Guerney then, at considerable length, detailed to the jury all the circumstances, as they came out on the different examinations of the defendants and Mrs. M'Donald. The learned counsel was also proceeding to read the confession of Mackay, when—

Mr. Arabin, for the defendants, objected to the reading of this document, and contended that it could not be taken as evidence against Vaughan.

The Chairman observed, that the confession of Mackay certainly must not be taken as evidence against any other than himself.

Mr. Gurney resumed, and observed, it was only as such that he wished to read it. Mr. Gurney then proceeded to read it, and it was found particularly to relate to the burglary at the house in Gray's-inn-lane. It detailed different conversations between Vaughan, Drake, and Hubbard; in one of which Vaughan undertook to furnish Hubbard with a crow-bar, skeleton keys, and other necessary implements of housebreaking; and in another conversation Vaughan was stated to have said to Drake, "I am told you can do a great deal; can you get two or three men to do a crack?" Drake said he could; Vaughan said, "If he did, he should have 5l. after they were committed." This testimony might be said to be that of a party concerned. Some other witnesses which he should have to call, it might be said, bore the same character; but he had another witness to call, a person of the name of Edwards, a police officer also, but one who, it would appear from the testimony of all, even of Vaughan himself, had been admitted into the transaction occasionally, to give it credit, though he had never been in the secret. With this corroborative evidence, he was persuaded the jury would consider the case as complete; and if it should so appear to the jury, they would have no other duty to perform but to find the defendants guilty. It was impossible to aggravate the case by calling in the aid of fancy, or by using any terms that our language supplied. It disclosed an attempt to commit murder by making the law and the administration of justice subservient to so horrid a purpose. Nothing could be said in palliation of such an offence—nothing could be pleaded in its favour to reduce our indignation against it. He was sure that no endeavour at mitigation would be made by his learned friend who was counsel for one of the prisoners. He was convinced he would allow the enormity of the guilt, and would draw an argument in favour of his client's innocence from that very enormity. Admitting the blackness of the transaction if proved, his learned friend would attempt to show that there was no man so devoid of every sentiment of humanity, of every feeling of nature, as to have engaged in it; in short, that the commission of such guilt would infer a monster who did not exist. But if, by the evidence which he should lay before the jury, this guilt was established,

established, he should have to regret, that the law had not provided an adequate punishment, and that it was impossible, in the present circumstances, to indict for a higher offence than the charge against the prisoners contained.

The examination of a number of witnesses then followed, which it is unnecessary here to copy. After the case was closed on the part of the crown,

Mr. Arabin addressed the jury on the part of the defendant Vaughan, and observed, at so late a period of the day, he should not attempt to follow his learned friend through his opening; he would only allude to one or two points which had fallen from him, one of which was to join with his learned friend in requesting that the jury would now divest their minds of all prejudice, and decide only on the evidence before them. The next point was this—his learned friend had said he would not ask the jury to find the defendants guilty, unless the evidence of the five men, and that of Drake, was corroborated by the pure testimony of unconnected witnesses. Had the evidence of that wretched and infamous man been corroborated? He was ready to contend it had not, and except his testimony, there was not a tittle of evidence to affect Vaughan. It was far from his intention to deny that a conspiracy did exist somewhere, and that Drake was deeply implicated in it; but, in his opinion, Vaughan had had no concern whatever in it; on the contrary, he was persuaded that Vaughan, as well as Edwards, had been made the dupe of Drake's arts, and that a desire to do his duty towards the public had led Vaughan into the error into which he had fallen. With respect to the confession of Mackay, the jury would be told by the Chairman, that nothing contained in that confession could be taken as evidence against Vaughan. He should be able to call the most respectable testimony as to Vaughan's character, and he was convinced the jury would hesitate before they would, on the unsupported testimony of such a witness as Drake, pronounce a verdict of guilty against a young man, which verdict must have the effect of blasting all his future prospects in life, and rendering him infamous for ever.

Mr. Arabin then called Edw. Christian, Esq. Chief Justice of Ely, who stated that the prisoner, Vaughan, had been in his service as a clerk, and, up to the time of this unfortunate transaction, he had always had the highest opinion of him.

Mr. Gurney shortly replied, and the Chairman recapitulated the evidence. The jury, after a minute's deliberation, found all the defendants guilty.

The Court immediately proceeded to pass sentence. The Chairman commented, in impressive terms, on the enormity of the crime of which the defendants had been found guilty, and sentenced them to be imprisoned for five years in the House of Correction, and at the expiration of that time to find security for three years, themselves in 80l. and two sureties in 40l. each. The case occupied the whole of the day, from ten in the morning till seven

in

in the evening. The Court was crowded throughout the day, and a full bench of Magistrates attended.

Sligo.—Crown Court, Thursday, March 21. *The King* v. *Fentons.**—On this day this very interesting trial was proceeded in, when the court was crowded to excess.

The prisoners, Thomas and John Fenton, esqrs. were indicted for the murder of John Hillas, esq. by killing him in a duel.

Mr. Vandeleur, as counsel for the crown, laid before the jury the following statement of the circumstances in which the prosecution had originated:—

Upon the 6th of last December, a vessel was cast ashore, by stress of weather, upon the coast of Tiveragh, near to the residence of Major Hillas, who was an active magistrate, and a young man of the most humane disposition. A Roman Catholic clergyman of the name of Burke, sent to inform him of this unfortunate occurrence. He immediately hastened to the spot to discharge his duty as a magistrate, and fulfil his natural inclination as a man. The captain, he found, had fallen overboard, and to his exertions during the entire of a dark and stormy night, the safety of the mate and of eleven of the crew was chiefly to be attributed. His object in so acting resulted merely from motives of humanity, and was far from originating in any pecuniary consideration. While he was in this laudable pursuit, Mr. John Fenton, one of the prisoners, came up, and interfered in a manner which appeared to him not to be very correct; an altercation arose, and the result was Mr. John Fenton's telling Major Hillas, "that, if he interfered further, he would throw him into the sea." He, however, continued his exertions from the 6th to the 8th of December, on which day the other prisoner, Mr. Thomas Fenton, arrived with a body of yeomen, and forced the property out of his possession. It was in vain that Major Hillas remonstrated; it was in vain that he declared his object was not salvage, and that he was only endeavouring to save as much as possible from the wreck, for the benefit of the owners. Being in this manner frustrated in his intentions, he made a journey to Scotland, where the owners resided, in order to make them acquainted with the circumstances of their loss; and on his return, Mr. John Fenton sent him a message, which, however was declined, upon principles which he must say, appeared to him perfectly justifiable. Thus the matter rested until the 30th January, when Major Hillas and Mr. Fenton put in their respective claims before Mr. Wynne and Mr. Irwin, two magistrates who were appointed to investigate the matter. Major Hillas disclaimed before them having been actuated by any pecuniary motives, and professed that he came there merely to have the rights of the respective parties clearly ascertained. It was upon this occasion that the circumstances

* The reason for inserting this trial is not because duels are rare events; but because an example can scarcely elsewhere be found, of the publicity and disregard to all decorum with which they are carried on in Ireland, and of the open preference given to the laws of custom to those of the land in that unhappy country.

circumstances arose in which the duel originated. Major Hillas complained that he had been treated unhandsomely by Mr. Thomas Fenton, who had interfered unjustifiably, and, by taking the mate out of his hands, secured to himself in an unhandsome manner the legal custody of the vessel. Mr. Wynne and Mr. Irwin investigated the transaction. In four days after the investigation closed, Mr. John Fenton delivered a message to Major Hillas, in the name of Mr. Thomas Fenton, the result of which was fatal to Mr. Hillas.

The following witnesses were then examined :

James Moffat knew Major Hillas; he died by a pistol shot fired by Thomas Fenton; he was on the ground at Kilmacowen, in the county of Sligo; was there before the parties were placed on the ground; saw the ground measured; Fenton and Hillas walked backwards and forwards on it; they passed each other twice: Fenton was first placed on the ground; then Hillas took his ground; thinks from about a minute or two before Hillas was placed on his; cannot say who handed Fenton his pistol; when he had it in his hand, John Fenton came up and pushed in Thos. Fenton's arm, opposite to Hillas's hip; he then stood between him and Hillas, who also had his pistol; he stood immediately before Thomas Fenton; he cannot say how long before the word was given, but he remained there about ten seconds after; John then stepped aside, across the muzzle of Thomas Fenton's pistol; Mr. Jones did the same towards Hillas; he thinks he retired a little before Fenton retired; after that they fired immediately. Fenton fired first, and Hillas fell; the two shots went off just as one might say "one, two."

On his cross-examination, he said, when John pushed Thomas's elbow, the effect was that he presented a less front to his antagonist—it protected his body; after the ground was cleared, both were at liberty to fire immediately; he saw Hillas before the transaction; he gave him a paper to copy about ten days before; on reading it, he remarked that the language was very strong, and calculated to irritate. Hillas said, it was not strong enough for such conduct, and that, if stronger could be used, it ought to be inserted.

Dr. Armstrong is a professional man, and attended the deceased as such on the ground; he saw Loftus Jones, the deceased, and Capt. W. Ferrall on the ground; a stone marked the *spud* where Hillas stood, another the *spud* where Fenton stood; when witness came to the stone on Hillas's side, he moved it a little from a rising ground where it was, down to the level ground; John Fenton asked him why he did so; he answered, because the place was not level; when on their ground, Hillas addressed the crowd; he was not certain that Fenton heard him; he said, "I am sorry the mistaken laws of honour oblige me to come here to defend myself, and I declare to God I have no animosity to any man or woman on the face of the earth;" John stood before Thomas, he moved his hand

hand a little up and down; Jones stood opposite Hillas, they each moved away.

On his cross-examination he said, that he is connected by blood and marriage with the deceased; Captain Ferrall was friend to Hillas; there was no better judge of the laws of honour; believes Ferrall tossed up for the choice of the ground, and won it; Hillas was dressed in black; when he threw off his frock, he had on a black waistcoat with black sleeves to it; he saw Hillas at Captain Soden's house, shortly before the duel, and asked was it possible for any friend to bring about a reconciliation. Hillas said not, and that he would not make any apology while his heart beat in his bosom; he heard that before the duel he said he would insult either Thomas Fenton or one of his family; there was such a report in the country, but he did not hear him say so.

Loftus Jones, esq.—He was present when a message was delivered to Hillas by John Fenton in the name of Thomas. The message was to fight a duel; he was present at the duel; he was not on the ground exactly when Fenton arrived; he was walking with Hillas; not sure who was first there, but he accompanied Hillas; he was 15 or 16 yards from the Fentons; he saw the ground measured, and stepped out the nine paces himself, at Captain Ferrall's request, who was lame; he saw them both take their ground; Fenton was on his ground about a minute before Hillas took his; he had his eye on Fenton; saw him squaring himself to fight; John Fenton was with his friend, and put his pistol into his hand, and shoved him round. Fenton got his pistol before Hillas, because Captain Ferrall was a lame man, infirm, and between 70 and 80 years old; Hillas declared he had no animosity; Fenton might have heard him, as he was within seven or eight yards of him; John Fenton was behind him first, and then he shifted before him; he heard no word given; but supposes Ferrall gave it, as he won the toss, "as we call it." John Fenton remained in front of Thomas about a minute. Witness was much agitated; he does not think there was half a second between the shots; could not say how soon Thomas fired after John went from before him.

On being cross-examined, he said he was an advising friend to Hillas, so was Mr. Taafe; Captain Ferrall was his acting friend—they were all practitioners. When Fenton squared himself, he made Hillas square himself also; after the message, Hillas was in witness's house: he made arrangements for the duel there; he prepared his pistols there; tried them; there was a vast number of shots fired; Hillas fired two shots out of witness's pistols at a tree, as a mark; he was dressed in black on the ground, and had black sleeves put on his waistcoat after the message was delivered, no doubt with a view to the duel.

John Armstrong was on the ground, and described the transaction in a manner similar to the preceding witness. He believed it to be the duty of a friend to square his friend on the ground, so as to place him as advantageously as possible—John Fenton did nothing more to his friend.

Robert

Robert Ormsby was present at the wreck; there was an altercation between John Fenton and the deceased; John Fenton threatened to throw the deceased down the rock; Hillas was a great means of saving the crew: he heard Fenton say, "G—d damn you;" there were warm words on the subject of the wreck—he heard that the mate, on whom the care of the vessel devolved, gave it up into Mr. Fenton's charge, and he saw the writing by which it was conveyed to him; he heard Mr. Fenton had remained all night upon a rock on the shore, endeavouring to give all the assistance in his power. He saw Major Hillas at Mr. Jones's house on the day before the duel, and saw them preparing the pistols, and Hillas practising at a board, and firing: Hillas fired but a few shots only to try his pistols.

Mr. Wynne was one of the magistrates who sat on the investigation of the salvage claims; Colonel Irwin sat along with him; Mr. Hillas remained all the time of the investigation; he used very warm expressions to Mr. Thomas Fenton; he stated his own case, and alleged that the mate was unwarrantably taken out of his hands by Mr. Thomas Fenton; his words were very strong: he recollected his concluding by saying, "that the mate was taken, he might say, stolen from him;" the magistrates interrupted him: his belief was, that he meant to apply the expression to Mr. Thomas Fenton: as a magistrate he wished to put a stop to the proceeding.

Mr. Whitestone, counsel for the prisoners, said, he would call but one witness.

Doctor Carter was at the duel; he proposed an apology to Mr. Ferrall to be made by Major Hillas; the apology he proposed was for him to say, that "the expression which he used relative to Mr. Fenton, were spoken in heat, and not founded in fact, and he was sorry for them." This was objected to. Doctor Carter then proposed to expunge the words "not founded in fact," but Captain Ferrall would not suffer any apology. Hillas was attended by three men, all very competent to advise him on such a subject; but Captain Ferrall was particularly so.

On being cross-examined, he said, there was no written apology required from Major Hillas; he did not know whether Mr. Michael Fenton, the prisoner Thomas's father, was skilled in duelling; but he was quite sure that Mr. John Fenton, his second, was quite inexperienced, and he believed Thomas never sent a message before.

The case here closed on the part of the prisoners; and Judge Fletcher proceeded to charge the Jury: he said that he had an arduous duty to discharge, but that there was no exception in a case of this kind; and he was bound to tell them, that where in a duel death ensues, it is murder—murder as well in the principal as in the second. Here one of the seconds was the cousin, and the other (Mr. Ferrall), though not indicted, was equally culpable. No matter whether the duel was fair or foul, usual or not; the law recognised no shades of dis-

tinction: and he was obliged to tell them, that if two people went out with mortal weapons to fight, and if a death ensue, it was murder. It was his painful duty to tell them so; but in such a case nothing could be innocent, unless where two men, wearing, as formerly, swords, had a *sudden* rencontre; if death ensued, it was only manslaughter; but even there, if a previous message had been delivered, it was murder. As to the discussion whether this was a fair duel or not, it was for them, having thus laid down the law to them, to consider. He had told them, if they acted legally, how they should find, but he could not pretend to be ignorant of what his experience had taught him; and he must say, in the melancholy course of his professional experience, he had never seen less deviation or corroboration in the witnesses, or less to induce them to suppose that a fairer duel was ever fought. On the part of the unfortunate deceased, there even appeared to be some attempt at display; he made a speech before the magistrates; he made a speech before the crowd—there seemed even some stage-trick in his proceedings; and he could not help remarking it to them, though he must at the same time greatly regret that so very worthy and excellent a young man, as he appeared to be, had met with so untimely an end. It was proved, also, that the deceased not only wore a black dress, but had prepared black sleeves to his waistcoat; what effect black had in such a case he did not know, but it at least showed a purpose on the part of the deceased. He had, perhaps, entangled himself on this subject more than he ought, but he had previously done his duty, by informing them what the law was; and he had in addition to tell them, that they could find no intermediate verdict between an acquittal or murder.

The Jury retired, and in a few minutes returned a verdict of—*Not Guilty* as to both the prisoners.

Judge Fletcher then addressed the young gentlemen in a very impressive admonitory address as to the awful situation in which they were placed, and ordered them to be immediately discharged.

Lancaster Assizes, September—Susannah Holroyd was put to the bar, charged with three murders; with the wilful murder of her husband, at Ashton-under-Line, by administering poison to him on the 15th day of April, of which he died on the 18th; as also with the murder of her own son, a boy of eight years of age, by the same means; and of Ann Newton, an infant of about 15 weeks old, by the same means, and on the same occasion.

Mr. Cross, Counsel for the prosecution, stated the law applicable to this case to the jury, and gave an outline of the evidence by which the charge was supported. The deceased, Matthew Holroyd, followed the trade of a weaver, and had the misfortune not to live on good terms with his wife, the prisoner at the bar, by whom he had three children, the last of whom was mentioned in the present indictment. The prisoner was in the habit of nursing

nursing illegitimate children, one of whom likewise she was now charged with murdering. About a month before she exercised this unrelenting cruelty, she had a very extraordinary conversation with the mother of this infant, who resided in the house with her. She told Mary Newton that she had had her fortune read, and that in the course of one week, and within six weeks from the period on which she was speaking, three funerals would go from her door. One of the destined victims was her husband, another her son, and the third the child of the person to whom she was addressing herself. She did not delay her purpose, however, till the six weeks of the fortune-teller had expired; for in about a month afterwards she went to a chymist's shop and purchased an ounce and a half of arsenic, to fulfil the prophecy. This happened on Saturday, the 13th of April, or Easter-eve. Next morning her husband had some coffee for his breakfast, and soon after became ill. To restore him, she prepared him some water gruel, and in it she mixed the poison. The wretched man immediately felt that the gruel had an uncommon taste, and refused at first to drink it; but she urged him so strongly, by telling him that "it was the last gruel she ever would prepare him," that he complied with her entreaties, not knowing the enigma hid under these expressions. As he grew worse, she called in medical assistance, the better to allay suspicion, and was entrusted by the medical man with remedies to be administered; but she refused to administer them, saying, it was of no use, for "her husband would die." After the death of the deceased, the prisoner was taken into custody, and before the Coroner made a full confession of the murder, which, as it was signed by her, would be given in evidence. There were two counts in the indictment respecting Matthew Holroyd: the first charged the prisoner with petty treason, in making an attempt on the life of her husband; the second with administering poison, of which he died. It was necessary to have these two, as on one occasion, where the latter was omitted, and the former could not be proved, the Judge felt himself obliged to direct the party to be acquitted, though there was no doubt that the deceased died by poison.

John Taylor, a chymist at Ashton-under-Line, proved, that he sold an ounce and a half of arsenic (or mercury, as the common people call it) to the prisoner, for destroying rats and mice; that he refused at first to sell any, unless the prisoner would bring a neighbour along with her, to vouch for the purpose for which it was to be applied; and that, upon such attestation, he sold the quantity in question.

Mary Newton had lodged with the prisoner for ten or eleven weeks previous to the murders, and had her child, Ann Newton, about fifteen weeks old, in the house with her. She remembered Matthew Holroyd becoming ill on the 14th of April, and he complained of a fire or burning pain in his stomach. His son sickened about the same time. When his

wife gave him the gruel, the witness heard him say, "Susy, you have put pepper in this gruel;" which she denied, and he persisted in declaring. She threatened him with cooking no more for him while he lived, if he did not drink it. He died on the Friday morning at six o'clock, after a week of severe agony; and his son survived him only six hours. The child of the witness, which was under the care of the prisoner when witness went out to work, died on the Tuesday at six o'clock in the evening, with violent retchings, convulsions, and vomiting, like the husband and son of the prisoner. This witness recounted the story of the fortune-telling, as stated above. There were no rats or mice in the house to justify the purchase of arsenic.

John Swindels, who practises medicine at Ashton-under-Line, deposed, that he was sent for by the prisoner to her husband; that he complained of violent pains in the stomach; that he gave him an emetic, which relieved him a little; but that he gave over his visits when the prisoner refused to administer his prescriptions.

Jonathan Hague, clerk to Mr. Gibbon, an attorney at Ashton-under-Line, stated a confession that the prisoner made to him when in custody after her apprehension for the murders.

Samuel Newton, a constable, presented to the Court the confession of the prisoner before the Coroner, stating, that no threat, promise, or allurement was held out to her to induce her to make it; but that, on the contrary, she was warned not to criminate herself, and told that every thing she said might be given in evidence against her on her trial. The confession was read, and acknowledged the murder in the most unreserved manner.

Thomas Ogden, a surgeon at Ashton, was called at the inquisition taken on the body. He examined the stomach, which was inflamed nearly over its whole extent, and in one place the inflammation had amounted to gangrene. There was a quantity of fluid on the stomach, which he analyzed, and in the analysis detected arsenic. He had no doubt that inflammation was the cause of the death, and the arsenic the cause of the inflammation.

The Judge summed up this evidence, which seemed very clear, and the Jury returned a verdict of—*Guilty*.

The Judge immediately pronounced the awful sentence of the law, that Susannah Holroyd, being convicted of so atrocious a crime, should be hanged on Monday, and her body given for dissection. The prisoner, who had continued during the whole of her trial apparently insensible to her awful situation, and had even heard the word *guilty* without betraying any symptoms of emotion, seemed impressed with the solemn formalities and moving address that accompanied the delivery of her sentence. The sympathy of the numerous crowd that attended this trial was powerfully turned against the prisoner, not only from the natural horror felt at the crime for which she was doomed to suffer, but from a very general belief that, in her occupation of nursing illegitimate children

dren (who are of course frequently neglected by their natural guardians), she had murdered at different times several infants, in the same manner as she had lately done her husband and the two other victims of her unprovoked malice.

Old Bailey, Monday, April 8.—George Barnett was put to the bar, standing charged with shooting a certain pistol loaded with powder and shot at Frances Maria Kelly on the 17th of February last, with intent her to kill and murder. The second count charged him with shooting at her with intent to do her some bodily harm. There were two other counts, varying the charge; and a fifth count, charging him in like manner with shooting at Edward Knight.

Mr. Nathan Harris deposed, that he is a jeweller. On the evening of the 17th of February, he was in the pit of Drury-lane Theatre, about the eighth row. He saw the prisoner about two rows before him, who stood up during the performance of the farce. Miss Kelly and Mr. Knight were on the stage at the moment, embracing each other, in the characters of Nan and Joey, in the farce of The Merry Mourners. After they had parted, Miss Kelly was retreating backwards towards the stage-door, when witness observed the prisoner standing above all the people around him, with his right hand pointing slanting towards the spot where Miss Kelly was standing. Witness saw a flash come from his hand, and heard the report of a pistol: witness reached across to him instantly, and seized him, when he said, "I am not the man who fired it; don't take me." Witness said, he was sure he was the man. At this time the prisoner had dropped the pistol. Witness had seen the wadding drop at the moment of the flash. The prisoner was then secured, taken out of the theatre, and searched. In his pocket was found a small block-tin case full of gunpowder. Witness did not stop longer, the crowd was so great.

Cross-examined.—The distance from the prisoner to Miss Kelly was very great. The prisoner seemed much agitated. He went quietly from the pit, and said nothing.

Mr. Birnie deposed that he took the depositions against the prisoner. He put a question to the prisoner: the answer was not taken in writing. Witness cautioned the prisoner against saying any thing to criminate himself. Witness asked him how he came to fire a pistol in a public theatre. He said it was to make an alarm. Witness then asked him how he came to point it so. His answer was, "She can explain." He did not mention Miss Kelly's name, but her name had been mentioned, and that of no other female.

Cross-examined.—Could not form any judgment of the prisoner's sanity. There was a sort of gloominess in his eyes.

Mr. Rorer went to the theatre to ascertain the direction of the shot, and found marks of shot (very small) on the lamps on the stage door, near which Miss Kelly had been standing. He found some

some shot in the orchestra, as if they had struck against the boards and fallen down. Those which struck the door had left a mark two feet nine inches from the floor. The shot found in the orchestra, and in the prisoner's pocket, were the same size.

Mr. E. Knight was performing at Drury-lane theatre on the night in question. Remembered the discharge of the pistol. Miss Kelly was on the stage at the same time with him, on his right hand. Saw the flash of the pistol, which came from his left; did not see who fired the pistol. Thought he heard the rattling of shot against the orchestra.

Cross-examined.—Neither he nor Miss Kelly received the slightest injury.

Miss Kelly was now sworn, evidently under great embarrassment, and much affected. On the night in question she was performing at Drury-lane theatre; saw a light, and at the same moment heard what she supposed to be a detonating ball. Had not the least acquaintance with the prisoner to her knowledge; had never seen him before that period, nor till this day. The prisoner was observed to smile, and look earnestly towards Miss Kelly.

Cross-examined.—Received two letters signed with the prisoner's name. Never answered them, or took the slightest notice of them, except to a friend. The letters were then put in.

John Baker was in attendance at Drury-lane Theatre on the 17th of February; saw Mr. Taylor produce the pistol now put in; it appeared to have been recently discharged. (The pistol was of the same size used by Bellingham, about six inches long.) While conveying the prisoner to Tothill-fields, he asked him how he could think of doing so rash an act—was it his intention to shoot Miss Kelly? The prisoner answered—"I tell you the pistol was not loaded with either ball or slugs." He admitted his intention was to shoot at Miss Kelly.

Cross-examined.—Saw the prisoner on the Monday following at Tothill-fields. He said he was not sorry for what he had done, and made a sort of a laugh.

Samuel Dickons accompanied the last witness in taking the prisoner to Tothill-fields. The prisoner said he intended to kill Miss Kelly, in answer to a question from Baker. Baker then asked why he intended this? The prisoner answered, "She knows very well what it's for."

Here the evidence closed, when the letters produced by Miss Kelly were read.

Mr. Dowling now announced his intention to call evidence to prove the insanity of the prisoner.

The prisoner, on being asked by Mr. Baron Wood, said, he had nothing to say in his defence.

John Crockets had married the prisoner's mother. The prisoner, when a boy, was always reserved and gloomy; he would not play with other boys. At times he was very queer, and at his meals would burst out a laughing without reason. He was apprenticed to a law-stationer; he went down to Seven-Oaks, in Kent, as clerk to an attorney; he had not been long there, when witness was sent for by his master to bring him

him away, from the bad state of his mind. When he went down, he found him standing in the front of a gentleman's house, bowing: he had great difficulty in getting him away. About a fortnight after, the prisoner went to Yarmouth; he returned in five weeks, and went to work with Mr. Norcroft, a law stationer. He went to several other places, but was always low and melancholy. Three or four days before this transaction he was particularly low. He burst out into a laugh, and on being asked what he did so for, he said he had a thought in his head.

On cross-examination, the witness said, he never had put the prisoner in confinement, or had medical advice for him. He was harmless.

Mrs. Crockett, mother of the prisoner, said he was the son of Mr. Barnett, who was a waiter at the Piazza coffee-house. She remembered his return from Seven Oaks. He seemed very ill, melancholy, and low-spirited. The last week before this affair, he appeared very uneasy and very uncomfortable. On Saturday the 17th of March, the day on which he committed the act, he was particularly uneasy. She remembered his firing a pistol in the yard on that day. She did not see much of his mind the few days before Saturday. She knew he was going to the play on Saturday. She never knew of his having a pistol till the day in question. He was very unsettled in his mind.

Mr. Norcroft, a law-stationer, with whom the prisoner had worked for a year, deposed, that in his opinion his close application to business had injured his health. Witness recommended him to Mr. Claridge at Seven Oaks, who wrote to him soon afterwards, complaining of the prisoner's state of mind. Witness sent his father for him. He was correct in business till a day or two before the offence with which he was charged. He then appeared in a very disturbed state of mind.

Mr. Riordan, also a law-stationer, spoke to the disturbed state of the prisoner's mind.

Mr. Claridge was at Seven Oaks when the prisoner was in his father's employment. He once observed the prisoner standing opposite a gentleman's house at Seven Oaks, gazing earnestly at the windows. He was surrounded by a mob, who were mocking him. This was in July 1813. He was satisfied the prisoner was not then in his right mind. In talking of theatricals, he said he could play better than Mr. Kean, and was often incoherent in his manner.

The lady with whom the prisoner lodged at Seven Oaks also spoke to the circumstance alluded to by the last witness. He sometimes sat in church with his hat on, and, in fact, conducted himself in an insane manner.

Mrs. Mary Haggerty lived in Castle-street, Holborn; the prisoner lodged with her. She knew the prisoner. Once, when one of her children was dying, she asked him what he thought of it? He went to the sofa on which the child lay, and, after looking at it earnestly, laughed in her face, and quitted the room. He often danced

danced all night in his room, and was guilty of such extravagances, that it was her firm belief he was insane.

Mr. John Want, a surgeon, thought the prisoner insane.

Mr. Baron Wood proceeded to sum up the evidence. With respect to the letters which had been read, he said that they bore evident symptoms of insanity.

The jury found the prisoner *Not Guilty*, on the ground of insanity.

Horse Guards, November 18.—At a General Court-Martial held at Cambray, in France, on the 23d of September, 1816, and continued by adjournments to the 26th of the same month, Lieutenant the Honourable Augustus Stanhope, of the 12th regiment of Light Dragoons, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge, viz:

"For behaving in a scandalous, infamous manner, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in conspiring with a certain other person, to draw in and seduce Lord Beauchamp to game and play with them, for the purpose of gain and advantage; and that, in pursuance of such conspiracy, he, Lieutenant Stanhope (having engaged Lord Beauchamp to come to his quarters in Paris, on Sunday the 17th day of March, 1816, upon an invitation to dine with him) did, in company and in concert with such other person, draw in, seduce, and prevail upon Lord Beauchamp to play with them at a certain game of chance with cards, for very high stakes, whereby, on an account kept by them, Lieut. Stanhope and the said other person, or one of them, of the losses and gains in the course of the play, he, Lieut. Stanhope, claimed to have won of Lord Beauchamp the sum of 8,000l. and upwards, and the said other person claimed to have won of Lord Beauchamp the further sum of 7,000l. and upwards.

"That in further pursuance of the said concert and conspiracy, he, Lord Beauchamp, at the same time and place, was required by Lieut. Stanhope to write and sign two promissory notes or engagements to pay at the expiration of three years the said several sums of money so claimed to have been won of him, Lord Beauchamp, by Lieut. Stanhope and the said other person respectively.

"That he, Lord Beauchamp, was at that time about 16 years of age, ignorant of and unused to play, and affected by the wine he had been prevailed upon to take by the parties."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—"The Court having maturely and deliberately considered the charge exhibited against Lieutenant the Hon. Augustus Stanhope, of the 12th regiment of Light Dragoons, together with the evidence produced on either side, do find him guilty of the said charge, and do sentence him, Lieut. Stanhope, to be discharged his Majesty's service accordingly." His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court; and the Commander-in-Chief directs, that the foregoing charge, preferred against

against the Hon. Augustus Stanhope, of the 12th Light Dragoons, together with the finding and sentence of the Court, shall be entered in the general order book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service. By command of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief.

HARRY CALVERT, Adj.-Gen.

Trial of Major-Gen. Sir Robert Thomas Wilson, Michael Bruce, Esq. and Capt. John Hely Hutchinson, for aiding and assisting in the escape of General Lavalette.

Although the trial under the above title took place in France, its remarkable nature, and the country of the persons interested in it, appear to give it a just claim for admission into the part of our work destined to the record of memorable occurrences in this class.

Of these gentlemen, the first has rendered himself conspicuous by the vigour of his military services, and by his account of the Egyptian campaign under General Abercrombie, (in which he brought a heavy charge of cruelty against Buonaparte), and his work on the Military Force of the British Empire. He was at this time out of active service. The second was a private person visiting Paris; the third a British officer, with his regiment quartered in that capital. The following narrative of the escape of Lavalette, is extracted from a letter written by Sir Robert Wilson to Earl Grey in England, and acknowledged by himself.

The plan agreed upon was, that Lavalette, who, after having succeeded, on December 20th, in getting out of prison disguised in his wife's clothes, lay concealed in Paris, should put on an English uniform, and be conducted by Sir R. Wilson beyond the barriers in an English cabriolet, which should carry him to Compeigne, whither an officer named Elliston should bring Wilson's own carriage: into this they were to enter, and to pass through Cambray to Mons. For the execution of this design, passports were procured from Sir Charles Stuart, at the request and upon the responsibility of Sir R. Wilson, for a fictitious general and colonel, which were duly countersigned; and Elliston having obtained them, hired post-horses for the carriage of the supposititious colonel, and took for him an apartment and a coach-house at an hotel. Bruce procured Lavalette's measure, which Hutchinson gave to a tailor for providing a great-coat, waistcoat, and pantaloons; and it was determined that on the evening of Sunday, January 9th, Lavalette should be removed to Hutchinson's lodgings, in order to be taken up there on the next morning. At the hour appointed, Wilson, Bruce, and Elliston having repaired to Hutchinson's apartments, Lavalette was introduced by a person who had conducted him, but did not enter the room. The fugitive was dressed in a blue uniform, and disguised in such a manner that he might pass without remark among Englishmen. He appeared greatly moved; but that he might not give vent to his sentiments of gratitude, Wilson and Elliston withdrew.

On the following morning, at half

half-past seven, Wilson was at Hutchinson's door with his cabriolet, in which the fugitive was soon seated, Hutchinson accompanying them on horseback, and they passed the barrier of Clichy with little observation. Lavalette having very marked features, some alarm was excited at La Chapelle, where they changed horses, by four gendarmes, who hovered about them; but Hutchinson gave answers to their questions which satisfied them. They passed other gendarmes who had bills containing a description of Lavalette, which had been dispersed throughout France. Some grey hairs appearing from under his brown wig as they were approaching Compeigne, Wilson with a pair of scissars acted as his friseur. In that town they were conducted to a retired quarter, where they waited till the carriage from Paris arrived with Elliston. Wilson caused the lamps to be lighted, that they might appear without apprehensions, and having taken leave of their friends, they set out well armed; prepared to resist in case they should experience any obstacle. Though much questioned at the stations for relays, they were not detained, till they reached Cambray, when they were kept three hours at the gate through the fault of the English guard. In passing Valenciennes they were three times strictly examined; and underwent another and last examination at some distance from that garrison. They safely reached Mons to dinner; and after Sir R. Wilson had made all suitable arrangements for the fugitive's further journey, he took his leave, and returned by a different route to Paris, after an absence of sixty hours.

From the official account published by the French government, it appears, that the first proposal of assisting in saving Lavalette was made to Mr. Bruce on January 2nd or 3rd, when a person brought him an anonymous letter, acquainting him that Lavalette was still in Paris, saying that he (Bruce) alone could save him, and requesting an answer on the subject. This was sent; and of all that followed, Sir R. Wilson was entirely ignorant, till he was informed of the matter by Bruce, who prevailed upon him to contribute his efforts to effect the escape of Lavalette. Captain Hutchinson was associated in the same project. These gentlemen were influenced partly by commiseration of the unfortunate individual, and partly by their political sentiments. Of those of Wilson, conclusions were drawn from the correspondence between himself and his brother Edward in London, of which the French government obtained possession.

The letter to Lord Grey, from which the preceding narrative is drawn, being intercepted by the police, occasioned the arrest of the three gentlemen who are the subjects of this trial. Sir Charles Stuart, the British ambassador, being informed of this circumstance, wrote a note on the same day, January 13th, to the Duke de Richelieu, intimating, that as he had repeatedly manifested his determination to extend his protection to no person whose conduct endangered the safety of that government, he should have been flattered

flattered by a communication of the motives for such a proceeding against the individuals in question. The Duke, on the same day, not as an answer, wrote a note to Sir Charles Stuart, enclosing a letter from the minister of police, which stated that Sir R. Wilson, Mr. Bruce, and another person, were accused of having favoured the escape of Lavalette; adding, that their trial was going to commence, but that they would fully enjoy all the facilities afforded by the French laws for their justification.

On that and four subsequent days Sir Robert Wilson was submitted to interrogatories from commissioners of the police, which he refused to answer, and on the 17th he was removed to the prison of la Force. Interrogatories were also put to Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson, who were removed to the same prison. In the subsequent examinations, the share taken by these gentlemen in the escape of Lavalette from France was freely admitted, as indeed it was rendered undeniable by Sir R. Wilson's intercepted letter to Lord Grey; but the charge of conspiring against the French government, which was deduced from expressions in this letter and other seized papers, was strenuously disavowed and refuted.

The prisoners having demanded to be released on bail, an ordonnance of the chamber of council was made on January 30th, which pronounced that there was no ground at present for determining upon the said demand. This produced a memorial from these gentlemen, in which an appeal is maintained against the ordonnance on the legal argument that the title of the accusation indicated only correctional and not criminal penalties, and therefore did not exclude bail. Of this no notice was taken. They afterwards made an application for the communication to their counsel of the papers connected with the trial, which was refused in conformity with the law; and they were transferred to the Conciergerie.

The result of the examinations and inquiries was, that the *Tribunal of First Instance* charged Wilson with a plot directed generally against the political system of Europe, with the particular object of changing the French government, and exciting the people to take up arms against the king's authority; also with effecting the escape of Lavalette. Hutchinson and Bruce were charged only with being his accomplices in the latter action. The Court entitled the *Chamber of Accusation* after its deliberations, published an arret, in which it was declared that upon due consideration of the documents produced, it not appearing that sufficient evidence existed against the three persons accused, of a plot against the French government and the royal authority, there was no ground of accusation in that respect; but that there resulted from the documents a sufficient charge of their being accessary to the concealment and escape of Lavalette. In consequence, the chamber committed to the *Court of Assize of the Department of the Seine* the trial of the prisoners for these offences. Some Frenchmen were implicated

plicated in the same charge; but their trial does not belong to the present narrative. It may, however, be remarked, that the wife of Lavalette was entirely discharged from prosecution.

The Assize Court sat on April 22, when the trial of the three English prisoners, which attracted a very numerous auditory, among whom were many English gentlemen and ladies, commenced at eleven o'clock. The president was M. Romain de Seze, son of the person honourably distinguished by his defence of Louis XVI. M. Hua, advocate general, acted as public prosecutor. The advocate for the prisoners was M. Dupin. Sir R. Wilson appeared in grand uniform, decorated with seven or eight orders of different European States, one of which was the cordon of the Russian order of St. Anne. Capt. Hutchinson wore the uniform of his military rank. When the accused were called upon to give their names and qualities, Mr. Bruce said with energy, "I am an English citizen." The president observed, that though relying on their correct knowledge of the French language, they did not ask for an interpreter, yet the law of France willed that the accused should not be deprived of any means of facilitating their justification, even when unclaimed; M. Robert was accordingly named and sworn to that office.

Mr. Bruce, speaking in French, then said, that although he and his countrymen had submitted to the law of France, they had not lost the privilege of invoking the law of nations. Its principle was reciprocity; and as in England French culprits enjoyed the right of demanding a jury composed of half foreigners, it appeared to them that the same right, or favour, could not be refused to them in France. The decision of several eminent lawyers of their own nation had strengthened them in this opinion; but the justice which had been rendered them by the Chamber of Accusation, in acquitting them of one charge, had determined them to renounce this right, and they abandoned themselves without reserve to a jury entirely composed of Frenchmen. That, however, no precedent might be drawn from their case against such of their countrymen who might hereafter be in the same situation, they had made a special declaration of the purpose of their renunciation.

M. Dupin moving the court that this declaration might be entered on the record, the Advocate-general expressed his astonishment at a claim in France, for an offence committed in France, of the privileges of a foreign legislature, and opposed entering the declaration. After some arguing on the subject, the court pronounced the following decision: "Because every offence committed in a territory is an object of jurisdiction, and because the exception demanded by the prisoners is not allowed by any construction of the criminal code of France, the court declares that there is no ground for recording, at the request of the English prisoners, the declaration now made by them; the court therefore orders the trial to proceed."

The arret of the act of accusation drawn up by the procureur-general was then read, which took

took up more than two hours. The Advocate-general then briefly recapitulated the facts in the indictment, distinguishing them as they applied to the different prisoners; and remarked that the chamber had remitted to the three Englishmen the charge of having conspired against the legitimate government of France. After the interrogatories of some of the other prisoners, the president addressed himself to Mr. Bruce. To the question, whether it was not to him that the first overture was made of the plan of transporting Lavalette out of France; he replied, "If possible I would have effected his escape alone; for I could not repulse a man who had put his life into my hands. I, however, obtained his consent to confide his secret to one of my friends. I spoke to one friend, who gave me a charge to another. I will not name these friends; they will name themselves." Captain Hutchinson then declared it was himself who received Lavalette at his house previously to his escape, and escorted him on horseback; and Sir R. Wilson took upon himself the whole measures adopted for his escape, and acknowledged all the facts related in the act of accusation. This open confession rendered superfluous with respect to them the testimony of any witnesses; the appearance of Madame Lavalette was, however, too interesting to be passed over. At her entrance a general murmur of feeling or curiosity was heard, and the three gentlemen saluted her with a profound bow. Overpowered by her emotions, she was scarcely able to articulate; at length, being told by the president that she was summoned only on account of some of the accused, who had invoked her testimony, she said, "I declare that the persons who have called me contributed in no respect to the escape of M. Lavalette (meaning *from prison*): no one was in my confidence; I alone did the whole." Being desired to say whether she had ever seen or known the English gentlemen, she looked at them for a moment, and declared that she had never known nor before seen them.

After the examination of the witnesses, the advocate-general made his address to the court. When he came to the agency of the three Englishmen in the offence which was the subject of the trial, he particularly directed the attention of his auditors to the point of the asylum given to the culprit before his departure from Paris, and that given upon the road, in a house at Compeigne, which, in the language of the laws, constituted what is called a *recelé*. The simple fact, said he, of concealing a condemned criminal is of itself a crime; and he quoted Blackstone to show that it is regarded as such not less in England than in France. This authority, however, he cited only in the character of *written reason*, for it was sufficiently understood that there are no other laws in exercise regarding crimes committed in France, than French laws. On this idea he somewhat enlarged by way of stricture upon Sir R. Wilson's reference to the judicial forms

forms of England. Touching upon the head of accusation, by which the three culprits were charged with being accomplices in concealing Lavalette knowing that he was condemned to die, and as a consequence, that they facilitated and consummated his escape, he said, he must here anticipate a dispute about words. It would be alleged, that the escape was the act of issuing from prison, which was consummated when he was on the outside of the gates; wherefore it was false to charge them with facilitating and consummating a thing already done. But the fact constituting the crime was the concealment, and it did not signify whether it did or did not aid the escape; for had he been retaken in the place which served as his asylum, the person who had procured it for him would not have been the less guilty. Art 248 of the penal code declares guilty those who have concealed or caused to be concealed. The nature of the facts in this case was such, that there was a moral certainty, that those who concerted to get Lavalette out of France, also came to an understanding as to the mode of its accomplishment the moment his escape from prison took place. It has not been asserted that they had any communication with the first asylum in which he was secreted; it was sufficient that they provided him with an intermediate asylum; and by his passing the night there, this became the place of concealment. A person may conceal a man either in his own house, or in that of another; hence the law speaks of *concealing* or *causing* to be concealed. He who procures the asylum, who has made arrangements for procuring it, who facilitates his entrance into it, are all abettors and accomplices in this species of crime. The advocate-general then applied these principles to the facts acknowledged by the three prisoners, and endeavoured to include them all equally in the crime of concealment, *(le recelé)*, which was the essence of the accusation.

On a subsequent audience, April 24th, M. Dupin opened his defence of the English gentlemen. In the exordium, taking notice of Sir R. Wilson's resistance to the first interrogatories, he imputed it solely to ignorance of the French laws. "But (said he) the moment he had communicated with his ambassador, what frankness, what good faith, in all that was personal to himself! and his two friends acted a similar part." He proceeded to remark on some serious errors, which had crept into the translation of Wilson's and his brother's letters, and which had called forth severe animadversions from the advocate-general; and the interpreter was directed by the president to amend the translation, when the advocate-general declared that he abandoned all the deductions which might be drawn from this correspondence. M. Dupin then made some apologetical observations on the political sentiments disclosed in the letters; and proceeded to a panegyrical explanation of those *hieroglyphics of honour* which Sir R. Wilson wore on his breast, in which

which he introduced letters of acknowledgment for his services from the emperor Alexander, the king of Prussia, and prince Metternich. Coming to the principal legal point of the case, he reduced it to the two propositions, 1. There was no act of *complicity* between the accused persons and the principal culprit: 2. The fact imputed to them cannot be considered as a crime, nor as an offence. As the arguments employed to support them were little more than legal sophisms, it is unnecessary to recite them. The pleading concluded with a particular recommendation of the accused to the court as *strangers* and *Englishmen*.

The proceedings having closed, Sir R. Wilson rose, and with a dignified confidence delivered a speech, of which the conclusion cannot be thought too long for quotation. Having acknowledged that he had been interested in the fate of Lavalette on political grounds, he declared that such considerations had a very inferior influence on his determination. "The appeal (said he) made to our humanity, to our personal character, and to our national generosity; the responsibility thrown upon us of instantly deciding on the life or death of an unfortunate man, and above all, of an unfortunate stranger,—this appeal was imperative, and did not permit us to calculate his other claims to our good will. At its voice we should have done as much for an obscure unknown individual, or even for an enemy who had fallen into misfortune. Perhaps we were imprudent; but we would rather incur that reproach than the one we should have merited by basely abandoning him, who, full of confidence, threw himself into our arms: and these very men who have calumniated us, without knowing either the motives or the details of our conduct—these very men, I say, would have been the first to stigmatise us as heartless cowards, if, by our refusal to save M. Lavalette, we had abandoned him to certain death. We resign ourselves with security to the decision of the jury; and if you should condemn us for having contravened your positive laws, we shall not at least have to reproach ourselves for having violated the eternal laws of morality and humanity."

This address, we are told, produced a strong impression, and the respect due to the majesty of justice would scarcely prevent the open expression of it.

Mr. Bruce pronounced a speech of the same general tenor in animated language, and with a firm and manly tone. "Gentlemen (he concluded), I have confessed to you, with all frankness and honour, the whole truth with respect to the part which I took in the escape of M. Lavalette; and notwithstanding the respect which I entertain for the majesty of the laws, notwithstanding the respect I owe to this tribunal, I cannot be wanting in the respect I owe to myself so far as to affirm that I feel not the least compunction for what I have done. I leave you, Gentlemen, to decide upon my fate, and I implore nothing but justice."

The president then concisely summed up the evidence, and gave

gave a charge with great impartiality, and with the eloquence commonly studied at the French bar. The jury then retired to deliberate, and in about two hours returned with a verdict of Guilty against Messrs. Wilson, Bruce, and Hutchinson.

The president then read the article of the penal code applicable to the convicts, in which the punishment prescribed was imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, nor less than three months; and without hesitation he pronounced for the shortest allowable term.

PUBLIC

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS,

Passed in the Fourth Session of the Fifth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.—56 GEO. III.—A. D. 1816.

An act to revive and continue, until the 25th of March 1818, several laws relating to the duties on glass made in Great Britain.

An act to revive and further continue, until the 25th of March 1817, an act of the 7th of George 2nd, for the free importation of cochineal and indigo.

An act for continuing to his Majesty certain duties on malt, sugar, tobacco, and snuff, in Great Britain; and on pensions, offices, and personal estates, in England; for the service of the year 1816.

An act for raising the sum of eleven millions, by exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain, for the year 1816.

An act to extend the powers of an act of the 37th of his present Majesty, for enabling his Majesty more effectually to grant conditional pardons to persons under sentence of naval courts-martial, and to regulate imprisonment under such sentences.

An act to continue, until the 5th of July 1816, an act of the 54th of his present Majesty, for explaining and amending several acts relating to spiritual persons holding of farms, and for enforcing the residence of such persons on their benefices in England.

An act to continue, until the 5th of April 1818, and amend an act of the 48th of his present Majesty, for empowering the governor and company of the bank of England, to advance the sum of three millions towards the supply for the service of the year 1808.

An act to continue, until the 5th of July 1817, an act of the 49th of his present Majesty, for regulating the trade and commerce to and from the Cape of Good Hope.

An act for charging certain duties on foreign packets or passage-vessels entering or departing any of the ports of Great Britain.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion; and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An act for the regulating of his Majesty's royal marine force while on shore.

An act for exhibiting a bill in this present Parliament, for naturalizing his serene highness Leopold George Frederick duke of Saxe, margrave of Meissen, landgrave of Thuringuen, prince of Coburg of Saalfeld.

An act for the naturalization of his serene highness Leopold George Frederick duke of Saxe, margrave of Meissen, landgrave of Thuringuen,

Thuringuen, prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld; and settling his precedence.

An act for empowering the governor and company of the bank of England, to advance the sum of six millions, towards the supply for the service of the year 1816.

An act to carry into effect a convention of commerce, concluded between his Majesty and the United States of America.

An act for better regulating the offices of receivers of crown rents.

An act to continue, until the 5th of July 1821, certain additional duties of excise in Great Britain.

An act to suspend, until the 5th April 1820, the duty on lead exported from Great Britain.

An act to continue, until the 5th of July 1816, an act of the 47th of his present Majesty, for granting an additional bounty on double refined sugar exported.

An act to make further provision for the execution of the several acts relating to the revenues, matters and things, under the management of the commissioners of customs and port duties, and of the commissioners of inland excise and taxes in Ireland.

An act to revive and continue, until two years after the expiration of the restrictions upon payments in cash by the bank of England, an act for suspending the operation of an act of the 17th of his present Majesty, for restraining the negociation of promissory notes and bills of exchange under a limited sum, in England.

An act for the more effectually detaining in custody Napoleon Buonaparté.

An act for regulating the intercourse with the island of St. Helena, during the time Napoleon Buonaparté shall be detained there; and for indemnifying persons in the cases therein mentioned.

An act for better enabling his Majesty to make provision for the establishment of her royal highness the princess Charlotte Augusta, and his serene highness Leopold George Frederick duke of Saxe, margrave of Meissen, landgrave of Thuringuen, prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld.

An act for charging certain duties on the importation of butter.

An act for charging certain duties on the importation of cheese.

An act to amend several laws relative to the transportaion of offenders; to continue in force until the 1st of May 1821.

An act to enable the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury to issue exchequer bills, on the credit of such aids or supplies as have been or shall be granted by parliament for the service of Great Britain, for the year 1816.

An act to make perpetual certain temporary or war duties of customs, on the importation into Great Britain, of goods, wares, and merchandize, and to repeal so much of several acts passed in the 47th, 49th, and 51st of the reign of his present Majesty, as charge any loans made for the service of the years 1807, 1809, and 1811, upon the war duties of customs

customs or excise, and to charge such loans on the duties of customs made perpetual.

An act for indemnifying the commissioners of excise in Scotland, and all persons who may have acted under their authority, in relation to certain orders issued and things done relative to certain acts regarding the distilleries in Scotland.

An act for transferring all contracts and securities entered into with or given to the commissioners for transports, to the commissioners of the navy and victualling.

An act for fixing the rates of subsistence to be paid to innkeepers and others on quartering soldiers.

An act to indemnify such persons in the united kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and for extending the time limited for those purposes respectively, until the 25th of March 1817; and to permit such persons in Great Britain as have omitted to make and file affidavits of the execution of indentures of clerks to attornies and solicitors to make and file the same on or before the 1st day of Hilary Term 1817.

An act to charge an additional duty on corks, ready made, imported into Great Britain.

An act for the more speedy and effectual collection of the tonnage duty upon ships inwards; for empowering the Lords of the treasury to regulate the hours of officers' attendance in the port of London; and for permitting ships to commence and complete their loading of coals before the delivery of the fitters' certificates.

An act to repeal two acts passed in the reigns of Edward 4th and Richard 3rd, which prohibit the importation of wrought goods and certain other articles.

An act to permit the importation of prunes the produce of Germany.

An act to empower his Majesty to suspend the ballot or enrolment for the local militia.

An act to reduce the number of days of muster or exercise of yeomanry and volunteer cavalry.

An act for the further continuing, until the 5th of July 1818, an act of the 44th of his present majesty, to continue the restrictions contained in the several acts of his present majesty, on payments of cash by the bank of England.

An act for raising the sum of 2,470,000l. Irish currency, by treasury bills, for the service of Ireland, for the year 1816.

An act for raising the sum of 1,700,000l. British currency, by treasury bills, for the service of Ireland, for the year 1816.

An act for making certain allowances of the duties payable on malt and beer.

An act to repeal the duties, allowances, and drawbacks of excise, on hard soap made in Great Britain, and imported from Ireland; and to grant other duties, allowances, and drawbacks in lieu thereof.

An act for defraying the charge of the pay and clothing of the local militia in Great Britain, to the 25th of March 1817.

An act for the better regulation of the civil list.

An act for raising the sum of 1,200,000l. Irish currency, by treasury

treasury bills, for the service of Ireland, for the year 1816.

An act to continue, until three months after the ceasing of any restriction imposed on the bank of England from issuing cash in payment, the several acts for confirming and continuing the restrictions on payments in cash by the bank of Ireland.

An act to explain and amend an act, passed in the last session of parliament, for the more easy assessing, collecting, and levying of county rates.

An act to regulate the sale of farming stock taken in execution.

An act to amend an act passed in the present session of parliament entitled 'An Act to carry into Effect a Convention of Commerce concluded between his Majesty and the United States of America.'

An act to amend and render more effectual an act passed in the last session of parliament, for enabling spiritual persons to exchange their parsonage houses or glebe lands, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to amend and render more effectual three several acts passed in the 48th, 49th, and 52d of his present majesty, for enabling the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt to grant life annuities.

An act for raising the sum of 13,000,000l. by exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain, for the year 1816.

An act to amend an act of the parliament of Ireland, in the 40th of his present majesty's reign, for granting the sum of 500,000l. for promoting inland navigation, and for other purposes therein mentioned; and to enlarge the powers vested in the directors of all works relating to inland navigation in Ireland.

An act to repeal the several stamp duties in Ireland, and also several acts for the collection and management of the said duties, and to grant new stamp duties in lieu thereof; and to make more effectual regulations for collecting and managing the said duties.

An act to grant certain rates, duties, and taxes in Ireland, in respect of fire hearths, windows, male servants, horses, carriages, and dogs, in lieu of former rates, duties, and taxes; and to provide for the more effectual collection of the said rates, duties, and taxes.

An act to repeal an act made in the 51st of his present majesty, for allowing the manufacture and use of a liquor prepared from sugar for colouring porter.

An act to reduce the duty of excise on salt made in Ireland, and certain countervailing duties and drawbacks in respect thereof.

An act to authorize the transferring stock upon which dividends shall remain unclaimed for the space of at least ten years at the bank of England, and also all lottery prizes or benefits, and balances of sums issued for paying the principals of stocks or annuities, which shall not have been demanded for the same period, to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt.

An act for granting to his majesty a sum of money to be raised by lotteries.

An act for erecting a harbour for

for ships to the eastward of Dunleary, within the port of Dublin.

An act to regulate the general penitentiary for convicts, at Millbank, in the county of Middlesex.

An act to repeal several acts relating to the militia of Great Britain, and to amend other acts relating thereto.

An act to explain and amend the acts for granting duties on the profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices, so far as extend to the due assessment and collection of the duties for past years; for confirming certain abatements already made of the said duties, and exempting collectors' bonds from the stamp duties.

An act for reducing the duties payable on horses, used for the purposes therein mentioned, for two years; and for repealing the acts granting allowances in respect of children.

An act to enable such officers, mariners, and soldiers, as have been in the land or sea service, or in the marines, or in the militia, or any corps of fencible men, since the 42d of his present Majesty's reign, to exercise trades.

An act to provide for a new silver coinage, and to regulate the currency of the gold and silver coin of this realm.

An act to continue, until the 25th of March 1818, two acts of the 54th of his present majesty, for repealing the duties of customs on madder imported into Great Britain, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof.

An act to alter and amend several acts relating to the redemption of the national debt of Ireland, and to make further provision in respect thereof.

An act to amend an act of the 51st of his present majesty's reign, for discharging certain arrears of quit, crown, and composition rents in Ireland.

An act to continue and amend so much of an act of the 43d of his present majesty's reign, for authorizing the billeting and subjecting to military discipline certain yeomanry corps, and officers of cavalry or infantry, as relates to such corps in Ireland.

An act for removing difficulties in the conviction of offenders stealing property from mines.

An act for the purchase of certain lands, tenements, and hereditaments at Sheerness and Chatham, in the county of Kent, for the use of the navy.

An act to repeal the duties of customs upon the importation into the United Kingdom of rape seed and cole seed, and to grant other duties in lieu thereof.

An act for repealing the several bounties on the exportation of refined sugar, from any part of the United Kingdom, and for allowing other bounties in lieu thereof, until the 5th day of July 1818.

An act to repeal certain duties granted by an act passed in the last session of parliament, for repealing the provisions of former acts granting exclusive privileges of trade to the South Sea Company.

An act for the better regulating and securing the collection of the duties on paper in Ireland, and to prevent frauds therein.

An act for repealing the duties of customs on rape seed cakes, linseed

linseed cakes, bones of cattle and other animals, and of fish, except whale fins, imported into Great Britain; and for granting other duties in lieu thereof.

An act to enable the principal officers and commissioners of his Majesty's navy resident on foreign stations to grant certificates of stores or goods, which may be sold by such officers or commissioners at such foreign stations.

An act to alter the period during which manufacturers of oil of vitriol are to deliver in their accounts.

An act to render valid the judicial acts of surrogates of vice-admiralty courts abroad, during vacancies in offices of judges of such courts.

An act for regulating the carrying of passengers to and from the island of Newfoundland and coast of Labrador.

An act for the better accommodation of his majesty's packets within the harbour of Holyhead, in the island of Anglesea; and for the better regulation of the shipping therein.

An act to make further regulations for securing the collection of the duties of customs and excise in Ireland, and for the importation into Ireland of American staves, and of old plate and books from Great Britain.

An act for establishing regulations respecting aliens arriving in or resident in this kingdom, in certain cases, for two years from the passing of this act, and until the end of the session of parliament in which the said two years shall expire, if parliament shall be then sitting.

An act to regulate proceedings of grand juries in Ireland, upon bills of indictment.

An act to amend the law of Ireland, respecting the recovery of tenements from absconding, overholding, and defaulting tenants; and for the protection of the tenant from undue distress.

An act to provide for the charge of certain additions to the public debt of Ireland, for the service of the year 1816.

An act to defray the charge of the pay, clothing, and contingent expenses of the disembodied militia in Great Britain, and of the miners of Cornwall and Devon; and for granting allowances, in certain cases, to subaltern officers, adjutants, surgeons' mates, and serjeant-majors of militia, until the 25th of March 1817.

An act to regulate the trade of the colonies of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo: to allow the importation into, and exportation from, such colonies, of certain articles, by Dutch proprietors of the European dominions of his majesty the King of the Netherlands; and to repeal an act of the 54th of his present majesty, for permitting a trade between the United Provinces and certain colonies in his majesty's possession.

An act to enable his majesty to authorize the exportation of the machinery necessary for erecting a mint in the United States of America.

An act for enabling the officers of the customs at creeks, harbours, and basins of Great Britain, to take entries of ships and goods

goods arriving from and bound to Ireland.

An act to allow makers of oxygenated muriatic acid, to take crushed rock salt, duty free, for making such acid, or oxymuriate of lime for bleaching linen and cotton.

An act to authorize such person as his Majesty shall appoint to transfer a certain sum in three pounds per cent. reduced annuities, now standing in the name of the dissolved college of Hertford, in the university of Oxford; and also to receive dividends due upon such annuities.

An act for establishing an agreement with the governor and company of the bank of England for advancing the sum of three millions, for the service of the year 1816.

An act to authorize the advaneing, for the public service, a proportion of the balance that shall remain from time to time in the Bank of England, for the payment of dividends on account of the public debt, for lottery prizes or benefits not claimed, and principals of stocks and annuities remaining unclaimed.

An act to unite and consolidate into one fund all the public revenues of Great Britain and Ireland, and to provide for the application thereof to the general service of the United Kingdom.

An act to vest the Elgin collection of ancient marbles and sculpture in the trustees of the British Museum for the use of the public.

An act for more effectually securing the liberty of the subject.

An act for enabling the officers in his Majesty's navy, and their representatives, to draw for and receive their half-pay, and for transferring the duty of making certain payments from the clerks of the cheque at his Majesty's dock-yards to the clerks of the treasurer of the navy at the same yards.

An act to amend the act of the 53d of his present Majesty, entitled, 'An act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England;' and to give further powers to the court appointed by the said act.

An act for further securing the duties on paper and pasteboard; and for repealing the countervailing duty upon pasteboard imported from Ireland, and the drawback upon pasteboard exported; and granting other countervailing duties and drawbacks in lieu thereof.

An act for the making more effectual provision for the prevention of smuggling, and rewarding officers and persons making seizures and capturing smuggling vessels; for licensing luggers employed in the North Sea fishery; and obliging exporters of exciseable goods on drawback to give notice of shipment.

An act to amend and continue, until the end of the next session of Parliament, an act of the 54th of his present Majesty, for regulating the trade in spirits between Great Britain and Ireland reciprocally, and to grant and allow new countervailing duties and drawbacks on spirits imported and exported between England and Scotland and Ireland respectively.

An act to repeal the duties payable in Scotland upon wash and spirits

spirits, and distillers' licences, to grant other duties in lieu thereof, and to establish further regulations for the distillation of spirits from corn for home consumption in Scotland until the 10th of November, 1818.

An act to amend an act of the last session of parliament relating to stamp duties in Great Britain, so far as relates to inventories to be exhibited and recorded in any commissary court in Scotland.

An act to repeal certain drawbacks and countervailing duties of excise on beer and malt; to alter the drawbacks on plate glass, and to prevent frauds therein.

An act to continue, until the 6th of July 1817, an act of the 46th of his present Majesty, for granting an additional bounty on the exportation of the silk manufactures of Great Britain.

An act for the further regulation of the trades of tanners and curriers.

An act to repeal part of the duty on spirits distilled in Ireland, to reduce the drawback on such spirits exported to foreign parts, and to make further regulations for the collection of the said duties, and the duties on licences for retailing spirituous and other liquors in Ireland.

An act to make certain provisions for modifying the several acts for imposing and levying of fines, in respect of unlawful distillation of spirits in Ireland.

An act for repealing the duties payable for licences for retailing beer, ale, cyder, perry, or spirits in Great Britain, and for imposing other duties in lieu thereof.

An act to regulate the conveyance of passengers from the United Kingdom to the United States of America, in British vessels.

An act for ratifying the purchase of the Claremont estate, and for settling the same as a residence for her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta and his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick Prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld.

An act to explain and amend an act, passed in the 55th of the reign of his present Majesty, entitled, 'An act for the Abolition of gaol and other feels connected with the gaols in England.'

An act to amend an act passed in the 39th and 40th of the reign of his present Majesty, for the safe custody of insane persons charged with offences.

An act for admitting oil and blubber from the British colonies in North America, upon payment of the like duty as oil and blubber from Newfoundland.

An act to explain and amend an act passed in the present session of parliament for punishing mutiny and desertion, in relation to the transportation of offenders.

An act to procure annual returns of persons committed, tried, and convicted for criminal offences and misdemeanors in Ireland.

An act for defraying, until the 25th of June, 1817, the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia of Ireland, and for making allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers of the said militia during peace.

An act to make provision for securing, for a time to be limited, the profits of the office of clerk of the pleas of his Majesty's court of Exchequer in Ireland.

An act to continue, until the 5th of

5th of April, 1817, an act of the 54th of his present Majesty, for explaining and amending several acts relating to spiritual persons holding of farms, and for enforcing the residence of such persons on their benefices in England.

An act to continue, until the 1st of August, 1817, two acts of the 50th and 55th of his present Majesty, allowing the bringing of coals, culm, and cinders to London and Westminster.

An act for the more effectual punishment of persons riotously destroying or damaging buildings, engines, and machinery, used in and about collieries and other mines, waggon-ways, bridges, and other works, used in conveying and shipping coals and other minerals; and for enabling the owners of such property to recover damages for the injury sustained.

An act to amend an act of the 53rd of his present Majesty, for the relief of insolvent debtors in Ireland.

An act to reduce the duty on the exportation from Great Britain of small coals of a certain description.

An act to amend two acts made in the 53rd of the reign of his present Majesty, for opening a more convenient communication from Mary-le-bone Park to Charing-cross, and for paving the streets to be made in Mary-le-bone Park, and to enable his Majesty to grant small portions of land as sites for public buildings, or to be used as cemeteries, within the bills of mortality.

An act to repeal certain provisions in local acts for the maintenance and management of the poor.

An act to repeal an act made in the 39th and 40th of his present Majesty's reign, entituled, "An act to extend the provisions of an Act made in the 17th of the reign of king George the Second, entituled, 'An act to amend and 'make more effectual the laws 'relating to rogues, vagabonds, 'and other idle and disorderly 'persons, and to houses of cor-'rection,'" and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

An act to revive and continue, until the 15th of June, 1817, an act of the 52d of his present Majesty, for the more effectual preservation of the peace, by enforcing the duties of watching and warding.

An act for enlarging the time for making the award respecting his Majesty's allotments under an act of the 53d of his present Majesty, for enclosing Windsor Forest; and for extending the provisions of the said act.

An act for making provision to defray the annual charge of any loan of this session of Parliament.

An act for allowing a drawback of the duty on coals consumed in lead mines in Cornwall.

An act for authorising the barons of the court of Exchequer in Scotland, to order the payment of a certain sum of money, to be applied in completing the Crinan-canal.

An act to enable his Majesty to grant certain lands, tenements, and hereditaments, escheated and devolved to his Majesty by the dissolution of Hertford college in the university of Oxford, and the

the site of the said college and buildings thereon, to the chancellor, master, and scholars of the said university, in trust for the principal and other members of Magdalen hall, for the purpose of their removing to such site; and to enable the said chancellor, masters, and scholars of the said university, and the president and scholars of Saint Mary Magdalen college, to do all necessary acts for such removal.

An act to extend the provisions of an act of the 1st of the reign of James 1st, entituled, 'An Act for the better relief of 'the creditors against such as 'shall become bankrupts.'

An act to abolish the punishment of the pillory, except in certain cases.

An act to regulate the binding of parish apprentices.

An act for establishing the use of an hydrometer, called Sikes's hydrometer, in ascertaining the strength of spirits, instead of Clarke's hydrometer.

An act for enabling ecclesiastical corporate bodies, under certain circumstances, to alienate lands for enlarging cemeteries or church-yards.

An act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum out of the consolidated fund of Great Britain, and for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year 1816, and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of Parliament.

PATENTS.

PATENTS,

From November 1815 *to June* 1816.

George Morton, for a mode of attaching horses to four-wheeled carriages.

Joseph Baader, M.D. Knt. of Bavaria, for an improved plan of constructing rail-roads, and carriages to be used on them.

James Dutton, jun. for improvements in fulling mills.

Allan Taylor, *Daniel Gallafent*, sen. and jun. for an engine for raising cold and hot water.

George Young, for a method of making a peculiar species of canvas for military and other purposes.

John Malzi, for an instrument called a metranome, or musical time-keeper.

Marquis de Chambonnes, for a method of conducting the air and regulating the temperature in houses and other buildings.

Christopher Dihl, for improvements in distillation.

James Lee, for improvements in his methods of preparing hemp and flax.

Samuel Clegg, for an improved gas apparatus.

Davis Redmund, for a machine tor the manufacture of corks and bungs

Robert Kinder, for a method of propelling ships, boats, and other vessels.

Robert Dickinson, for an improvement in the hooping of barrels.

William Adamson, for a principle by which a horizontal wheel may be so moved about its axis by water, as to give it a greater power than in any other position.

William Plenty, for an improved plough.

John Millington, for improved machinery for propelling floating vessels in the water.

John Budgem, for a process of reducing rags and other articles in making paper, after they have been used, into their original state.

John Geo. Drake, for a method of expelling the molasses out of refined sugar.

William Baynham, for a composition for making leather and other articles water-proof.

Joseph Manton, for improvements in the construction of fire-arms, and in shoeing horses.

Francis Turrell, for a wheel-guard.

George Fred. Muntz, for a method of abating smoke, and obtaining a valuable product therefrom.

John Wood, and *Joshua Wordsworth*, for improvements in machinery for spinning.

Bryan Donkin, for a method for effecting processes in which a tempe-

temperature above that of boiling water is requisite.

John Leigh Bradbury, for improvements in spinning machinery.

P. F. Montgolfier, and *H. D. Dayme*, for improvements in a machine which acts by the expansion or contraction of heated air.

P. F. Montgolfier, for improvements on the machine called Hydraulic Ram.

William and *Daniel West*, for methods of applying power and motion to presses and other mechanical apparatus.

James Dawson, for improved means of producing motion in bodies wholly or in part surrounded by water or air.

Enoch Tonkin, for a globe reflecting stove for light or heat.

John and *William Fitkin* and *Joseph Barton*, for a new truss.

Samuel Jean Pauly, for an article for making without seams any kind of clothing; covering for umbrellas, &c.; and cushions filled with atmospherical air.

Samuel Brown, for improvements on the swing plough.

Robert Cameron, for a new machine for manufacturing paper.

Emerson Dowson, and *John Is. Hawkins*, for improvements on grates and stoves.

Uriah Hadock, for a new species of paint for the exterior of houses, ships, &c.

William Macnamara, for a method of manufacturing glass.

John Sorby, for an auger of improved construction.

James Younie, for prevention of smoky chimnies.

Abraham Rogers, for a method for saving the consumption of fuel by the setting of boilers, &c.

Henry Osborne, for a method of producing various cylinders.

William Lewis, for a machine for fulling cloth.

Joseph Turner, for an improved rotary engine.

William Atkinson, for a method of forming blocks with bricks to imitate stone.

John Woodhouse, for a method of forming the ground for roads and pavements.

William Stenson, for an improved engine to be worked by steam, &c.

William Lassalle, for a new contrivance for improvement in the construction of machines or instruments in clothing or other manufactories.

George Bodley, for an improved metallic engine, to work by steam or water.

John Collyer, for a machine for shearing woollen cloths.

John Rangeley, for improvements in his hydropneumatic engine.

Robert Copeland, for saving in the consumption of fuel.

William Threadgold, for a machine to prevent obstructions to the passage of smoke in chimnies.

Richard Banks, for improvements on wheeled carriages

Benj. Rotch, for a flexible elastic horseshoe.

Daniel Wilson, for improved apparatus in distillation.

Thomas Roxton, for an improved lock.

Jean Sam. Pauly, for improvements in fire-arms.

William Simmons, for improvements applicable to keyed instruments.

Richard Fr. Hawkins, for a method

thod for carrying tunnels or archways under rivers.

Philip Taylor, for a method of applying heat to liquors, and in several processes.

Francis Richardson, for improvements in fire-arms.

Christoph. Dihl, for improvements in the making of mastic or cement, and applying it.

George Dodgson, for improving the construction of extinguishing engines and forming pumps.

Isaac Hadley Reddell, for improvements in the means of lighting the interior of offices, &c.

Robert Kemp, for improvements in the manufacturing of cocks and keys.

James Heathcoate, for improvements in the machinery for making hosiery, or frame-work knitted.

John Ransome, for improvements on ploughs.

William Shand, for improvements in the construction of artificial legs and feet.

John Foulerton, for improvements in beacon buoys.

Edward Light, for improvements on the harp-lute.

John Burnet, for a convolving iron axle-tree for the reduction of friction and animal labour.

John Hawkins Barlow, for improvements on tea-urns, tea-pots, tea-boards, or tea-trays.

John Barlow, for a new cooking apparatus.

John Towers, for a tincture for the cure of coughs, &c.

Henry Warburton, for a method of distilling certain substances and manufacturing their products.

A General Bill *of the* Christenings *and* Burials *within the* Bills *of* Mortality, London, *from December* 12, 1815, *to December* 10, 1816.

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls 983—Buried 1107.
Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls 5061—Buried 3969.
Christened in the 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surry 12510—Buried 10104.
Christened in the 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster 5027—Buried 5136.

DISEASES AND CASUALTIES.

Abortive and stillborn	734	Epilepsy	4	Pleurisy	22	Broken limbs	8
Abscess	106	Evil	8	Purples	2	Burnt	48
Aged	1913	Fevers of all kinds	1299	Quinsy	2	Drowned	105
Ague	3	Fistula	8	Rash	1	Excessive drinking	13
Apoplexy and suddenly	434	Flux	15	Rheumatism	14	Executed *	10
Asthma	1003	French pox	61	Rising of the Lights	1	Found dead	31
Bedridden	5	Gout	56	Scrophula	2	Fractured	4
Bile	1	Gravel, stone, and strangury	14	Scurvy	2	Frighted	6
Bleeding	30	Grief	4	Shingles	1	Killed by falls and several other accidents	56
Bursten and rupture	35	Headmoldshot, horsehoe-head, & water in the head	408	Small Pox	653	Killed by fighting	1
Cancer	79			Sore throat	13	Killed by swallowing a shilling	1
Chicken Pox	1	Inflammation	977	Sores and ulcers	15	Killed themselves	50
Child bed	234	Jaundice	76	Spasm	43	Murdered	8
Colds	19	Jaw Locked	2	St. Anthony's fire	7	Overlaid	2
Colic, gripes, &c.	6	Leprosy	1	Stoppage in the stomach	26	Poisoned	8
Consumption	4272	Lethargy	1	St. Vitus's dance	1	Scalded	5
Convulsions	3264	Livergrown	76	Swelling	2	Suffocated	3
Cough and hooping cough	666	Lunatic	230	Swine Pox	1		
Cramp	2	Measles	1106	Teeth	417	Total	354
Croup	92	Miscarriage	7	Thrush	89		
Diabetes	5	Mortification	327	Tumor	3		
Dropsy	788	Palpitation of the heart	11	Water in the chest	48		
Dysentery	1	Palsy	195	Worms	15		

Christened, Males 12,132—Females 11,449—In all 23,581. | Buried, Males 10,105—Females 10,211—In all 20,316.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	5400	Twenty and thirty	1464	Sixty and seventy	1720	A hundred	3
Between two and five	1960	Thirty and forty	1912	Seventy and eighty	1308	A hundred and one	1
Five and ten	845	Forty and fifty	2123	Eighty and ninety	781	A hundred and three	1
Ten and twenty	675	Fifty and sixty	1955	Ninety and a hundred	168	A hundred and four	1

Increased in the burials this year 756.

* There have been executed in the city of London and county of Surrey, 25; of which number 16 only have been reported to be buried within the bills of mortality.

PRICE OF STOCKS FOR EACH MONTH IN 1816.—*Lowest and Highest.*

1816.	Bank Stock.	3p.ct. red.	3p.ct. cons.	4 p. ct. cons.	5 p. c. Navy.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequerbills	S.Sea Stock.	Irish 5 p. ct.	Omnium
January....	236½	59¾	59⅝	74⅜	88⅝	15	183¾	1 dis	1 dis		89¾	14 pr
	251	62⅜	62⅜	77⅝	90⅞	15¾	185¼	7 pr	8 pr			19 pr
February ..	246½	60½	60⅜	75⅞	88⅞	15¼	182	3 pr	2 pr	66½	88¾	16¼ pr
	252	62⅛	62⅛	77⅝	90¾	16	186	8 pr	5 pr		90⅝	18¾ pr
March	251	61⅝	59¾	77⅛	89⅛	15⅞	181	2 dis	3 dis	65½	91	14⅞ pr
	251½	61¾	61⅞	77⅜	90⅝		182	5 pr	3 pr			18⅛ pr
April.....	242	59¾	60⅝	74¼	90	15¼	178½	2 dis	5 dis		88	15⅝ pr
	259	61	62⅛	76	92⅛	15½	181½	6 pr	6 pr		89⅜	18½ pr
May	217	60⅝	61¾	75½	92⅝	15½	183	1 pr	par	65¾	89⅞	18¼ pr
	262½	63⅜	63⅝	77⅜	95⅝	16	186	6 pr	6 pr	66⅝		19⅞ pr
June.....	217¼	62⅞	64⅜	78¼	95⅛	15⅞	188½	par	1 dis			22½ pr
	224	63⅜		78⅞		16	191¾	4 pr	5 pr			22⅞ pr
July	216	62⅝	62½	77¾	92⅛	15⅞	176¾	2 dis	4 dis	66¾	94¾	
	220¾	64⅜	64	80	94⅞	16⅜	179¾	7 pr	7 pr	67		
August	215½	61½	61	77⅝	92⅛	16 ¼	180¼	6 pr	1 pr			
	219	64	63½	79¾	94	16½	185	10 pr	7 pr			
September..	216½	61⅞	61⅛	78⅛	92⅜	16⅜	180	7 pr	3 pr	65⅝		
		62⅛	62½	78½	93½		182	8 pr	7 pr	66		
October....	215¾	60⅞	61⅛	76⅜	92½	15⅞	180	4 pr	1 dis	65¾	91½	
	217½	61⅞	62⅝	77½	94⅜	16	182	15 pr	9 pr	66⅛		
November..	216½	61⅛	61⅞	76⅝	94¼	15⅜	183	13 pr	5 pr		93¾	
	218½	62⅜	63¼	71⅛	95¾	16¼	189	17 pr	8 pr			
December..	218½	62⅛	62¾	77⅞	95⅝	16¼	190	15 pr	5 pr			
	220	62⅞	63	78⅝	95½		193	18 pr	10 pr			

TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF BANKRUPTCIES IN ENGLAND,

From Dec. 20, 1815, *to Dec.* 20, 1816, *inclusive.*

January.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
136	178	162	156	217	172	192	148	130	137	208	193

Total Bankruptcies..2029 Increased from the last year..744.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN

PER QUARTER

In England and Wales, 1816.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Jan.	52	6	33	2	24	8	18	7	30	0
Feb.	56	6	33	4	24	8	18	5	29	6
Mar.	54	8	32	6	23	6	17	8	29	5
Apr.	60	7	34	7	24	10	18	11	29	7
May	76	4	40	5	28	9	21	7	33	7
June	74	10	40	8	28	11	22	5	35	1
July	73	7	40	6	29	8	22	5	34	0
Aug.	82	1	44	2	34	4	25	1	36	7
Sept.	85	6	46	2	38	2	22	6	40	10
Oct.	93	9	53	11	44	9	29	4	45	0
Nov.	98	9	58	9	49	5	30	8	56	10
Dec.	103	0	66	8	51	8	31	10	62	6

Average of the Year.

75	1½	43	1¾	33	1	23	0½	38	0½

A Statement of the Quantity of Porter brewed in London by the Twelve First Houses, from the 5th of July, 1815, *to the 5th of July* 1816. :—

	Barrels.		Barrels.
Barclay, Perkins, & Co.	330,200	Felix Calvert & Co.	85,925
Meux, Reid, and Co.	189,020	Goodwyn & Co.	77,249
Truman, Hanbury & Co.	185,041	Taylor & Co.	50,533
Whitbread & Co.	168,855	Elliott & Co.	46,567
Henry Meux & Co.	114,277	Cocks and Campbell	36,101
Combe, Delafield, & Co.	100,655	Hollingsworth and Co.	31,273

LIST OF THE PRINCE REGENT'S MINISTERS,

As it stood at the opening of the Session.

CABINET MINISTERS.

Earl of Harrowby	Lord President of the Council
Lord Eldon	Lord High Chancellor
Earl of Westmorland	Lord Privy Seal
Earl of Liverpool	First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister)
Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart	Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer
Lord Viscount Melville	First Lord of the Admiralty
Earl Mulgrave	Master General of the Ordnance
Lord Viscount Sidmouth	Secretary of State for the Home Department
Lord Viscount Castlereagh	Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
Earl Bathurst	Secretary of State for the Department of War and the Colonies.
Right Hon. George Canning	President of the Board of Controul for the affairs of India
Right Hon. C. Bragge Bathurst	Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Right Hon. W. W. Poole	Master of the Mint

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Right Hon. George Rose	Treasurer of the Navy
Earl of Clancarty	President of the Board of Trade
Right Hon. F. J Robinson	Vice-President of the Board of Trade
Right Hon. Charles Long	Joint Paymaster-General of the Forces
Lord Charles Somerset	
Earl of Chicester	Joint Postmaster-General
Earl of Sandwich	
Viscount Palmerston	Secretary at War
Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot	Secretaries of the Treasury
S. R. Lushington	
Sir William Grant	Master of the Rolls
Sir William Garrow	Attorney General
Mr. Serjeant Shepherd	Solicitor General

PERSONS IN THE MINISTRY IN IRELAND.

Viscount Whitworth	Lord Lieutenant
Lord Manners	Lord High Chancellor
Right Hon. Robert Peel	Chief Secretary
Right Hon. W. Vesey Fitzgerald	Chancellor of the Exchequer

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER, 1816.

(Kept at Tottenham, by L. Howard.)

	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			
	HIGHEST.	LOWEST.	MEAN.	HIGHEST.	LOWEST.	MEAN.	RAIN, INCHES.
Dec. 23..Jan. 20..	30.52	28.87	29.61	50	21	36.52	2.10
Jan. 21..Feb. 19..	30.38	28.9	29.69	48	5	32	2.21
Feb. 20..Mar. 19..	30.19	28.9	29.6	53	22	39.45	2.49
Mar. 20..Apr. 18..	30.27	28.95	29.76	59	24	39.66	1.56
Apr. 19..May 18..	30.03	29.17	29.68	72	28	50.83	1.91
May 19..June 16..	30.13	29.15	29.85	75	35	54.15	1.26
June 17..July 16..	30.07	29.54	29.81	78	46	60.3	5.13
July 17..Aug.15..	30.06	29.48	29.77	81	41	60.4	2.41
Aug.16..Sept.13...	30.2	29.22	29.87	70	30	55.29	3.49
Sept.14..Oct.13..	30.12	29.32	29.84	74	39	55.9	2.35
Oct. 14..Nov. 11..	30.13	28.72	29.51	60	20	43.12	3.54
Nov. 12..Dec. 11..	30.62	29.2	29.86	56	17	35.8	1.29
The Year.			29.73			46.87	29.74

STATE PAPERS.

BRITISH.

CONVENTIONS AND TREATIES LAID BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

(No. 1.)—PORTUGAL.

Convention between Great Britain and Portugal, signed at Vienna, 21st Jan. 1815, in the English and Portuguese Languages.

HIS Britannic Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, being equally desirous to terminate amicably all the doubts which have arisen relative to the parts of the coast of Africa with which the subjects of the Crown of Portugal, under the laws of that kingdom and the Treaty subsisting with his Britannic Majesty, may lawfully carry on a trade in slaves; and whereas several ships, the property of the said subjects of Portugal, have been detained and condemned, upon the alleged ground of being engaged in an illicit traffic in slaves; and whereas his Britannic Majesty, in order to give to his intimate and faithful ally the Prince Regent of Portugal, the most unequivocal proof of his friendship and the regard he pays to his Royal Highness's reclamations, and in consideration of regulations to be made by the Prince Regent of Portugal for avoiding hereafter such doubts, is desirous to adopt the most speedy and effectual measures, and without the delays incident to the ordinary forms of law to provide a liberal idemnity for the parties whose property may have been so detained under the doubts as aforesaid; in furtherance of the said object, the high contracting Parties have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, viz. His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, &c.; and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Don Pedro de Sousa Holstein Count of Palmella, &c.; the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Anthony de Saldanha da Gama, &c.; and Don Joachim Lobo de Silveira, &c.; who, having mutually exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. 1. That the sum of three hundred thousand pounds be paid in London, to such person as the Prince Regent of Portugal may appoint to receive the same; which sum shall constitute a fund to be employed under such regulations, and in such manner as the said Prince Regent of Portugal

gal may direct, in discharge of claims for Portuguese ships detained by British cruizers previous to the 1st day of June, 1814, upon the alleged ground of carrying on an illicit traffic in slaves.

Art. 2. That the said sum shall be considered to be in full discharge of all claims arising out of captures made previous to the 1st day of June, 1814; his Britannic Majesty renouncing any interference whatever in the disposal of this money.

(Signed)

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH.

(Signed)

(L. S.) CONDE DE PALMELLA.

(L. S.) ANTONIO DE SALDANHA DA GAMA.

(L. S.) B. JOAQUIM LOBO DE SILVEIRA.

(No. 2.)—PORTUGAL.

Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, signed at Vienna, the 22d of January, 1815, in the English and Portuguese Languages.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal having, by the 10th article of the Treaty of Alliance, concluded at Rio de Janeiro on the 19th February, 1810, declared his determination to co-operate with his Britannic Majesty in the cause of humanity and justice, by adopting the most efficacious means for bringing about a gradual abolition of the Slave Trade; and his Royal Highness, in pursuance of his said declaration, and desiring to effectuate, in concert with his Britannic Majesty and the other powers of Europe, who have been induced to assist in this benevolent object, an immediate abolition of the said traffic upon the parts of the coast of Africa which are situated to the northward of the Line: his Britannic Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, equally animated by a sincere desire to accelerate the moment when the blessings of peaceful industry and innocent commerce may be encouraged throughout this extensive portion of the Continent of Africa, by its being delivered from the evils of the Slave Trade, have agreed to enter into a treaty for the said purpose, and have accordingly named as their Plenipotentiaries.—(*Plenipotentiaries as before.*)

Art. 1. That from and after the ratification of the present treaty, and the publication thereof, it shall not be lawful for any of the subjects of the crown of Portugal to purchase slaves, or to carry on the slave trade, on any part of the coast of Africa to the northward of the Equator, upon any pretext, or in any manner whatsoever: provided, nevertheless, that the said provision shall not extend to any ship or ships having cleared out from the ports of Brazil, previous to the publication of such ratification; and provided the voyage, in which such ship or ships are engaged, shall not be protracted beyond six months after such publication as aforesaid.

Art. 2. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal hereby agrees, and binds himself to adopt, in concert with his Britannic Majesty, such measures as may best conduce to the effectual execution of the preceding engagement, according to its true intent

intent and meaning; and his Britannic Majesty engages, in concert with his Royal Highness, to give such orders as may effectually prevent any interruption being given to Portuguese ships resorting to the actual dominions of the Crown of Portugal, or to the territories which are claimed in the said treaty of alliance, as belonging to the said Crown of Portugal, to the southward of the Line, for the purposes of trading in slaves, as aforesaid, during such further period as the same may be permitted to be carried on by the laws of Portugal, and under the treaties subsisting between the two crowns.

Art. 3. The treaty of alliance concluded at Rio de Janeiro, on the 19th Feb. 1810, being founded on circumstances of a temporary nature, which have happily ceased to exist, the said treaty is hereby declared to be void in all its parts, and of no effect; without prejudice, however, to the ancient treaties of alliance, friendship, and guarantee, which have so long and so happily subsisted between the two crowns, and which are hereby renewed by the High Contracting Parties, and acknowledged to be of full force and effect.

Art. 4. The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves, and engage to determine by a separate treaty, the period at which the trade in Slaves shall universally cease, and be prohibited throughout the entire dominions of Portugal; the Prince Regent of Portugal hereby renewing his former declaration and engagement, that during the interval which is to elapse before such general and final abolition shall take effect, it shall not be lawful for the subjects of Portugal to purchase or trade in slaves upon any parts of the coast of Africa, except to the southward of the Line, as specified in the second Article of this Treaty: nor to engage in the same, or to permit their flag to be used, except for the purpose of supplying the trans-Atlantic possessions belonging to the Crown of Portugal.

Art. 5. His Britannic Majesty hereby agrees to remit, from the date at which the ratification mentioned in the first article shall be promulgated, such further payments as may then remain due and payable upon the loan of £600,000 made in London for the service of Portugal, in the year 1809, in consequence of a Convention signed on the 21st of April of the same year; which Convention, under the conditions specified as aforesaid, is hereby declared to be void and of no effect.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

It is agreed, that in the event of any of the Portuguese settlers being desirous of retiring from the settlements of the Crown of Portugal on the coast of Africa to the northward of the Equator, with the Negroes *bonâ fide* their domestics, to some other of the possessions of the Crown of Portugal, the same shall not be deemed unlawful, provided it does not take place on board a slave-trading vessel, and provided they be furnished with proper passports and certificates, according to a form to be agreed on between the two governments.

The

The present additional Article shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted word for word in the treaty signed this day, and shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at the same time.

(No. 3.)—FRANCE.

Convention between Great Britain and France, signed at London 7th of March, 1815.

The trade in salt and opium throughout the British sovereignty in India having been subjected to certain regulations and restrictions which, unless due provision be made, might occasion differences between the subjects and agents of his Britannic Majesty and those of His Most Christian Majesty; their said Majesties have thought proper to conclude a Special Convention for the purpose of preventing such differences, and removing every cause of dispute between their respective subjects in that part of the world, and in this view have named for their respective Plenipotentiaries, viz.: his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Robert Earl of Buckinghamshire, &c.; and his Majesty the King of France and Navarre, the Sieur Claude Louis de La Chartre, &c.; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. 1. His Most Christian Majesty engages to farm to the British Government in India, the exclusive right to purchase at a fair and equitable price, to be regulated by that which the said Government shall have paid for salt in the districts in the vicinity of the French possessions on the coast of Coromandel and Orixa respectively, the salt that may be manufactured in the said possessions, subject however to a reservation of the quantity that the agents of his Most Christian Majesty shall deem requisite for the domestic use and consumption of the inhabitants thereof; and upon the condition, that the British Government shall deliver in Bengal, to the agents of his Most Christian Majesty, the quantity of salt that may be judged necessary for the consumption of the inhabitants of Chandernagore; reference being had to the population of the said settlement; such delivery to be made at the price which the British Government shall have paid for the said article.

Art. 2. In order to ascertain the prices as aforesaid, the official accounts of the charges incurred by the British Government, for the salt manufactured in the districts in the vicinity of the French settlements on the coasts of Coromandal and Orixa respectively, shall be open to the inspection of a Commissioner to be appointed for that purpose by the agents of His Most Christian Majesty in India; and the price to be paid by the British Government shall be settled according to an average to be taken every three years, of the charges as aforesaid, ascertained by the said official accounts, commencing with the three years preceding the date of the present Convention.

The price of salt at Chandernagore to be determined, in the same

same manner, by the charges incurred by the British Government for the salt manufactured in the districts nearest to the said settlement.

Art. 3. It is understood that the salt-works in the possessions belonging to His Most Christian Majesty shall be and remain under the direction and administration of the agents of his said Majesty.

Art. 4. With a view to the effectual attainment of the objects in the contemplation of the high contracting parties, his Most Christian Majesty engages to establish in his possessions on the coast of Coromandel and Orixa, and at Chandernagore in Bengal, nearly the same price for salt, as that at which it shall be sold by the British Government in the vicinity of each of the said possessions.

Art. 5. In consideration of the stipulations expressed in the preceding Articles, his Britannic Majesty engages that the sum of four lacs of sicca rupees shall be paid annually to the agents of his Most Christian Majesty duly authorized, by equal quarterly instalments; such instalments to be paid at Calcutta or at Madras, ten days after the bills that may be drawn for the same by the said agents shall have been presented to the Government of either of those Presidencies; it being agreed that the rent above stipulated shall commence from the 1st of October 1814.

Art. 6. With regard to the trade in opium, it is agreed between the High Contracting Parties, that at each of the periodical sales of that article, there shall be reserved for the French Government, and delivered, upon requisition duly made by the agents of his Most Christian Majesty, or by the persons duly appointed by them, the number of chests so applied for, provided that such supply shall not exeeed three hundred chests in each year; and the price to be paid for the same shall be determined by the average rate at which opium shall have been sold at every such periodical sale. It being understood that if the quantity of opium applied for at any one time, shall not be taken on account of the French Government by the agents of his Most Christian Majesty, within the usual period of delivery, the quantity so applied for shall nevertheless be considered as so much in reduction of the three hundred chests herein before mentioned.

The requisitions of opium as aforesaid are to be addressed to the Governor-general at Calcutta, within thirty days after notice of the intended sale shall have been published in the Calcutta Gazette.

Art. 7. In the event of any restriction being imposed upon the exportation of saltpetre, the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty shall nevertheless be allowed to export that article to the extent of 18,000 maunds.

Art. 8. His Most Christian Majesty, with a view of preserving the harmony subsisting between the two nations, having engaged, by the twelfth article of the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th of May, 1814, not to erect any fortifications in the establishments to be restored to him by the said treaty, and to maintain

maintain no greater number of troops than may be necessary for the purposes of police; his Britannic Majesty on his part, in order to give every security to the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty residing in India, engages, if at any time there should arise between the High Contracting Parties any misunderstanding or rupture, (which God forbid,) not to consider or treat as prisoners of war, those persons who belong to the civil establishments of his most Christian Majesty in India, nor the officers, non-commissioned officers, or soldiers, who, according to the terms of the said Treaty, shall be necessary for the maintenance of the police in the said establishments, and to allow them to remain three months to settle their personal affairs, and also to grant them the necessary facilities and means of conveyance to France with their families and private property.

His Britannic Majesty further engages to permit the subjects of his most Christian Majesty in India to continue their residence and commerce so long as they shall conduct themselves peaceably, and shall do nothing contrary to the laws and regulations of the government.

But in case their conduct should render them suspected, and the British Government should judge it necessary to order them to quit India, they shall be allowed the period of six months to retire with their effects and property to France, or to any other country they may choose.

At the same time it is to be understood, that this favour is not to be extended to those who may act contrary to the laws and regulations of the British Government.

Art. 9. All Europeans and others whosoever, against whom judicial proceedings shall be instituted within the limits of the settlements or factories belonging to his Most Christian Majesty, for offences committed, or for debts contracted, within the said limits, and who shall take refuge out of the same, shall be delivered up to the chiefs of the said settlements and factories; and al Europeans and others whosoever, against whom judicial proceedings as aforesaid shall be instituted without the said limits, and who shall take refuge within the same, shall be delivered up by the chiefs of the said settlements and factories, upon demand being made of them by the British Government.

Art. 10. For the purpose of rendering this agreement permanent, the High Contracting Parties hereby engage, that no alteration shall be made in the conditions and stipulations in the foregoing articles, without the mutual consent of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of his Most Christian Majesty.

Art. 11. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London in the space of one month from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereunto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at London this 7th day of

of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

(No. 4.)—RUSSIA AND THE NETHERLANDS.

Treaty between Great Britain, Russia, and the Netherlands, signed at London, May 19, 1815.

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands being desirous, upon the final re-union of the Belgic Provinces with Holland, to render to the Allied Powers who were parties to the treaty concluded at Chaumont on the 1st of March, 1814, a suitable return for the heavy expense incurred by them in delivering the said territories from the power of the enemy; and the said Powers having, in consideration of arrangements made with each other, mutually agreed to wave their several pretensions under this head, in favour of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; his said Majesty the King of the Netherlands has thereupon resolved to proceed immediately to execute with his Imperial Majesty a convention to the following effect, to which his Britannic Majesty agrees to be a party, in pursuance of engagements taken by his said Majesty with the King of the Netherlands, in a convention signed at London on the 13th day of August, 1814. (Plenipotentiaries, Lord Castlereagh, Count de Lieven, and Baron Fagal.)

Art. 1. His Majesty the King of the Netherlands hereby engages to take upon himself a part of the capital and arrears of interests, the 1st of January, 1816, of the Russian Loan made in Holland, through the intervention of the house of Hope and Co. in Amsterdam, to the amount of 25 millions of florins, Dutch currency; the annual interest of which sum, together with an annual payment for the liquidation of the same, as hereafter specified, shall be borne by, and become a charge upon the kingdom of the Netherlands. And his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages, on his part, to recommend to his Parliament to enable him to take upon himself an equal capital of the said Russian Loan, viz. twenty-five millions of florins, Dutch currency; the annual interest of which sum, together with an annual payment for the liquidation of the same, as hereafter specified, shall be borne by, and become a charge upon the government of his Britannic Majesty.

Art. 2. The future charge, to which their said Belgic and Britannic Majesties shall be respectively liable in equal shares on account of the said debt, is to consist of an annual interest of 5 per cent. on the said capitals, each of 25 millions, together with a sinking fund of one per cent. for the extinction of the same, the said sinking fund being subject, however, to be increased on the demand of the Russian Government to any annual sum not exceeding three per cent.; the same to be payable till the capital of the said debt shall be fully discharged, when the aforesaid charge for interests and sinking fund shall wholly cease to be borne by their said Belgic and Britannic Majesties respectively.

Art. 2. Their said Belgic and Britannic Majesties respectively bind themselves, on or before the usual

usual day or days in each year, on which the interest on the said debt shall be due and payable, to deposit with the Agent of the Russian Government in Holland, their respective proportions of the said interest and sinking fund, as above specified; provided always, that previously to the advance of each successive instalment so to be paid, the said agent shall be authorised to furnish a certificate to each of the said two high contracting parties, declaring that the preceding instalment has been duly applied in discharge of the interest, and in reduction of the principal of the said debt; together with the corresponding payments, on account of the Russian Government on that part of the debt which shall remain a charge on the said Government.

Art. 4. The Russian Government shall continue, as heretofore, to be security to the creditors for the whole of the said loan, and shall be charged with the administration of the same; the Governments of the King of the Netherlands and of his Britannic Majesty remaining liable and bound to the Government of his Imperial Majesty, each for the punctual discharge, as above, of the respective proportions of the said charge.

Art. 5. It is hereby understood and agreed between the High Contracting Parties, that the said payments on the part of their Majesties the King of the Netherlands and the King of Great Britain, as aforesaid, shall cease and determine, should the possession and sovereignty (which God forbid,) of the Belgic Provinces at any time pass or be severed from the dominions of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands previous to the complete liquidation of the same. It is also understood and agreed between the High Contracting Parties, that the payments on the part of their Majesties the King of the Netherlands and the King of Great Britain, as aforesaid, shall not be interrupted in the event (which God forbid) of a war breaking out between any of the three High Contracting Parties; the Government of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russians being actually bound to its creditors by a similar agreement.

(No. 5.—Sardinia.)

Treaty between Great Britain and Sardinia signed at Vienna the 20th May, 1815.

His Majesty the King of Sardinia, &c. &c. being restored to the full and entire possession of his Continental States, in the same manner as he possessed them on the 1st of January 1792, and to the whole of them, with the exception of the part of Savoy ceded to France by the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May, 1814; certain changes having since been agreed upon, during the Congress of Vienna, relative to the extent and limits of the said States;

Plenipotentiaries—the Earl of Clancarty, &c.; the Sieurs Don Anthony Maria Philip Asinari, Marquis de St. Marsan, &c.; and Count Don Joachim Alexander Rossi, &c.

Art. 1. The frontiers of the States of his Majesty the King of Sardinia shall be, on the side of France, such as they were on the 1st of January 1792, with the exception

ception of the changes effected by the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May, 1814.

On the side of the Helvetic Confederation, such as they existed on the 1st of January, 1792, with the exception of the change produced by the cession, in favour of the canton of Geneva, as specified in the 7th Article herein after inserted.

On the side of the States of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, such as they existed on the 1st of January, 1792; and the Convention concluded between their Majesties the Empress Maria Theresa and the King of Sardinia, on the 4th of October, 1751, shall be reciprocally confirmed in all its stipulations.

On the side of the States of Parma and Placentia, the frontier, as far as it concerns the ancient States of the King of Sardinia, shall continue to be the same as it was on the 1st of January, 1792.

The borders of the former States of Genoa, and of the countries called Imperial Fiefs, united to the States of his Majesty the King of Sardinia, according to the following articles, shall be the same as those which, on the 1st of January, 1792, separated those countries from the States of Parma and Placentia, and from those of Tuscany and Massa.

The island of Capraja having belonged to the ancient Republic of Genoa, is included in the cession of the States of Genoa to his Majesty the King of Sardinia.

Art. 2. The States which constituted the former republic of Genoa, are united in perpetuity to those of his Majesty the King of Sardinia; to be, like the latter, possessed by him in full sovereignty and hereditary property, and to descend, in the male line, in the order of primogeniture, to the two branches of his house, viz. the Royal Branch, and the Branch of Savoy Carignan.

Art. 3. The King of Sardinia shall add to his present titles that of Duke of Genoa.

Art. 4. The Genoese shall enjoy all the rights and privileges specified in the Act, intituled "A. A.* Conditions which are to serve as the bases of the union of the Genoese States to those of his Sardinian Majesty; and the said Act shall be considered as an integral part of the present Treaty, and shall have the same force and validity as if it were textually inserted in the present article.

Art. 5. The countries called Imperial Fiefs, formerly united to the ancient Ligurian Republic, are definitely united to the States of his Majesty the King of Sardinia, in the same manner as the rest of the Genoese States; and the inhabitants of these countries shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as those of the States of Genoa, specified in the preceding article.

Art. 6. The right that the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris, of the 30th of May, 1814, reserved to themselves, by the 3d article of that Treaty, of fortifying such points of their States as they might judge proper for their safety, is equally reserved, with-

* Vide General Treaty of Congress, page 125.

out

out restriction, to his Majesty the King of Sardinia.

Art. 7. His Majesty the King of Sardinia cedes to the canton of Geneva, the districts of Savoy specified in the act annexed, intituled "B. B.* Cession made by his Majesty the King of Sardinia to the canton of Geneva," and on the conditions specified in the same act. That act shall be considered as an integral part of the present treaty, and shall have the same force and validity as if it were textually inserted in the present article.

Art. 8. The provinces of Chablais and Faucigny, and the whole of the territory of Savoy to the North of Ugine, belonging to his Majesty the King of Sardinia, shall form a part of the neutrality of Switzerland, as recognised and guaranteed by all the Powers.

Whenever, therefore, the neighbouring Powers to Switzerland are in a state of open or impending hostility, the troops of his Majesty the King of Sardinia, which may be in those provinces, shall retire, and may for that purpose pass through the Vallais, if necessary. No other armed troops of any other Power shall have the privilege of passing through, or remaining in the said territories and provinces, excepting those which the Swiss Confederation shall think proper to place there; it being well understood, that this state of things shall not in any manner interrupt the administration of these countries, in which the civil agents of his Majesty the King of Sardinia may likewise employ the municipal guard for the preservation of good order.

Art. 9. The present Treaty shall form part of the definitive arrangements of the Congress of Vienna.

Art. 10. The ratification of the present Treaty shall be exchanged in six weeks, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiares have signed the present Treaty, and have fixed thereunto the seal of their arms.

Done at Vienna the 20th of May, in the year of our Lord, 1815.

(Signed).

The Prince de Metternich.
(L. S.)

The Marquis de St. Marsan.
(L. S.)

The Baron de Wessenburg.
(L. S.)

The Count Rossi.
(L. .)

(No. 6)—Netherlands.

Treaty between Great Britain and the Netherlands, signed at Vienna the 31st May, 1815.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, being desirous of carrying into effect and of completing the arrangements contained in the Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris the 30th of May, 1814, which, while it establishes a just equilibrium in Europe, and assigns to the United Provinces such a proportion of territory as may enable them to support their own independence, secures to them the countries

* Vide General Treaty of Congress, page 229.

tries comprised between the sea, the frontiers of France, and the Meuse, leaves undefined their limits on the right bank of that river: and their said Majesties having resolved to conclude a separate Treaty on this subject, conformably to the arrangements of the Congress of Vienna, have appointed Plenipotentiaries to concert, agree upon, and sign whatever relates to this subject, viz:— Plenipotentiaries, the Earl of Clancarty, the Sieur Gerhard Charles Baron de Spaen de Voorstonden, and the Sieur Hans Christopher Erneste Baron de Gagern, who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed to the following articles:—

Art. 1. The old United Provinces of the Netherlands, and the former Belgic Provinces, both within the limits fixed by the following article, shall form, together with the countries designated in the same article, under the sovereignty of his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange-Nassau, Sovereign Prince of the United Provinces, the kingdom of the Netherlands, hereditary in the order of succession already established by the Act of the Constitution of the said United Provinces. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, acknowledges the title and prerogatives of the royal dignity in the House of Orange-Nassau.

Art. 2. The line comprising the territories which shall compose the kingdom of the Netherlands is determined in the following manner:—

It leaves the sea, and extends along the frontiers of France on the side of the Netherlands, as rectified and fixed by the third article of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May, 1814, to the Meuse; thence along the same frontiers to the old limits of the duchy of Luxemburg; from this point it follows the direction of the limits between that duchy and the old bishoprick of Liege, till it meets (to the south of Deiffelt) the western limits of that canton, and of that of Malmedy, to the point where the latter reaches the limits between the old departments of the Ourthe and the Roer; it then goes along these limits to where they touch those of the former French canton of Eupen, in the duchy of Limburg, and following the western limit of that canton in a northerly direction, leaving to the right a small part of the former French canton of Aubel, joins, at the point of contact of the three old departments of the Ourthe, the Lower Meuse, and the Roer; parting again from this point, this line follows that which divides the two latter departments, until it reaches the Worm (a river falling into the Roer) and goes along this river to the point where it again reaches the limit of these two departments, pursues this limit to the south of Hillensberg (the old department of the Roer) from whence it reascends to the north, and leaving Hillensberg to the right, and dividing the canton of Sittard into two nearly equal parts, so that Sittard and Susteron remain on the left, it reaches the old Dutch territory; from whence, leaving this territory to the left, it goes on, following its eastern frontier, to the point where it touches the old

old Austrian principality of Gweldres, on the side of Ruremonde: and directing itself towards the most eastern point of the Dutch territory to the north of Swalmen, continues to encircle this territory.

Lastly, setting out from the most eastern point, it joins the other part of the Dutch territory in which Venloo is situated; that town and its territory being included within it. From thence to the old Dutch frontier near Mook, situated below Genep, the line follows the course of the Meuse, at such a distance from the right bank, that all the places within a thousand Rhenish yards from it (Rheinlandische Ruthen) 1,970 of which yards are equal to the 15th part of a degree of the meridian, shall belong with their territorities to the kingdom of the Netherlands: it being understood, however, as to the reciprocity of this principle, that the Prussian territory shall not at any point touch the Meuse, or approach it within the distance of eight hundred Rhenish yards.

From this point where the line just described reaches the ancient Dutch frontier, as far as the Rhine, this frontier shall remain essentially the same as it was in 1795, between Cleves and the United Provinces.

This line shall be examined by a Commission, which the Governments of Prussia and the Netherlands shall name without delay, for the purpose of proceeding to the exact determination of the limits, as well of the kingdom of the Netherlands as of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, specified in the 4th Article: and this Commission, aided by professional persons, shall regulate every thing concerning hydrotechnical constructions and other points, in the most equitable manner, and the most conformable to the mutual interests of the Prussian States, and those of the Netherlands. This same arrangement refers to the fixing of limits for the districts of Kyfward, Lobith, and in the whole territory as far as Kekerdom.

The *enclaves* of Huissen, Malburg, Lymers with the town of Sevaner, and the lordship of Wiel, shall form part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and his Prussian Majesty shall renounce them in perpetuity for himself his heirs and successors.

Art. 3. That part of the old duchy of Luxemburg which is comprised in the limits specified in the following article, is likewise ceded to the Sovereign Prince of the United Provinces, now King of the Netherlands, to be possessed in perpetuity by him and his successors in full property and sovereignty. The Sovereign of the Netherlands shall add to his titles that of Grand Duke of Luxemburg, his Majesty reserving to himself the privilege of making such family arrangements between the Princes his sons, relative to the succession to the Grand Duchy, as he shall think conformable to the interests of his monarchy and his paternal intentions.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg being intended as an indemnity for the principalities of Nassau-Dillenburg, Siegen, Hadamar, and Dietz, shall form one of the States of the Germanic Confederation,

Confederation, and the Prince, King of the Netherlands, shall form a part of the system of this Confederation as Grand Duke of Luxemburg, with all the Prerogatives and privileges which the other German Princes might enjoy.

The Town of Luxemburg, in a military point of view, shall be considered as a fortress belonging to the Confederation. The Grand Duke shall, however, retain the power of appointing the Governor and Military Commandant of this fortress, subject to the approbation of the executive power of the Confederation, and under such other conditions as it may be judged necessary to establish, in conformity to the future constitution of the said Confederation.

Art. 4. The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg shall consist of all the territory situated between the kingdom of the Netherlands, such as it has been designated by Article 2; France, the Moselle, as far as the Mouth of the Sare; the course of the Sare, as far as the junction of the Our; and the course of this last river, as far as the limits of the former French canton of St. Vith, which is not to belong to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

Disputes having arisen with regard to the property of the Duchy of Bouillon, his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, engages to restore the part of the Duchy, which is comprised in the line of frontier above-mentioned, to that party whose claims shall be legally confirmed.

Art. 5. His Majesty the King of the Netherlands renounces, in perpetuity for himself, his heirs and successors, in favour of his Majesty the King of Prussia, the sovereign possessions which the House of Nassau-Orange held in Germany, namely, the principalities of Dillenburg, Dietz, Siegen, and Hadamar, together with the lordships of Bielstein, such as those possessions have been definitely arranged between the two branches of the House of Nassau, by the Treaty concluded at the Hague the 14th July, 1814. His Majesty equally renounces all claim to the principality of Fulda, and to the other districts and territories which had been secured to him by the 12th Article of the principal Recess, of the extraordinary deputation of the empire on the 25th February, 1803.

Art. 6. The right and order of succession established between the two branches of the House of Nassau, by the Act of 1783, called Nassauischer Erb-Verein, is confirmed and transferred from the four principalities of Orange-Nassau to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

Art. 7. His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, uniting under his sovereignty the countries designated in the second and fourth Articles, enters into all the rights, and takes upon himself all the charges, and all the stipulated engagements, relative to the provinces and districts detached from France by the Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris the 30th of May, 1814.

Art. 8. His Majesty the King of the Netherlands having recognised and sanctioned, under the date

date of the 21st of July, 1814, as the bases of the union of the Belgic Provinces with the United Provinces, the eight Articles contained in the document annexed to the present Treaty,* the said Articles shall have the same force and validity as if they were inserted, word for word, in the present instrument.

Art. 9. A Commission shall be immediately appointed by his Majesty the King of Prussia and his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, to settle whatever relates to the cession of those possessions of the House of Nassau which belong to his Majesty, with regard to records, debts, excesses of the public chests, and other subjects of this nature.

That part of the Records which does not concern the ceded provinces, but only the House of Orange, and libraries, collections of maps, and all other objects of the same description, belonging to his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, shall be retained by him as private and personal property, and shall be immediately restored to his Majesty. A part of the said possessions being exchanged against other possessions of the Duke and Prince of Nassau, his Majesty the King of Prussia engages, and his Majesty the King of the Netherlands consents, that the engagement stipulated in the present Article, shall be transferred to his Serene Highness the Duke and Prince of Nassau, with respect to those possessions which are to be united to their states.

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* Vide General Treaty of Congress, page 111.

(No. 7.)—AUSTRIA.

Convention between Great Britain and Austria, signed at Paris, 2d August, 1815.

Napoleon Buonaparte being in the power of the Allied Sovereigns, their Majesties the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, have agreed, in virtue of the stipulations of the Treaty of the 25th of March, 1815, upon the measures most proper to render all enterprise impossible, on his part, against the repose of Europe. Plenipotentiaries, Castlereagh, Wellington, and Metternich.

Art. 1. Napoleon Buonaparte is considered by the powers who have signed the Treaty of the 25th of March last as their prisoner.

Art. 2. His custody is especially intrusted to the British Government.

The choice of the place, and of the measures which can best secure the object of the present stipulation, are reserved to his Britannic Majesty.

Art. 3. The Imperial Courts of Austria and of Russia, and the Royal Court of Prussia, are to appoint Commissioners to proceed to, and abide at the place which the Government of his Britannic Majesty shall have assigned for the residence of Napoleon Buonaparte, and who, without being responsible for his custody, will assure themselves of his presence.

Art. 4. His Most Christian Majesty is to be invited, in the name of the four above mentioned

Courts, to send in the like manner a French Commissioner to the place of detention of Napoleon Buonaparte.

Art. 5. His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland binds himself to fulfil the engagements which fall to him by the present Convention.

Art. 6. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged within fifteen days, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris the 2d August, in the year of our Lord 1815.

(Signed)

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH.
(L. S.) WELLINGTON.
(L. S.) THE PRINCE OF METTERNICH.

A similar Convention is signed between Great Britain and Prussia, and Great Britain and Russia.

Next follows the Convention between Great Britain and the Netherlands, signed at London, 12th August, containing the regulations under which the Dutch may trade with Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice.

(No. 12.)—SAXONY.

Treaty between Great Britain and Saxony, signed at Paris, September, 1815.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having agreed to the arrangements made respecting Saxony and the Duchy of Warsaw, by the great Act of Congress, signed on the 9th day of June last, and also by the Treaty of the 18th of May thereto annexed, and hereinafter particularly set forth: and his Majesty the King of Saxony, desirous of procuring the immediate accession of his Britannic Majesty to the said Treaty of the 18th of May, having invited, and his said Majesty having agreed to accede thereto by a direct Treaty with his Saxon Majesty, their said Majesties have named Lord Castleregh and Count de Schulenburg.

Art. 1. His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland accedes to all the stipulations of the Treaty entered into between their Majesties the Kings of Prussia and Saxony, bearing date the 18th of May, 1815, and also between his said Majesty the King of Saxony, and the Emperors of Austria and Russia respectively, as hereafter inserted

[Here follows a copy of the Treaty referred to, for which see General Treaty of Congress, Act No. 4.]

Art. 2. His Majesty the King of Saxony accepts of the above Accession, and renews to his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the engagements therein contained, and engages to fulfil and execute, in the whole and every part thereof, all the stipulations of the said Treaty which his Saxon Majesty has on his part therein stipulated to fulfil and execute.

Treaties

Treaties of Accession were entered into with the following States:

No. 1. Baden	signed at Vienna,	13 May,	1815.
2. Bavaria	———	15 April,	——
3. Denmark	Paris,	1 Sept.	——
Translation of the preceding	——	———	——
4. Hanover	Vienna,	7 April	——
5. Hesse (Grand Duke)	———	23 May	——
6. Netherlands	———	28 April	——
7. Portugal	———	8 April	——
8. Sardinia	———	9 April	——
9. Saxony	———	27 May	——
10. Switzerland	Zurich,	20 May	——
Translation of the preceding	———	———	——
11. Wurtemburg,	Vienna,	30 May	——
12. Princes and Free Towns of Germany	———	27 April	——

Treaties of Subsidy were entered into with the following States:

No. 1. Baden	signed at Brussels,	19 May,	1815.
2. Bavaria	———	7 June	——
3. Denmark	Paris,	14 July	——
4. Hanover	——	26 Aug.	——
5. Hesse (Grand Duke)	——	15 July	——
6. Sardinia	Brussels,	2 May	——
7. Saxony	Paris,	14 July	——
8. Wurtemberg	Brussels,	6 June	——

PRINCES AND FREE TOWNS OF GERMANY, VIZ.

9. Anhalt-Dessau, Bernbourg and Cœthen	Paris,	10 July	——
10. Brunswick-Luneberg	——	28 Aug.	——
11. Frankfort on the Maine	Paris,	1 Aug.	——
12. Hesse (Elector)	——	15 July	——
13. Holstein-Oldenburgh	——	5 Sept.	——
14. Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Sigmaringen	——	1 Aug.	——
15. Lubeck, Hamburgh, and Bremen	——	21 July	——
16. Mecklenburgh-Schwerin	——	29 July	——
17. Mecklenburgh-Strelitz	——	8 Aug.	——
18. Nassau	Brussels,	16 June	——
19. Reuss	Paris,	1 Aug.	——
20. Saxe-Cobourg, Meinungen, and Hildburghausen	Brussels,	15 June	——
21. Saxe-Gotha and Altenburg	Paris,	1 Aug.	——
22. Saxe-Weimar and Eisenach	——	———	——

23. Schaumburg-Lippe and Lippe ..	Paris,	1 Aug. 1815.
24. Schwartzburg-Sondershausen and Rudelstadt	——	—— ——
25. Walbeck and Pyrmon	——	—— ——
Additional Convention with Russia	Paris,	4 Oct. ——

TREATIES OF ACCESSION.

(No. 1)—BADEN.

Accession to the Treaty of Alliance, signed at Vienna March, 25, 1815.

Art. 1. His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having engaged conjointly with their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Emperor of all the Russias, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, to unite the means of their States for the purpose of maintaining in all their integrity the conditions of the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th May, 1814, as well as the stipulations which shall be agreed upon and signed at the Congress of Vienna, to the end of completing the dispositions of that Treaty, and securing them against every attempt, and especially against the designs of Napoleon Buonaparte; and to direct to this effect all their efforts against him and his partisans, in order to put it out of his power in future to disturb the tranquillity of Europe and the general peace; his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden accedes to this alliance, and solemnly engages to unite the means of his States with those of his Britannic Majesty, and the Sovereigns his Allies, in order thus to direct, in concert, and with common consent, all their efforts to the same end.

Art. 2. In consequence of this accession, his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden engages on his part to keep in the field a corps of 16,000 men of all arms, which shall form part of the gard army assembling on the Upper Rhine, under the command of Field Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg.

The troops of his Royal Highness shall continue united in one corps, and shall be under the immediate command of a general named by his Royal Highness.

The Landsturm shall be called out according to the exigency of the case, and is not comprised in the calculation made in the present article, and shall only serve within the country and for the defence of the interior.

Art. 3. His Britannic Majesty engages in his own name, as well as in that of their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Emperor of all the Russias, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, not to lay down his arms without particularly taking into consideration the interests of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, and not to permit the political existence of the Grand Duchy to be violated.

Art. 4. When the object of the present war shall have been attained, his Britannic Majesty engages, in concert with his Allies to admit his Royal Highness the Grand Duke to bear a part in the arrangements

arrangements of the future peace, in as far as they shall concern his interests.

Art. 5. Every thing relating to the subsistence, equipment, and transport; to hospitals and all other objects necessary to support and facilitate the movements of the troops and the operations of the war shall be regulated by a particular Convention.

(L. S.) CLANCARTY.
(L. S.) Le Baron de HACKE.
(L. S.) Le Baron de BERKHEIM.

[The other Treatises of Accession are in the same style and form.]

TREATIES OF SUBSIDY.

(No. 1.)—BADEN.

Treaty of Subsidy between Great Britain and Baden, signed at Brussels, 19th May, 1815.

Art. 1. His Britannic Majesty engages to pay to his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, a subsidy of 11*l.* 2s. per man for the service of the year ending the 1st of April, 1816, to the number of 16,000 men. This subsidy shall be paid in London at the end of each month, by monthly instalments, to the person duly authorised to receive the same on the part of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, and the first payment is to be made upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty.

In case Peace should take place or be signed between the Allied Powers and France before the expiration of the said year, the subsidy shall be paid up to the end of the month in which the Definitive Treaty shall have been signed; and his Britannic Majesty promises, in addition to pay to his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, the subsidy of one month, to cover the expenses of the return of his troops within his own frontiers.

Art. 3. His royal Highness the Price Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, shall commission an Officer to the Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, in order to report the military operations; and this officer shall be permitted to ascertain that the contingent of his Royal Highness is kept complete. Signed,

[All the Treaties contain a article similar to this.]

(L. S.) WELLINGTON.
(L. S.) DE FRANKEN.

(No. 2)—BAVARIA.

Treaty of Subsidy between Great Britain and Bavaria, signed at Brussels, 7th June, 1815.

Art. 1. His Britannic Majesty engages to pay to his Majesty the King of Bavaria a subsidy of 11*l.* 2s. per man, for the service of the year ending on the 1st of April, 1816, to the number of 60,000 men; this subsidy shall be paid in London at the end of each month, by monthly instalments, to the person duly authorised to receive the same on the part of his Bavarian Majesty, and the first payment is to be made upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

In case peace should take place, or be signed between the Allied Powers and France before the expiration of the said year, the subsidy shall be paid up to the end of the month in which the definitive

treaty

treaty shall have been signed; and his Britannic Majesty promises, in addition, to pay to his Bavarian Majesty the subsidy of two months, to cover the expenses of the return of his troops within his own frontiers.

(Signed)
(L. S.) WELLINGTON.
(L. S.) J. WASHINGTON.

(No. 3.)—DENMARK.

Treaty between Great Britain and Denmark, signed at Paris, 14th July, 1815.

Art. 1. His Britannic Majesty engages to pay his Majesty the King of Denmark a subsidy of 11*l.* 2s. per man, for the service of the year ending on the 1st of April, 1816, to the number of 15,000 men: this subsidy shall be paid in London at the end of each month by monthly instalments, to the person duly authorised to receive the same on the part of his Majesty the King of Denmark, and the first payment is to be made upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty.

In case peace should take place or be signed between the Allied Powers and France before the expiration of the said year the subsidy shall be paid up to the end of the month in which the Definitive Treaty shall have been signed: and his Britannic Majesty promises, in addition, to pay to his Majesty the King of Denmark the subsidy of two months, to cover the expenses of the return of his troops within his own frontiers.

(Signed)
(L. S.) WELLINGTON.
(L. S.) WATERSDORFF.

(No. 4.)—HANOVER.

Treaty of Subsidy between his Majesty and the Hanoverian Government, (with eight additional Articles annexed), signed at Paris, the 26th Aug. 1815.

Art. 1. His Britannic Majesty engages to pay the Hanoverian Government a subsidy of 11*l.* 2s. per man, for the service of the yeer ending on the 1st of April, 1816, to the number of 26,400 men. This subsidy shall be paid in London, at the end of each month, by monthly instalments, to the person duly authorised to receive the same on the part of the Hanoverian Government. This Treaty beginning to be in force from the 25th of May last.

In case peace should take place or be signed between the Allied Powers and France before the expiration of the said year, the subsidy shall be paid up to the end of the month in which the Definitive Treaty shall have been signed; and his Britannic Majesty promises, in addition, to pay to the Hanoverian Government the subsidy of one month, to cover the expenses of the return of the troops within the Hanoverian frontier. (Signed)
(L. S.) WELLINGTON.
(L. S.) MUNSTER.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

Art. 1. Whereas his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty the King of Hanover, has agreed to contribute, for the common cause the continued services of 16,400 men, heretofore subsidized by Great Britain, over and above the contingent of 10,000 men;

10,000 men; and as the rate of 11*l.* 2s. per man, paid in London, is insufficient to defray the expense of this additional corps, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, agrees to pay monthly to Hanover such sum as shall be found to cover the actual expense to Hanover of the abovementioned 16,400 men.

Art. 2. The Commanding Officer of the said army shall give in to the Comptroller of Army Accounts with the British army, monthly, an estimate of the expense incurred, including pay and other allowances to the officers and troops, and contingent expenses of all descriptions. The amount of this estimate, which shall exceed the sum of 11*l.* 2s. per man, paid in London for the 16,400 men, after having been examined and checked, shall be paid to the Hanoverian military chest with the army.

Art. 3. Hanover shall be at no expense for provisions or hospitals for the officers and troops of this corps of 16,400 men, and the British Government shall be entitled to receive the stoppage of eighteen pfennigs per diem, which is usually deducted from the pay of every non-commissioned officer, musician and private, while in hospital.

Art. 4. All arms, accoutrements, camp-kettles, and other military effects belonging to the said corps, which may be lost, or become unserviceable during the existence of this Treaty, shall be replaced at the expense of Great Britain.

The British Government shall likewise make good to individuals the amount of their personal losses, to which they may be entitled according to the regulations of the Hanoverian army, such losses being first investigated, ascertained, and certified by a Board of Hanoverian Officers, whose proceedings, and the regulations by which they are governed, are to be submitted to the Comptroller of Army Accounts.

(No. 5.)—Hesse (Grand Duke.)

Treaty of Subsidy between Great Britain and Hesse, signed at Paris, 15th July 1815.

Art. 1. His Britannic Majesty engages to pay to his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse a subsidy of 11*l.* 2s. per man, for the service of the year ending on the 1st April 1816, to the number of 8,000 men; this subsidy shall be paid in London at the end of each month, by monthly instalments, to the person duly authorised to receive the same on the part of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, and the first payment is to be made upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty.

In case peace should take place or be signed between the Allied Powers and France before the expiration of the said year, the subsidy shall be paid up to the end of the month in which the Definite Treaty shall have been signed; and his Britannic Majesty promises, in addition, to pay to his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse the subsidy of one month to cover the expenses of the re

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turn of his troops within his own frontiers.

Done at Paris this 15th day of July, 1815.

(Signed)
(L. S.) WELLINGTON.
(L. S.) Lieut. Gen. Baron DE SCHAEFFER.

(No. 6.)—SARDINIA.

Treaty of Subsidy between Great Britain and Sardinia, signed at Brussels, May 2, 1815.

Art. 1. His Britannic Majesty engages to pay to his Majesty the King of Sardinia a subsidy of 11*l.* 2s. sterling per man, for the service of the year ending on the 1st. of April 1816, to the number of 15,000 men. This subsidy shall be paid in London at the end of each month, by monthly instalments, to the persons duly authorised to receive the same on the part of his Sardinian Majesty, and the first payment is to be made upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty. In case peace should be signed between the Allied Powers and France before the expiration of the said year, the subsidy shall be paid up to the end of the month in which the Definitive Treaty shall have been signed :—and his Britannic Majesty promises, in addition, to pay to his Majesty the King of Sardinia one month's subsidy, to cover the expenses of the return of his Majesty's troops within his own frontier.

Art. 2. In case his Sardinian Majesty should have it in his power to increase his army in the field to the number of 30,000 men, the possibility of which is stated in the third article of the treaty of accession of his said Majesty, signed at Vienna on the 9th of April, 1815, his Royal Highness the Regent will take the circumstance into consideration, and will consult upon the means of assisting his Majesty the King of Sardinia to carry this additional exertion into effect.

Done at Brussels the 2nd of May, 1815.

(Signed)
(L. S.) WELLINGTON.
(L. S.) St. MARTIN D'AGLIE.

Saxony agrees to furnish 8,000 men at the same rate.

Wurtemburg	20,000
The Dukes of Anhalt	1,600
Brunswick Luneburg	7,149
Frankfort	750
Hesse	7,500
Holstein Oldenburg	1,600
The Princes of Hohenzollern	500
Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen	3,000
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	3,800
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	800
Nassau	3,050
Reuss	900
Dukes of Saxe-Cobourg ——— Saxe-Meinungen, and ——— Saxe-Hildburghausen	1,804

Saxe-

Saxe-Gotha and Altenburg	2,200
Saxe-Weimar and Eisenach	1,600
Schauenbourg-Lippe and Lipsse	1,300
Schwartzenburg	1,300
Waldeck and Pyrmont	800

RUSSIA.

Convention of Subsidy between Great Britain and Russia, signed at Paris, 4th Oct. 1815.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King of Hanover, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, considering that at the commencement of the present war, an anxious desire to secure, by sure and paramount means, the success of a struggle on which the peace and security of Europe depended, had determined the two Cabinets of England and Russia to increase the number of troops destined to be employed against the common enemy, beyond what was stipulated for in the Treaty of General Alliance.

That his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias has actually marched into France about one hundred thousand men beyond the contingent mentioned in the said Treaty.

Moreover, that measures had been adopted for collecting from different points of the Russian Empire a second army of 150,000 men, to be brought into active service in the field.

That this army had actually passed the frontiers, and had advanced into Franconia, whence it was judged expedient to order it to fall back, in consequence of the happy events which had put an end to all resistance on the part of the enemy.

Considering, likewise that a corps of 40,000 men had orders to join the army under the Duke of Wellington, and to serve in it during the war, that these preparations and military movements on the part of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias have been attended with pecuniary sacrifices, and have subjected his Imperial Majesty to expenses which it would be unjust he should exclusively defray, and desirous of coming to an equitable arrangement on these points; Plenipotentiaries Lord Castlereagh and the Sieur Pozzo di Borgo.

Art. 1. His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages to pay to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, under the head of Additional Subsidy, and as compensation for a part of the extraordinary expenses occasioned by the afore mentioned armament, the sum of 416,666l. 13s. 4d. sterling.

Art. 2. This sum shall be payable in London, by four monthly instalments, the first payment to take place at one month from the signing of the present act.

Art. 3. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged within two months, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed

affixed thereunto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris the 4th of October, in the year of our Lord 1815.

(Signed)

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH.

(L. S.) POZZO DI BORGO.

Copy of a Dispatch addressed to the Portuguese Minister at the Court of Rome, dated Palace at Rio Janeiro, April 1, 1815.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, my master, having taken under his consideration the intentions of Pius VII., as published in his bull, *Solicitudo Omnium*, dated 7th August last year, by which his Holiness has thought proper to revive the Company of Jesus, which was extinct, thereby derogating, in so far as the authority of the church is concerned, from the other bull, *Dominus ac Redemptor noster*, of Clement XIV., of glorious memory. His Royal Highness is surprised at this determination of his Holiness, this Court never having been informed of it in any way before, although it has had most reason to complain of the offences of the Company of Jesus, against which Portugal proceeded in the most energetic manner, by the ordinance of September 3, 1759. The positive intentions of his Royal Highness being to maintain in their utmost rigour the dispositions of the above ordinance, whatever may be the determination of other crowned heads, even of such as associated for the extinction of the said Company, my august master commands me to communicate his resolution to you, in order that you immediately present a note declaratory of the invariable principles which his Royal Highness intends to maintain, and conformably to which he enjoins your Lordship to admit no negotiation, either verbal or written, on this subject. This determination of his Royal Highness being founded on reasons the most solid and proper, can never be considered as affecting in any way the invaraible sentiments of his veneration and filial love towards the sacred person of his Holiness, and which you are specially charged to express.

(Signed)

Marquis D'AGUILAR.

To Jose Manuel Pinto, Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Rome.

Papers relative to the Convention for the Evacuation of Paris laid before the House of Commons.

1. The first Article is the Convention itself, which has already appeared.

2. Copy of a Dispatch from Earl Bathurst to the Duke of Wellington; Downing Street, July 7, 1815.

War Department, London, July 7, 1815.

My Lord,—Although your Grace has stated distinctly that the Convention entered into by you and Marshal Prince Blucher on the one hand, and certain French authorities on the other, upon the 3d instant, while it decided all the military questions, had touched nothing political; and although it cannot be imagined that in a Convention negotiated with these authorities by Prince

Prince Blucher and your Grace, you would enter into any engagement whereby it should be presumed that his most Christian Majesty was absolutely precluded from the just exercise of his authority in bringing to condign punishment such of his subjects as had, by their treasonable machinations and unprovoked rebellion, forfeited all claim to his Majesty's clemency and forbearance; yet, in order that no doubt should be entertained as to the sense with which this article is considered by the Prince Regent, in conveying his entire approbation of the Convention, I am commanded to state, that his Royal Highness deems the 12th Article of it to be binding only on the conduct of the British and Prussian commanders, and the commanders of such of the Allies as may become parties to the present Convention by their ratification of it. I have, &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c.

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3. Copy of a Dispatch from the Duke of Wellington to Earl Bathurst; dated Paris, July 13, 1815.

My Lord;—I have had the honour of receiving your Lordship's letter, marked "*separate*," of the 7th inst. regarding the Convention of the 3d.

The Convention binds nobody except the parties to it; viz. the French army on one side, and the Allied armies under Marshal Blucher and myself on the other; and the 12th Article cannot be considered, and never was intended, to bind any other persons or authorities whatever, unless they should become parties to the Convention. I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

The Earl Bathurst, &c.

Memorandum of the Duke of Wellington, communicated by his Grace to the Ministers of the Allied Powers.

It is extraordinary that Madame la Maréchale Ney should have thought proper to publish in print parts of a conversation which she is supposed to have had with the Duke of Wellington, and that she has omitted to publish that which is a much better record of the Duke's opinion on the subject to which the conversation related, viz. the Duke's letter to the Marshal Prince de la Moskwa, in answer to the Marshal's note to his Grace. That letter was as follows:—

"I have had the honour of receiving the note which you addressed me on the 13th of November, relating to the operation of the capitulation of Paris on your case.

"The capitulation of Paris of the 3d of July was made between the commanders in chief of the allied British and Prussian armies on the one part, and the Prince d'Eckmuhl, commander in chief of the French army, on the other, and related exclusively to the military occupation of Paris.

"The object of the 12th Article was to prevent the adoption of any measures of severity under the military authority of those who made it, towards any persons in Paris, on account of the offices which

which they had filled, or their conduct, or their political opinions; but it was never intended, and could not be intended, to prevent either the existing French government, under whose authority the French commander in chief must have acted, or any French government which should succeed to it, from acting in this respect as it might deem fit."

It is obvious from this letter, that the Duke of Wellington, one of the parties to the capitulation of Paris, considers that that instrument contains nothing which can prevent the King from bringing Marshal Ney to trial, in such manner as his Majesty may think proper.

The contents of the capitulation fully confirm the justice of the Duke's opinion. It is made between the commanders in chief of the contending armies respectively, and the first nine articles relate solely to the mode and time of the evacuation of Paris by the French army, and of the occupation of the British and Prussian armies.

The tenth Article provides, that the existing authorities shall be respected by the two commanders in chief of the Allies; the 11th, that public property shall be respected, and that the Allies will not interfere "en aucune manière dans leur administration, et dans leur gestion;" and the 12th Article states, "seront pariellement respectées les personnes et les proprietés particulières, les habitans, et en général tous les invidus qui se trouvent dans la capitale, continueront à jouir de leurs droits et libertés sans pouvoir être inquietées ou recherchés en rien relativement aux fonctions qu'ils occupent, ou auroient occupées, à leur conduite et à leurs opinions politiques."

By whom were these private properties and persons to be in like manner respected? By the allied generals and their troops, mentioned in the 10th and 11th Articles; and not by other parties to whom the Convention did not relate in any manner.

The 13th Article provides, that "les troupes etrangères" shall not obstruct the carriage of provisions by land or water to the capital.

Thus it appears, that every Article in the Convention relates exclusively to the operations of the different armies, or to the conduct of the Allies, and that of their generals, when they should enter Paris; and, as the Duke of Wellington states in his dispatch of the 4th of July, with which he transmitted the Convention to England, "decided all the military points then existing at Paris, and touched nothing political."

But it appears clearly that not only this was the Duke's opinion, of the Convention at the time it was signed, but likewise the opinion of Carnot, of Marshal Ney, and of every other person who had an interest in considering the subject.

Carnot says, in the Exposé de la Conduite Politique de M. Carnot, page 43,—"Il fût resolu d'envoyer aux Généraux Anglois et Prussiens une commission spéciale, chargée de leur proposer une Convention purement militaire, pour la remise de la Ville de Paris êntre mains, en écartant toute question politique, puisqu'on ne pouvoit préjuger quelles seroient

roient les intentions des Alliées lorsqu'ils seroient réunis."

It eppears that Marshal Ney fled from Paris in disguise with a passport given to him by the Duc d'Otrante, under a feigned name, on the 6th July. He could not be supported to be ignorant of the tenor of the 12th Article of the Convention, and he must then have known whether it was the intention of the parties who made it, that it should protect him from the measures which the king, then at St. Denis, should think proper to adopt against him.

But if Marsal Ney could be supposed ignorant of the intention of the 12th Article, the Duc d'Otrante could not, as he was at the head of the provisional government, under whose authority the Prince d'Eckmuhl must have acted when he signed the Convention.

Would the Duc d'Otrante have given a passport under a feigned name to Marshall Ney, if he had understood the 12th Article as giving the Marshal any protection, excepting against measures of severity by the two commanders in chief?

Another proof of what was the opinion of the Duc d'Otrante, of the king's minister, and all the persons most interested in establishing the meaning now attempted to be given to the 12th Article of the Convention of the 3d of July, is the King's Proclamation of the 24th July, by which nineteen persons are ordered for trial, and thirty-eight persons are ordered to quit Paris, and to reside in particular parts of France, under the observation and superintendence of the police, till the Chambers should decide upon their fate.

Did the Duc d'Otrante, did any of the persons who are the objects of this proclamation, did any persons on their behalf, even then, or now, clafm for them the protection of the 12th Article of the Convention?

Certainly the Convention was then understood, as it ought to be understood now, viz. that it was exclusively military, and was never intended to bind the then existing government of France, or any government which should succeed it.

Convention between the Emperor Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia.

In the name of the Most Holy and Invisible Trinity.

Their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, having, in consequence of the great events which have marked the course of the three last years in Europe, and especially of the blessings which it has pleased Divine Providence to shower down upon those States, which place their confidence and their hope on it alone, acquired the intimate conviction of the necessity of founding the conduct to be observed by the Powers in their reciprocal relations upon the sublime truths which the Holy Religion of our Saviour teaches—

They solemnly declare that the present act has no other object than to publish, in the face of the whole world, their fixed resolution, both in the administration of their respective states, and in their

their political relations with every other Government, to take for their sole guide the precepts of that Holy Religion; namely, the precepts of justice, Christian charity, and peace, which, far from being applicable only to private concerns, must have an immediate influence on the Councils of Princes, and guide all their steps, as being the only means of consolidating human institutions, and remedying their imperfections. In consequence their Majesties have agreed on the following articles:—

Art. 1. Conformably to the words of the Holy Scriptures, which command all men to consider each other as brethren, the three contracting Monarchs will remain united by the bonds of a true and indissoluble fraternity, and considering each other as fellow countrymen, they will on all occasions, and in all places, lend each other aid and assistance; and regarding themselves towards their subjects and armies as fathers of families, they will lead them, in the same spirit of fraternity with which they are animated, to protect religion, peace and justice.

Art. 2. In consequence, the sole principle in force, whether between the said Governments or between their subjects, shall be that of doing each other reciprocal service, and of testifying, by unalterable good will, the mutual affection with which they ought to be animated, to consider themselves all as members of one and the same Christian nation, the three Allied Princes looking on themselves as merely delegated by Providence to govern three branches of the one family, namely, Austria, Prussia, and Russia; thus confessing that the Christian world, of which they and their people form a part, has, in reality, no other Sovereign than Him to whom alone power really belongs, because in Him alone are found all the treasures of love, science, and infinite wisdom, that is to say, God, our Divine Saviour, the Word of the Most High, the Word of Life. Their Majesties consequently recommend to their people, with the most tender solicitude, as the sole means of enjoying that peace which arises from a good conscience, and which alone is durable, to strengthen themselves every day more and more in the principles and exercise of the duties which the Divine Saviour has taught to mankind.

Art. 3. All the Powers who shall choose solemnly to avow the secred principles which have dictated the present act, and shall acknowledge how important it is for the happiness of nations, too long agitated, that these truths should henceforth exercise over the destinies of mankind all the influence which belongs to them, will be received with equal ardour and affection into this holy alliance.

Done in triplicate, and signed at Paris, the year of grace, 1815, 14th (26th) September.

(L. S.) FRANCIS.
(L. S.) FREDERICK WILLIAM.
(L. S.) ALEXANDER.

Decree of the Prince Regent of Portugal, respecting Brazil.

Don John, by the grace of God, Prince

Prince Regent of Portugal and of the two Algarves, &c. I make known to all who shall see these presents, that having constantly in my royal mind the most lively wish to cause the prosperity of the states which Divine Providence has intrusted to my sovereign administration: giving at the same time, due importance to the vast extent and locality of my dominions in America; to the abundance and variety of the precious elements of riches which they contain within themselves; and besides, perceiving how advantageous to my faithful subjects in general must be a perfect union and identity of interests between my kingdoms of Portugal and the two Algarves, and my dominions of Brazil, by raising the latter to that political rank and scale to which, for the above-mentioned reasons, they are entitled; and in which my said dominions have already been considered by the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers who formed the Congress at Vienna, both in the treaty of alliance concluded on the 8th of April this year, and in the final treaty of the said Congress: I have therefore determined, and it is my pleasure to ordain as follows:

1. That from and after the publication of these presents, the state of Brazil shall be raised to the dignity, pre-eminence, and denomination of the Kingdom of Brazil.

2. That my kingdoms of Portugal, the two Algarves, and Brazil, shall in future, form one sole kingdom, under the title of the United Kingdom of Portugal, and of Brazil, and the two Algarves.

3. That for the titles inherent in the crown of Portugal, and which it has hitherto used, shall be substituted for all public acts, the new title of Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of Portugal Brazil, and the two Algarves, &c.

Given at the palace of Rio de Janeiro, this 16th Dec. 1815.

(Signed) THE PRINCE.

(Countersigned)

The Marquis DE AGUIAR.

A Convention to regulate the Commerce between the territories of the United States and those of his Britannic Majesty.

The United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, being desirous by a Convention to regulate the commerce and navigation between their respective countries, territories, and people, in such a manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries, and given them full powers to treat of and conclude such Convention; that is to say, the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate thereof, hath appointed for their Plenipotentiaries John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and Albert Gallatin, citizens of the United States; and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, has named for his Plenipotentiaries, the Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson, Vice President of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, Joint Paymaster of his Majesty's Forces, and a Member of the Imperial Parliament; Henry Goulburn, Esq.

a Member of the Imperial Parliament, and Under Secretary of State, and William Adams, Esq. Doctor of Civil Laws; and the said Plenipotentiaries having mutually produced and shown their said full powers, and exchanged copies of the same, have agreed on and concluded the following Articles, viz.—

Art. 1. There shall be between the territories of the United States of America, and all the territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe, a reciprocal liberty of commerce. The inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all such places, ports, and rivers in the territories aforesaid to which other foreigners are permitted to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any parts of the said territories respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and generally, the merchants and traders of each nation respectively shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, but subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

2. No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation to the United States of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe of any articles, the growth produce, or manufacture of the United States, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign countries; nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed on either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States, or to his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, or of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, to or from the said United States Britannic Majesty in Europe, to or from the said territories of his which shall not be equally extended to all other nations.

No higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed in any of the ports of the United States on British vessels, than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States, nor in the ports of any of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, on the vessels of the United States than shall be payable in the same ports on British vessels. The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, whether such importation shall be in vessels of the United States, or in British vessels, and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the ports of any of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, whether such importation

portation shall be in British vessels, or in the vessels of the United States.

The same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, to the United States, whether such exportation shall be in British vessels, or vessels of the United States, and the same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties allowed on the exportation of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States to his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, whether such exportation shall be in British vessels, or in vessels of the United States.

It is further agreed, that in all places where drawbacks are or may be allowed upon the re-exportation of any goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country respectively, the amount of the said drawbacks shall be the same, whether the said goods shall have been originally imported in a British or American vessel, but when such re-exportation shall take place from the United States in a British vessel, or from territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe in an American vessel, to any other foreign nation; the two Contracting Parties reserve to themselves respectively the right of regulating or diminishing in such case the amount of the said drawback.

The intercourse between the United States and his Britannic Majesty's possessions in the West Indies, and on the Continent of North America, shall not be affected by any of the provisions of this article, but each party shall remain in the complete possession of its rights, with respect to such an intercourse.

3. His Britannic Majesty agrees that the vessels of the United States of America shall be admitted, and hospitably received, at the principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies; videlicet, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and the Prince of Wales's Island; and that the citizens of the said United States may freely carry on trade between the said principal settlements and the said United States in all articles of which the importation and exportation respectively to and from the said territories shall not be entirely prohibited, provided only, that it shall not be lawful for them, in any time of war between the British Government and any State or Power whatever, to export from the said territories, without the special permission of the British Government, any military stores, or naval stores, or rice: the citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels, when admitted, no higher or other duty or charge than shall be payable on the vessels of the most favoured European nations, and they shall pay no higher or other duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels, than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in the vessels of the most favoured European nations. But it is expressly agreed, that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any articles from the said principal settlements to any port or place, except to some port or

place in the United States of America, where the same shall be unladen. It is also understood, that the permission granted by this article is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British territories, but the vessels of the United States having, in the first instance, proceeded to one of the said principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, and then going with their original cargoes, or any part thereof, from one of the said principal settlements to another, shall not be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. The vessels of the United States may also touch for refreshments, but not for commerce, in the course of their voyage, to or from the British territories in India, or to or from the dominions of the Emperor of China, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Island of St. Helena, or such other places as may be in the possession of Great Britain, in the African or Indian Seas it being well understood, that in all that regards these articles, the citizens of the United States shall be subject, in all respects to the laws and regulations of the British Government from time to time established.

4. It shall be free for each of the two Contracting Parties respectively, to appoint consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party; but before any Consul shall act as such, he shall in the usual form be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent; and it is hereby declared, that in case of illegal or improper conduct towards the laws or Government of the country to which he is sent, such Consul may either be punished according to law, if the laws will reach the case, or be sent back, the offended Government assigning to the other the reasons for the same.

It is hereby declared that either of the Contracting Parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as such party shall judge fit to be so excepted.

5. This Convention, when the same shall have been duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and by his Britannic Majesty; and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on the said United States and his Majesty for four years from the date of its signature, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this time, or sooner, if possible.

Done at London, this 3d day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

(L. S.) JOHN Q. ADAMS.
(L. S.) H. CLAY.
(L. S.) ALBERT GALLATIN.
(L. S.) FRED. J. ROBINSON.
(L. S.) HENRY GOULBURN.
(L. S.) WILLIAM ADAMS.

Now therefore be it known, that I, James Madison, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the foregoing Convention, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed the same, and every

every clause and article thereof, subject to the exception contained in a declaration made by the authority of his Britannic Majesty, on the 24th day of November last, a copy of which Declaration is hereunto annexed.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this 22d day of December, A.D. 1815, and of the independence of the United States the 40th.

(L. S.) JAMES MADDISON,

By the President,

JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

DECLARATION.

The undersigned, his Britannic Majesty's *Charge d'Affaires* in the United States of America, is commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to explain and declare, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention concluded in London on the 3d of July, in the present year, for regulating the commerce and navigation between the two countries, that in consequence of events which have happened in Europe subsequent to the signature of the Convention aforesaid, it has been deemed expedient and determined, in conjunction with the Allied Sovereigns, that St. Helena shall be the place allotted for the future residence of General Napoleon Bonaparte, under such regulations as may be necessary for the perfect security of his person; and it has been resolved, for that purpose, that all ships and vessels whatever, as well British ships and vessels as others, excepting only ships belonging to the East India Company, shall be excluded from all communication with, or approach to that island. It has therefore become impossible to comply with so much of the 3d article of the Treaty as relates to the liberty of touching for refreshments at the island of St. Helena. And the ratifications of the said Treaty will be exchanged under the explicit declaration and understanding, that the vessels of the United States cannot be allowed to touch at or hold any communication whatever with the said island, so long as the said island shall continue to be the place of residence of the said Napoleon Bonaparte.

(Signed)

ANTHONY ST. JOHN BAKER.

Washington, Nov. 24, 1815.

The Prince Regent's Speech on Opening the Session of Parliament, delivered by Commission, Feb. 1st. 1816.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to express to you his deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

The Prince Regent directs us to acquaint you, that he has had the greatest satisfaction in calling you together, under circumstances which enable him to announce to you the restoration of peace throughout Europe.

The splendid and decisive successes obtained by his Majesty's

arms, and those of the Allies, had led, at an early period of the campaign, to the re-establishment of the authority of his most Christian Majesty in the capital of his dominions; and it has been since that time his Royal Highness's most earnest endeavour to promote such arrangements as appeared to him best calculated to provide for the lasting repose and security of Europe.

In the adjustment of these arrangements it was natural to expect that many difficulties would occur; but the Prince Regent trusts it will be found that, by moderation and firmness, they have been effectually surmounted.

To the intimate union which has happily subsisted between the Allied Powers, the nations of the Continent have twice owed their deliverance. His Royal Highness has no doubt that you will be sensible of the great importance of maintaining in its full force that alliance from which so many advantages have already been derived, and which affords the best prospect of the continuance of peace.

The Prince Regent has directed copies of the several Treaties and Conventions which have been concluded to be laid before you.

The extraordinary situation in which the powers of Europe have been placed, from the circumstances which have attended the French Revolution, and more especially in consequence of the events of last year, has induced the Allies to adopt precautionary measures, which they consider as indispensably necessary for the general security.

As his Royal Highness has concurred in these measures, from a full conviction of their justice and sound policy, he relies confidently on your co-operation in such proceedings as may be necessary for carrying them into effect.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons;—The Prince Regent has directed the estimates for the present year to be laid before you.

His Royal Highness is happy to inform you, that the manufactures, commerce, and revenue of the United Kingdom are in a flourishing condition.

The great exertions which you enabled him to make in the course of the last year, afforded the means of bringing the contest in which we were engaged to so glorious and speedy a termination.

The Prince Regent laments the heavy pressure upon the country which such exertions could not fail to produce; and his Royal Highness has commanded us to assure you, that you may rely on every disposition on his part to concur in such measures of economy, as may be found consistent with the security of the country, and with that station which we occupy in Europe.

My Lords, and Gentlemen;—The negociations which the Prince Regent announced to you at the end of the last session of Parliament, as being in progress, with a view to a commercial arrangement between this country and the United States of America, have been brought to a satisfactory issue. His Royal Highness has given orders, that a copy of the Treaty which has been concluded shall be laid before you; and he confidently trusts, that

the stipulations of it will prove advantageous to the interests of both countries, and cement the good understanding which so happily subsists between them.

The Prince Regent has commanded us to inform you, that the hostilities in which we have been involved in the island of Ceylon, and on the continent of India, have been attended with decisive success.

Those in Ceylon have terminated in an arrangement highly honourable to the British character, and which cannot fail to augment the security and internal prosperity of that valuable possession.

The operations in India have led to an armistice which gives reason to hope that a peace may have been concluded on terms advantageous to our interests in that part of the world.

At the close of a contest so extensive and momentous as that in which we have been so long engaged in Europe, and which has exalted the character and military renown of the British nation beyond all former example, the Prince Regent cannot but feel, that, under Providence, he is indebted for the success which has attended his exertions, to the wisdom and firmness of Parliament, and to the perseverance and public spirit of his Majesty's people.

It will be the Prince Regent's constant endeavour to maintain, by the justice and moderation of his conduct, the high character which this country has acquired amongst the nations of the world; and his Royal Highness has directed us to express his sincere and earnest hope that the same union amongst ourselves, which has enabled us to surmount so many dangers, and has brought this eventful struggle to so auspicious an issue, may now animate us in peace, and induce us cordially to co-operate in all those measures which may best manifest our gratitude for the Divine protection, and most effectually promote the prosperity and happiness of our country.

Treaty of Marriage between her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte Augusta and his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringuen, Prince of Coburg of Saalfeld, &c. &c. &c.—Signed at London, March 13, 1816.

In the name of Almighty God,

Be it known unto all men, by these presents, that whereas his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his most sacred Majesty, George the Third, by the grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has judged it proper that an alliance should be contracted between the family of his Majesty and that of his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringuen, Prince of Coburg of Saalfeld, &c. &c. &c., and has, therefore, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty consented, with the full agreement of the parties interested, that a marriage shall be celebrated between the most high and illustrious Princess Charlotte Augusta, daughter of his Royal Highness

Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Messein, Landgrave of Thuringuen, Prince of Coburg of Saalfeld, &c.

In order, therefore, to attain so desirable an end, and to treat, conclude and confirm the articles of the said marriage, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, as well as his Serene Highness, Leopold, George Frederick, Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringuen, Prince of Coburg of Saalfeld, &c. have named and authorized mutually, viz.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, the most reverend father in God, his right trusty and right entirely beloved councillor, Charles Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan; his right trusty and well beloved Lord John Eldon, Chancellor of Great Britain; his right trusty and well-beloved cousin and councillor Dudley, Earl of Harrowby, President of his Majesty's Council; his right trusty and well-beloved cousin and councillor Henry Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; his right trusty and well beloved cousin and councillor Robert Banks, Earl of Liverpool, First commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury; his right trusty and well beloved councillor Robert Stewart, commonly called Viscount Castlereagh, one other of his Majesties Principal Secretaries of State; his right trusty and well beloved councillor Henry Viscount Sidmouth, one other of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; and his right trusty and well beloved councillor, Nicholas Vansittart, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

And his said Serene Highness, Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringuen, Prince of Coburg of Saalfeld, &c. &c. &c. William Augustus Baron de Just, Privy Councillor of his Majesty the King of Saxony, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Britannic Majesty, King of Hanover and Commander of the Order of Civil Merit of Saxony, who, by virtue of their respective full powers, which they have mutually communicated and exchanged, have concluded and agreed upon the following articles, viz.

Art. I. It is concluded and agreed that the marriage between her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte Augusta and his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringuen, Prince of Coburg of Saalfeld, &c. &c. &c., shall be solemnized in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called Great Britain, both being present, according to the due tenour of the laws of England, and the rites and ceremonies of the church of the United Kingdom, as soon as the same may conveniently be done.

II. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name

name and on the behalf of his Majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, promises to secure to her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte Augusta, and to his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringuen, Prince of Coburg of Saalfeld, &c. &c. &c. during their joint lives, and to the survivor of them, the annual sums hereinafter mentioned;—that is to say, during their joint lives, the annual sum of 60,000l., to be paid quarterly; 10,000l. of which annual sum, also to be paid quarterly, shall be granted unto commissioners, named for that purpose by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting as aforesaid, to be by them received for the sole and separate use of the said Princess, notwithstanding her marriage state, and without his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringuen, Prince of Coburg of Saalfeld, &c. &c. &c. having any power over the same, and which annual sum of 10,000l. so payable quarterly, the said Princess shall not have power, either separately or conjointly with his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringuen, Prince of Coburg of Saalfeld, &c. &c. &c. to alienate, mortgage, or receive or direct to be paid by way of anticipation; but the same shall, from time to time as the same shall become due, be paid and payable into the proper hands of the said Princess alone, upon her own sole receipt, or to such person or persons to whom she shall by writing, signed by herself alone, from time to time, as the same shall become due, direct and order the same to be paid, or otherwise to receive the same on her sole behalf.

III. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting as aforesaid, engages to secure to her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte Augusta the annual sum of 60,000l., to be paid to her during her life, in case her Royal Highness shall survive his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringuen, Prince of Coburg of Saalfeld, &c. &c. &c.; such annual sum to commence in payment from the death of his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringuen, Prince of Coburg of Saalfeld, &c. &c. &c. in the lifetime of her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte Augusta, and to be paid quarterly; and the first quarterly payment is to be made at the end of three calendar months after such his decease, when the said annuity, payable during their joint lives, is to determine.

And his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, so acting as aforesaid, further engages to secure to his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringuen, Prince of Coburg of Saalfeld, &c. the annual sum of 50,000l., to be paid to him during his life, in case he shall survive her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte Augusta; such annual sum to commence in payment

ment from the death of her Royal Highness, in the lifetime of his Serene Highness, and to be paid quarterly; and the first quarterly payment to be made at the end of three calendar months after such her decease, when the said annuity, payable during their joint lives, is to determine.

IV. The son or daughter, or descendant of the said marriage for the time being, next in succession to the Crown of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland after the Princess Charlotte Augusta, shall be brought up in such manner as his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or his successors, may be pleased to direct; and no children of this marriage shall be allowed to marry without the consent of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or his successors for the time being.

V. It is understood and agreed, that her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte Augusta shall not, at any time, leave the United Kingdom without the permission, in writing, of his Majesty, or of the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and without her Royal Highness's own consent.

And in the event of her Royal Highness being absent from this country, in consequence of the permission of his Majesty, or of the Prince Regent, and of her own consent such residence abroad shall in no case be protracted beyond the term approved by his Majesty, or the Prince Regent, and consented to by her Royal Highness. And it shall be competent for her Royal Highness to return to this country before the expiration of such term, either in consequence of directions for that purpose, in writing from his Majesty, or from the Prince Regent, or at her own pleasure.

VI. This treaty shall be ratified by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent on the behalf of his Majesty, and by his said Serene Highness, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in ten days, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 13th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

It is hereby expressly declared, that no article or provision, contained in the treaty of marriage signed this day, shall in any manner be taken, or deemed to affect or prejudice any right or prerogative of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, touching or concerning the education or marriages of any of the children or descendants of her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte Augusta, or the education or marriages of any of the Royal Family or their descendants.

The present additional article shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted, word for word, in the treaty of marriage signed this day. It shall be included in the ratification of the said treaty.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the

the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

PROCLAMATION.

Parma, March 20.

"We, Francis, by the grace of God Emperor of Austria, &c. —by our letters-patent of the 2d of April 1815, we made known, that, on the request of our beloved daughter the Archduchess Maria Louisa, Duchess of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, we charged ourselves with the preliminary administration of these provinces. The circumstances which at that time led us to such a determination being happily ended, we restore the thus intrusted goverment into the hands of our beloved daughter; and we have ordered that the small shall be made known to the people by letters-patent. Done at Milan, this 7th of March 1816, the 25th of our reign."

The above was accompanied by the following proclamation :—

"We, Maria Louisa, Imperial Princess, Archduchess of Austria, by the grace of God Duchess of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, &c.—Our illustrious and dearly beloved father, his Majesty the Emperor and King, having desired that on our repairing to our duchies of Parmama, &c. we should again take into our hands the government of these provinces, which he had so graciously accepted in trust for us (as we communicated in our letters patent from the Imperial Palace of Schoenbrunn of date the 31st of March 1815), we have therefore thought proper to make known, as we hereby made known, that we again take upon ourselves the government of our subjects, at the same time giving thanks for the care which our illustrious father has taken of the welfare of our subjects:—We moreover declare that it is our pleasure to confirm all the ordinances issued by our father during his government and strictly enjoin the inhabitants of our said duchies to conform thereto. Given at Venice, this 17th March 1816."

IONIAN ISLES.

Proclamation by Sir Thomas Maitland.

Among the various and high duties intrusted to the administration of his Excellency by his gracious Sovereign, there is none more important in itself than the conservation of all the rights, privileges, and prerogatives, of the dominant and of the tolerated religion.

It has been, and always will be, a fixed maxim of the policy of Great Britain, and an invariable principle of its conduct, both with regard to those countries that may be under its immediate sovereignty, and those that may be under its exclusive protection, to guarantee and maintain the various religious establishments as being essentially connected with the vital principles of good government, morals, and happiness.

His Excellency, impressed with this truth, and having observed with regret that the French, with that impious indifference which distinguished their revolutionary

career, now happily ended, forcibly took away many of the sacred places of public worship in this city, and coverted them to military and other uses: and his Excellency having understood, from a report made to him three days ago by the high police, whose constant assiduity merits his highest praise, that some officers of that department, led by their extreme zeal, had entered a church of the dominant religion in pursuit of a person suspected of a high offence, and that no express general rule exists on that subject his Excellency therefore directs as follows:—

1st. That every place of public worship shall be completely evacuated, and given up to the respectable head of the respective religion to which it belonged.

2d. That no soldier, officer of police, or other individual whatsoever, shall on any account dare or pretend to pursue any person, of whatever offence suspected, into the sanctuary or interior of any church, but shall confine himself to placing around the church such sentinels as may be necessary to prevent the escape of the suspected person, at the same time giving an account thereof to the governor, who will take the necessary steps for placing this person in the hands of justice, by the intervention of the head of that religion to whom the church belongs.

This present shall be printed in Greek and Italian, and published for universal information.

By order of his Excellency,
WM. MEYER, Public Sec.

Palace, Corfu,
March 19, 1816.

Speech of the Prince Regent at the close of the Session July 2d, 1816.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I cannot close this Session of Parliament without again expressing my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

" The cordial interest which you have manifested in the happy event of the marriage of my daughter, the Princess Charlotte, with the Prince of Saxe-Coburg, and the liberal provision which you have made for their establishment, afford an additional proof of your affectionate attachment to his Majesty's person and family, and demand my warmest acknowledgments.

" I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that I have given the royal consent to a marriage between his Majesty's daughter, the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Glocester; and I am persuaded that this event will be highly gratifying to all his Majesty's subjects.

" The assurances which I have received of the pacific and friendly disposition of the powers engaged in the late war, and of their resolution to execute inviolably the terms of the treaties which I announced to you at the opening of the session, promise the continuance of that peace so essential to the interests of all the nations of the world.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year; and I am sensible of the beneficial effects which

which may be expected to result from the salutary system of making provision for them in a way calculated to uphold public credit.

"The arrangements which you have adopted for discharging the incumbrances of the civil list, and for rendering its future income adequate to its expenditure, by relieving it from a part of the charge to which it was subject, are in the highest degree gratifying and satisfactory to me; and you may be assured that nothing shall be wanting on my part to give full effect to those arrangements.

"The provision you have made for consolidating the revenues of Great Britain and Ireland, will, I doubt not, be productive of the happiest consequences, in cementing and advancing the interests of the United Kingdom; and must afford an additional proof of the constant disposition of Parliament to relieve the difficulties and promote the welfare of Ireland.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The measures to which I have been under the necessity of resorting, for the suppression of those tumults and disorders which had unfortunately occurred in some parts of the kingdom, have been productive of the most salutary effects.

"I deeply lament the continuance of that pressure and distress which the circumstances of the country, at the close of so long a war, have unavoidably entailed on many classes of his Majesty's subjects.

"I feel fully persuaded, however, that after the many severe trials which they have undergone, in the course of the arduous contest in which we have been engaged, and the ultimate success which has attended their glorious and persevering exertions, I may rely with perfect confidence on their public spirit and fortitude in sustaining those difficulties, which will, I trust, be found to have arisen from causes of a temporary nature, and which cannot fail to be materially relieved by the progressive improvement of public credit, and by the reduction which has already taken place in the burdens of the people."

Treaty between the King of Spain and the King of the Netherlands.

In the name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and his Majesty the King of Spain and the Indies, animated with an equal desire to put a check upon the piracies of the Barbary Regencies, and to procure to the trade and navigation of the Mediterranean all possible security, desiring to cement their alliance by a solemn treaty, and to fix the extent and the means thereof have given their full powers for this purpose, viz. his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, to Mr. Hugues Zuylen de Nyevelt, Knight of the order of the Belgic Lion, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty, and his Majesty the King of Spain and the Indies, to Sieur Pedro Cevallos y Guerra, Counsellor of State, Knight of the order of the Golden Fleece, &c.

First

First Minister of State, &c. who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed on the following articles:—

Art. 1. This alliance is purely defensive, and its object is to protect the commerce of the powers who are parties to it.

2. This alliance shall subsist so long as the Regencies of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli do not renounce their offensive system towards the property of the subjects of the Contracting Powers.

3. If one of these should be injured by any corsair of the three Regencies, it shall be the duty of the Consuls of the Allied Powers to claim reparation of the Government of the offending party by legal means, and if justice should not be done, the Allied Powers shall agree, if necessary, to proceed to reprisals, to an amount answerable to the offence committed.

4. It shall be considered as an offence against the Allied Powers, if one of the Regencies takes justice into its own hands by seizing the property of the subjects of the Contracting Parties, without having previously tried other means, or established proceedings to obtain justice and satisfaction.

5. As an offence committed against the Allied Powers shall be considered the arrest of the Consuls for debts of private persons, or of their respective Sovereigns, since the Regencies ought to employ for the purpose of claiming them the methods adopted by civilized nations.

6. The Allied Powers will also consider themselves offended if any person is demanded from them as obligatory, even though founded on custom.

7. When one of the Powers shall be attacked by the Barbary States, without having provoked the attack by any hostile act, then the alliance shall have effect.

8. The obligation of the Allies to defend the offended party shall subsist till just reparation has been obtained for the damage caused by the offence and also an indemnity for the expenses of the war.

9. Neither of the Allies can enter into a negotiation with the common enemy without the consent of the other.

10. The Contracting Parties engage to employ a sufficient force to defend and protect their commerce against the piracies of the Barbary Powers.

11. His Majesty the King of the Netherlands shall furnish in consequence a ship of the line and six frigates, and his Catholic Majesty a ship of the line, two frigates, a brig, and 16 gun-boats

12. The chief command shall belong to the senior officer of the same rank.

13. Each power shall bear the expense of maintaining its respective forces, and all shall be stationed in the ports of Spain the best situated and defended to fulfil the object of the alliance.

14. The maritime forces of the Netherlands shall be supplied at reasonable price in the ports of his Catholic Majesty with all articles of urgent necessity, as well for the repairs as ammunition and provisions, on payment in bills of exchange, at sight, on the Government of the Netherlands.

15. The

15. The convoys from one port of the Mediterranean to another shall be fixed at certain periods, and the merchantmen belonging to the subjects of the Contracting Powers shall be equally protected and convoyed.

16. A cruizing squadron shall be stationed before Algiers to hinder the corsairs from going out, or to intercept them on their return.

17. Another squadron shall be stationed before Tunis in case of war.

18. Tripoli having hardly any maritime force, it will be easy for the above-mentioned cruising squadrons to keep it in check.

19. When war shall be declared against one of the Barbary Powers of Algiers, Tunis or Tripoli, the vessels which shall fall into the power of the crusing squadrons shall be immediately burnt or destroyed.

20. The Powers engage to pay the value of them to the captors, and this sum shall be divided according to the existing regulations of the Power whose men of war shall have made the capture.

21. If vessels of war of different nations have made the capture, these Powers shall pay the value according to the number of the respective crews; each Power shall pay this premium to its crews.

22. The prisoners of war shall be divided in the same proportion.

23. The present Treaty shall be communicated to the Courts of Portugal, Turin, and Naples, by his Catholic Majesty, who shall invite them to accede to it. His Majesty the King of the Netherlands shall make the same communication and invitation to the courts of Petersburgh, Stockholm, and Copenhagen.

24. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Madrid within six weeks, or sooner, if possible.

In testimony whereof, we, the Plenipotentiaries undersigned, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present Treaty, and have affixed to it the seal of our arms.

Done at Alcala de Henares, Aug. 10, 1816.

(Signed)

(L. S.) H. De Zuylen De Neyvelt.

(L. S.) Pedro Cevallos.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

Art. 1. His Catholic Majesty, not being actually in a state of war with the Dey of Algiers, the commander of the Spanish naval forces shall repair with the maritime forces of the King of the Netherlands before Algiers, and by virtue of the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th articles of the treaty of this day, shall demand from the Algerine Government reparation for the offences committed against both the Contracting Powers, declaring at the same time that the intention of the Powers is scrupulously to observe towards the Barbary Powers the laws of nations as established in Europe.

2. If the Algerine Government refuses to listen to the voice of justice, and will not give the reparation required, the *casus fœderis* of the present shall be recognized as having taken place, and the respective forces of the Contracting Powers shall act according

cording to the stipulations of Articles 7, 8, 9, 19, 20, 21.

Treaty of Peace between his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and his Serene Highness Omar Pacha, Dey and Governor of the fortress and kingdom of Algiers, agreed upon and concluded by Admiral Theodore Frederick Baron Van de Capellen, Commander in-Chief of the Squadron of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, in the Mediterranean Sea, and by authority of his Majesty.

Art. 1. It is agreed upon and resolved between the Baron Van de Capellen, and his Highness the Dey of Algiers, that from this day forward there shall be a durable and inviolable peace and friendship between his Majesty the King of the Netherlands and his states and subjects, and his Highness the Dey of Algiers, his dominions and subjects, and also that all the articles of peace and friendship agreed to and concluded from the year 1757, between their High Mightinesses the States General and the Government of the Kingdom of Algiers, are by these presents renewed, ratified, and confirmed, as if they were all inserted word for word in the present treaty, and that the ships of war and other vessels, as also the subjects of both kingdoms, shall do each other no injury or offence, but shall henceforward, and at all times, treat each other reciprocally with all respect and friendship.

2. A Consul from his Majesty the King of the Netherlands shall be received at Algiers, precisely on the same footing, and treated with the same respect, as the British Consul, in order to regulate the concerns of trade. He shall be allowed the free exercise of his religion in his hotel, both for himself and his domestics, and for all other persons who may wish to make use of this advantage.

Done in duplicate in the fortress of Algiers, in presence of Almighty God, the 28th day of August, of the year of Jesus Christ, 1816, and in the year of the Hegira, 1231, the 6th day of the month Shawat.

(Signed)

(L. S.) J. F. Van De Capellen, Commander-in-Chief of the Squadron of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

(L. S.) H. M'Donell, exercising the functions of Consul General.

Opposite was the signature of Omar Pacha, Dey and Governor of Algiers.

Proclamations from the Brazilian Government.

The Marquis de Allegrete, of the Council of his Most Faithful Majesty, Gentleman of his Chamber, Grand Cross of the Order of the Tower and the Sword, and of that of Christ, Camp Marshal of the Armies, Governor and Captain-General of the Captainship of St. Pedro of the Rio Grande.

Inhabitants of the Territory of Monte Video!

The Portuguese troops, equally brave and well disciplined, are enterin

entering your territory; and worthy men may now thank Divine Providence, which, employing the powerful and always propitious arm of the King my Lord and Master, banishes the evils that assail you, punishes the chiefs if they do not correct themselves, and, not stopping at such great benefits, will confer others which you cannot appreciate until you enjoy them.

Do not abandon your houses, except to seek a shelter from the banditti, and join the army: for every thing that may be wanted you shall be punctually paid. In his most faithful Majesty's name I promise you security for your persons and property. Let, then, your lamentations and complaints cease—let them cease for ever; and mingling your voices fraternally with ours, repeat a thousand times with that gaiety which has so long forsaken you—Live the King! Live the King! Live the King!

Charles Frederick Lecor, Lieut.-General of the Armies of his Most faithful Majesty, General-in-Chief of the troops destined for the pacification of the Left Bank of the Rio de la Plata, &c. &c.

People of the Left Bank of the Rio de la Plata!

The reiterated insults which the tyrant Artigas has given to the pacific inhabitants of Monte-Video, your own countrymen, and those of the Rio Grande; the absolute prohibition of communicating on the frontier with your friends the Portuguese; and, finally, the hostile disposition in which he places his troops, directing them to the neighbourhood of the Rio Pardo, are facts which are notorious, and more than sufficient to prove the intentions of that tyrant. They also suffice to prove incontestably that there can be no stable government among yourselves, nor security in the Portuguese dominions, while you remain subject to his oppression. To a tyrant, who, obtaining the control of your armed force, dictates to you by it his own opinions—a tyrant whose conduct has been hostile and inconstant, except in what relates to his interest, and who cannot render your country happy, nor afford you neighbours any confidence in his political relations.

Inhabitants of the Province of the North, terminate the state of incertitude which ruins your country, and disturbs the frontier of the kingdom of Brazil. To remove these evils I am sent by my Sovereign, with the troops which you see with me, and others who follow us, but who do not come to conquer or destroy your property. On the contrary, their only object is to subdue the enemy, to deliver you from oppression, to re-establish your tranquillity, and put an end to the extraordinary contributions imposed on you, and to treat you all with kindness, those only excepted who shall henceforth attempt to disturb the public peace.

Inhabitants! You who love the welfare of your country, remain tranquil in your houses, and place confidence in the promises which I make you in the name of my Sovereign. He has constituted me head of a Provisional Government in this province; and I promise

promise you on the faith of an old officer and faithful subject, that I shall fulfil all the orders I receive from my august Sovereign, who gives none but for your happiness.

CHARLES FREDERIC LECOR.

Declaration of the King of the Two Sicilies.

"Ferdinand I. by the grace of God, King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, &c. &c. &c.

"Desiring to confirm the privileges granted by us, and the Monarchs our illustrious predecessors, to our well-beloved Sicilians, and to reconcile the inviolability of these privileges with the unity of the political institutions, we have by the present law sanctioned, and do sanction as follows:

"Art. 1. All civil and ecclesiastical employments in Sicily beyond the Straits shall, conformably to the capitularies of the Monarchs our predecessors, be conferred exclusively on Sicilians, without the other subjects of our states on this side the Straits being ever entitled to pretend to them, in the same manner as the Sicilians cannot form any claim to civil and religious employments in our other dominions abovementioned. We place among the number of the places exclusively to be given to Sicilians, the Archbishopric of Palermo, though our august father, Charles III. reserved the disposal of it to himself, in the great charter which he granted to the Sicilians.

"Art 2. Our Sicilian subjects beyond the Straits shall be admitted to all the great dignities of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, in proportion to the population of the island.

"The population being a quarter of that of all our dominions, the fourth part of our Council of State shall be composed of Sicilians, and the other three quarters of subjects of our other dominions.

"The same proportion will be observed for the places of our Ministers and Secretaries of State the first dignities of the Court, and the places of our representatives and agents at foreign Courts.

"Art. 3. Instead of two Sicilian *Consultatori*, who, according to the concession of our august father, were members of the ancient Junta of Sicily, there shall be always in the Supreme Council of the Chancery of the Two Sicilies a number of Sicilian Counsellors, according to the proportion fixed in the preceding article.

"Art. 4. Offices in our army and navy, our royal household, will be conferred on all our subjects, without distinction of the part of our dominions of which they are natives.

"Art. 5. The Government of the whole kingdom of the Two Sicilies shall be always about our person. When we shall reside in Sicily, we shall have as Governor in our states on this side of our Straits a Prince of our family, or another personage of distinction, whom we shall choose among our subjects.

"If it is a Prince of the Royal Family, he shall have with him one of our Ministers of State, who shall correspond with the Ministers and Secretaries of State who shall reside near our person, and who shall have with him, besides,

sides, two or more directors, to preside in those sections of the offices of the Ministers and Secretaries of State which we shall think fit to leave on the spot for the administration of that part of our dominions. If the Governor is not a Prince, he shall be himself invested with the character of Minister Secretary of State, shall correspond directly with the Ministers and Secretaries of State whom we have with us, and shall have two or more directors for that purpose.

"Art. 6. (Makes the same regulations as the 5th, in respect to the government of Sicily, when the King resides on this side of the Straits.)

"Art. 7. These Directors, in both cases, shall be chosen promiscuously among all our subjects, as was fixed relatively to Sicily for the ancient offices of *Consultator*, of *Conservator*, which are replaced by the said directors.

"Art. 8. The lawsuits of the Sicilians shall continue to be pledged even in the last resort, by the Sicilian tribunals; in consequence, there shall be established in Sicily a supreme court of justice, which shall be above all the tribunals of that island, and independent of the Supreme Court of our States on this side of the Straits, as the latter shall be independent of Sicily, when we shall reside in that island; the organization of this Court shall be regulated by a particular law.

"9. The abolition of feudal rights shall be maintained in Sicily as in our other States on this side of the Straits.

"Art. 10. We shall fix every year the part of Sicily in the permanent expenses of the state, and we shall regulate the manner of its partition; but this annual part can never exceed the sum of 1,847,687 ounces and 20 tari, which was fixed in 1813 by the Parliament as the certain revenue of Sicily. No greater sum can by any means be imposed without the consent of Parliament.

"Art. 11. There shall be deducted every year from the said quota a sum which cannot be less than 150,000 ounces, which shall be applied to the payment of the debt bearing no interest and of the arrear of interest of that which does bear interest, till the entire extinction of both: when these two debts are extinguished, this sum shall be annually employed in forming a sinking fund for the Sicilian debt.

"Art 12. Till the general system of the civil and judicial administration of our kingdom of the Two Sicilies shall be promulgated, all the branches of justice and administration shall continue on the same footing as heretofore.

"We will and ordain, that the present law, signed by us, certified by our Council and our Minister of State Affairs of Grace and Justice, countersigned by our Council and the Chancellor Minister Secretary of State, enrolled and preserved in our general Chancery of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, be published throughout the kingdom, with the ordinary solemnities, by the competent authorities, who shall draw up a *proces verbal*, and see to the execution of it. Our Chancellor, Minister of the kingdom

of the Two Sicilies, is specially charged with this publication.

"Caserta, Dec. 12, 1816.

(Signed) "FERDINAND.

"The Minister of Grace and Justice,

"MANHESE TOMMASI.

"The Minister Secretary of State, Chancellor,

"TOMMASO DI SOMMA."

Copy of a Dispatch from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to Lord Viscount Sidmouth, dated 5th of June, 1816, *viz.*—

A Statement of the Nature and Extent of the Disturbances which have recently prevailed in Ireland, and the Measures which have been adopted by the Government of that Country in consequence thereof.—Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 14th June 1816.

To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Sidmouth; Dublin Castle, 5th June, 1816.

My Lord;—I have had the honour of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 27th day of April, enclosing an Address from the House of Commons to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying that his Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to direct that there be laid before the House a statement of the nature and extent of the disturbances which have recently prevailed in Ireland, and of the measures which have been adopted by the Government of that country in consequence thereof; and I proceed to obey the commands which your Lordship has signified to me in that letter, that I should enable his Royal Highness to comply with the Address of the House of Commons.

Though I have, as your Lordship is well aware, apprized you from time to time of such events connected with the internal interests of Ireland as have been most worthy of notice, and of the measures which I have adopted with a view to restore and maintain the public peace, it may be satisfactory that I should (instead of referring your Lordship to the detail of my separate letters) embody the substance of them in this general dispatch.

It is not, I presume, wished that I should extend the statement which is required from me beyond the period at which I assumed the administration of the affairs of this country; and I shall, therefore, only shortly and generally refer to events which occurred during the government of my predecessor, or to the measures to which he had recourse.

The Insurrection Act was passed by the Legislature in the year 1807; it was not enforced on any occasion during the three years for which it was at that time enacted, and the state of Ireland was considered to be such in the year 1810, as not to render necessary the continuance of this act, and indeed to admit of its repeal a very short period before that to which its duration was limited by law.

In the early part, however, of January, 1811, in consequence of the numerous outrages committed in the counties of Tipperary, Waterford, Kilkenny and Limerick, by bodies of men who assembled

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in arms by night, administered unlawful oaths, prescribed laws respecting the payment of rents and tithes, plundered several houses of arms, in various instances attempted, and in some committed murder; it was considered expedient to issue a warrant for a special Commission to be held in the counties before mentioned, and in the cities of Waterford, Kilkenny, and Limerick, for the trial of such of the offenders as had been apprehended. From the evidence adduced at the Special Commission, it appeared that many of the outrages to which I have referred were committed by two combinations, very widely extended among the lower orders of the Roman Catholic population, which assumed the name of *Caravats* and *Shanavests*, respectively, and between which a violent animosity subsisted, the cause of which was not very satisfactorily accounted for. As feuds of the same kind, not growing out of religious differences, occasionally exist (though seldom to the extent to which this appears to have prevailed), I have inserted in the appendix to this dispatch a portion of the evidence which was adduced on one of the trials, from which some information may be collected with respect to the origin and object of the combinations, by which the peace of the country was at that time disturbed.

In the county of Tipperary nine persons were tried: two for murder, and seven for attempts to murder; five were tried for robbery of arms, and twenty-two indicted and tried under the acts which generally bear the name of the Riot and Whiteboy Acts, for assuming the name of Caravats, and appearing in arms; six were sentenced to death, twenty-seven to transportation, whipping, and imprisonment, and three acquitted.

In Waterford twelve persons were tried; seven for attempts to murder, one for stealing arms, and four for burglary and robbery: they were all found guilty, and sentenced to death.

It was not thought necessary to proceed to Limerick in execution of the commission; and there were no trials of importance in Kilkenny.

Notwithstanding, however, the number of convictions in the counties of Tipperary and Waterford at the special commission, and the severe examples which were made, they do not appear even in those counties to have produced any lasting effect, or to have materially checked the bad spirit which prevailed in them.

In the early part of 1813, and during the whole of that year, many daring offences against the public peace were committed in these and in other counties, particularly Waterford, Westmeath, Roscommon, and the King's county, the nature of which sufficiently proved that illegal combinations, and the same systematic violence and disorder against which the Special Commission of 1811 had been directed, still existed.

The offences against the public peace committed in the counties which were the seats of disturbance, partook of the same general character; reports were constantly received of attacks on dwelling-houses for the purpose

of procuring arms, and the frequency of these attacks, and the open and daring manner in which they were made, were sufficient proofs of the desire which generally prevailed amongst those concerned in the disturbances to collect large quantities of arms, and thus possess the means of prosecuting their ulterior objects with a better prospect of success. Several instances occurred in which the houses of respectable individuals were attacked, even in the open day, by large bodies of armed men; and others, in which the military, acting under the directions of magistrates, met with considerable resistance. It is worthy of remark, that in the many successful attacks which were made upon houses with the view of depriving the proprietors of their arms, it rarely occurred that any other species of property was molested by the assailants.

The principal objects of hostility, or rather the principal sufferers on account of their inadequate means of defence, were those persons who, on the expiration of leases, had taken small farms at a higher rent than the late occupiers had offered; and all those who were suspected of a disposition to give information to magistrates against the disturbers of the peace, or to bear testimony against them in a court of justice, in the event of their apprehension and trial. In some counties, particularly in Westmeath and Roscommon, the most barbarous punishments were frequently inflicted upon the persons of those who had thus rendered themselves obnoxious, and upon the persons of their relatives.*

From the general terror which these proceedings occasioned, it became almost impossible to procure satisfactory evidence against the guilty. It frequently happened that the sufferers from such atrocities as I have alluded to, when visited by a magistrate, would depose only generally to the facts of their having been perpetrated, and not denying their knowledge of the offenders, would yet steadily refuse to disclose their names, or describe their persons, from the fear of future additional injury to themselves or their relatives, Even where the parties offending were deposed against and apprehended, there was frequently the greatest difficulty in effecting their conviction, from the intimidation of witnesses, and in some cases of jurors.

I fear few instances can be found of late, in the counties which I have mentioned, in which it has been possible for witnesses, having given evidence in favour of the Crown, on any trial connected with the disturbance of the peace, to remain secure in their usual places of abode.

In the latter end of the year 1813, a meeting of the magistracy of the county of Westmeath took place, at which eigteen of that body attended. They addressed a

* It is well known, that one of the combinations existing in these and other neighbouring counties derived the name of *Carders* from the nature of the torture with which the objects of its vengeance were visited, and which consisted in the laceration of their bodies with a wool-card, or some similar instrument.

memorial

memorial to me respecting the state of that county, which bears date the 29th November; they represented that frequent outrages were committed; that oaths of increased malignity had been administered; that three persons had been convicted on charges of administering and taking an oath, one of the obligations of which was "to assist the French and Buonaparte;" and that the witness upon whose evidence that conviction had taken place had been recently murdered, under circumstances which were alone sufficient to prove the alarming state of that county. The memorial concluded with an earnest prayer, that a proposition might be made to the Legislature for the revival of the Insurrection Act.

From evidence adduced on the trial of six persous concerned in the murder alluded to in this Memorial (five of whom were capitally convicted), it was proved, that the murder was committed by a party of eighteen men selected from a larger body who assembled in divisions of 12 each from three separate parishes, for the purpose of planning and perpetrating this murder. I may also add, that nine persons were shortly afterwards convicted on the same charges with respect to the oath on which the convictions mentioned in the memorial of the magistrates took place.

Similar meetings of the magistrates of Waterford and of the King's County took place about the same time, and I received from both representations of the disturbed state of their respective counties, and earnest application for an increase to the military force stationed in them. In the Memorial which I received from the King's County, which bore the signature of sixteen magistrates, it was stated, "that alarming disturbances existed in that county, and the adjacent parts of Westmeath; that almost every night houses were plundered of arms; that they considered stronger measures than those which could be resorted to under the existing laws absolutely necessary; and that the re-enactment and enforcement of the Insurrection Act would alone enable them to maintain tranquillity.

In the month of January 1814, I received from the governors and 28 of the magistrates of the county of Westmeath a second Memorial, urging the necessity of the immediate revival of the Insurrection Act. In this county three murders had been then recently committed within the short space of a month, two upon persons suspected of giving information against offenders.

Your Lordship will recollect, that in the early part of January, 1814, I felt it incumbent upon me to call your attention to a representation made to your Lordship by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, in the month of August preceding, on the subject of the disturbed state of a considerable portion of the interior of this country, and expressed my deep regret, that notwithstanding the measures which had been adopted by the government, in concert with the commander of the forces, and the general vigilance and activity of the resident magistrates in those parts where the disturbances

bances principally prevailed, no effectual progress had been made towards the restoration of tranquillity; that the same spirit of outrage and tendency to unlawful combination still existed in many parts of the counties of Westmeath, Roscommon, and the adjoining districts; and that the reports then recently received from the counties of Tipperary, Limerick, Kilkenny, and the King's County, had produced repeated instances of a daring and systematic violation of the law.

I stated that the principal object of the misguided persons who were concerned in the outrages which had been committed, appeared to be the collection of arms, and the intimidation of all those who were likely to give information that might lead to their apprehension and conviction; that to such an extent had this system of intimidation been carried, that the most savage excesses had been committed without the possibility of apprehending those concerned in the perpetration of them, on account of the reluctance of the sufferers, from the fear of future injury, to give information against them.

I added, that I could not ascertain, that the various combinations which existed in different parts of the country proposed to themselves any definite object of a political nature; nor was there any evidence at all conclusive that they acted under the immediate guidance of leaders of weight, either in point of talents or property; and that although there had appeared symptoms of concert and co-operation in some parts, still I had no reason to believe that there was any general understanding between the combinations existing in the different counties.

I stated, that it was impossible, however, that such combinations, although they might not have any plan well digested and arranged, and were not in pursuit of any common object, could be considered otherwise than as highly dangerous; that they afforded a proof of a very general disposition among the lower orders in those districts in which they prevailed, to attempt by force and intimidation the redress of what they considered to be their local grivances; they excited the utmost alarm among the peaceable and well-disposed for the safety of their persons and property, and if suffered to gain strength and consistency, they would become instruments which the designing and disaffected might readily employ in the furtherance of their political views, should some better opportunity occur for the prosecution of them.

I represented to your Lordship, that the state of the existing laws which regarded the preservation of the public peace, and the expediency of extending the powers of the government and of the magistracy, were subjects to which, in all probability, it would be my duty to call the attention of your Lordship before the approaching meeting of Parliament, and that in the mean time I should depend upon a vigorous exertion of the powers with which I was then vested, and upon the co-operation of the military force, for the means of counteracting the spirit of outrage which prevailed

vailed in many parts of the country, and of preventing its extension to others.

In consequence of the continuance and increase of the disturbances referred to in the letter which I have quoted above, it was determined to submit to Parliament the expediency of extending the powers of the Government and of the Magistracy, and accordingly, in the month of March, in the session of 1814, a bill was introduced, the object of which was to provide for the better execution of the laws in Ireland by enabling the Lord Lieutenant in council to proclaim any district to be in a state of disturbance, and to station in it an establishment of constables proportioned to the extent of the district, acting under the immediate superintendence of a magistrate appointed by the Lord Lieutenant. It was provided by the bill that the salaries of the magistrates and constables, and the general expenses attendant on the execution of the act, should be defrayed by a presentment of the grand jury, to be levied on the district proclaimed to be in a state of disturbance; this bill passed into a law, and at a later period of the session, the act which had been previously passed in 1807, which generally bears the name of the Insurrection Act, was introduced and after being slightly modified, received the sanction of the legislature.

The first instance in which I had occasion to apply the powers thus committed to me by the first of the acts above referred to, occurred in the county of Tipperary. Early in the month of July, 1814, I had received a memorial from a meeting of magistrates and gentlemen, held in pursuance of a public notice, requesting, in consequence of the recent murder of Mr. Long, a magistrate of the county, and other alarming outrages, that the district of Ardmoyle, in the barony of Middlethird, in which the murder was committed, might be proclaimed. As the acts above mentioned had not then received the royal assent, I directed that the magistrates should be informed that there was no law then in force by which that district could be proclaimed, but that I relied upon their exertions to bring the offenders to punishment, and was ready to co-operate in their endeavours with the full assistance of the civil and military powers.

In the month of September, the resolutions of a general meeting of magistrates of the county of Tipperary, convened at Cashel, for the purpose of taking the state of the country into consideration, were transmitted to me, praying that in consequence of the numerous murders and other outrages committed in the barony of Middlethird, it might be proclaimed under the provisions of the act 54 Geo. III. c. 131, which enables the Lord Lieutenant to assign an extraordinary police establishment to a disturbed district.

As I felt strongly the necessity of establishing a regular police in a county in which the ordinary civil power was proved to be entirely inadequate to the repression of the disorders which had long prevailed in it, the barony of Middlethird was proclaimed in council,

cil, on the 6th of September, to be in a state of disturbance, and a magistrate who had long been confidentially employed by the Government was appointed the superintending magistrate, with an establishment of 30 constables.

In two other districts of the county of Tipperary*, similar police establishments have been subsequently placed, on the application of the magistrates of the county. Your Lordship is aware, that the officers attached to these establishments possess no powers whatever in enforcing the execution of the laws beyond the ordinary powers of magistrates and constables nominated in the usual manner; and I have already observed, that the expense incurred by their appointment is borne by the district in which they act.

I shall now proceed to mention the several instances in which applications have been made by the magistrates for the enforcement of the Insurrection Act, and the measures which have been in consequence adopted.

In the month of November, 1814, I received a Memorial from the governors of the fourteen magistrates of the county of Westmeath, stating, that the recent outrages committed in that county proved a continuance of the same lawless conspiracy which had existed for some time past, and which rendered the lives and properties of every person in the disturbed district insecure, and praying for the enforcement of the Insurrection Act in certain districts of that county.

With this memorial I did not comply, still indulging a hope that the continued exertions of the magistracy, aided by a considerable military force which had been detached into this county, would preclude the necessity of resorting to any extraordinary exercise of authority.

On the 23d of March, 1815, a meeting of twenty-eight magistrates of the same county took place, summoned by the clerk of the peace, in the mode pointed out by the Insurrection Act, and a Memorial was addressed to the lords justices, who administered the Government during my absence for a few weeks in England. The magistrates observed, that the ordinary powers entrusted to them were totally inadequate to ensure that security which every subject has a right to derive from the laws of his country; that the punishment of criminals led only to the murder or banishment of those who had given information against them, and that protection was only to be found in the vicinity of the military posts; they concluded by calling upon the lords justices to enforce the Insurrection Act in several baronies* of the county of Westmeath.

On the 18th of April, a Memorial, concluding with a similar prayer, was received from twenty-one magistrates of the county of Clare; they mentioned, that houses were frequently plundered of the arms contained in them by disorderly persons, who came from parts of the country remote from that

* The baronies of Kilnemanagh and Eliogarty, and the barony of Clanwilliam.

* Brawny, Clonlonan, Kilkenny, West Rathcondra, Moycashel, and parts of the barony of Moygosh, &c.

that in which the offence was committed, mounted on horses seized from the owners for the occasion; and that other outrages of the same character were committed in two baronies* of the county which they wished to have proclaimed.

In the same month an application to the same effect was received from a meeting of thirty magistrates of the county of Limerick, contained in a Memorial representing the continuance of disturbance in certain districts of that county† which were specified; and from —— magistrates of the county of Meath, who urged the necessity of enforcing the Insurrection Act in certain baronies‡ of that county in which disturbance was alleged to prevail. The lords justices did not enforce the Insurrection Act, in any instance, in consequence of these Memorials; but required the magistrates by whom they had been preferred to send depositions on oath of the several outrages which had been committed in their respective counties. Depositions on oath were accordingly transmitted, in consequence of this requisition, by the several gentlemen who had presided at the meetings of the magistrates.

Immediately on my return to Ireland, I took into consideration the several applications which I have before mentioned, and though I found in them strong proofs of the spirit of disturbance and lawless combination which the magistrates had complained of; yet being naturally reluctant to have recourse to measures of extreme rigour, till all all hopes of producing tranquility by other means should have failed, I conveyed to the magistrates my intention still to postpone the enforcement of the Insurrection Act.

The first instance in which I deemed it expedient to call into operation the provisions of this law occurred in the county of Tipperary. A meeting of the magistrates of this county took place on the 22d of December, 1815, for the purpose of taking the state of it into consideration; and I received from that meeting, at which forty magistrates attended, an unanimous application, that six baronies of the county might be proclaimed under the Insurrection Act. This application was accompanied by 58 depositions on oath respecting various outrages committed for the most part, with the view of procuring arms.

I did not hesitate to give immediate effect to this application.

The provisions of the act, which enabled me to appoint an extraordinary establishment of police, had been in operation in one district of the county* upwards of a year, and in a second† about four months. The exertions of that police had been unremitting, and many daring offenders had been apprehended. Among the

* Tulla and Bunratti.

† The baronies of Pubblebrien, Coshma, Kenry, with the exception of some parishes, parts of the barony of Lower Connellan, Costlea, and Small County.

‡ Demifore, Upper and Lower Kells, and some adjoining parts.

* The barony of Middlethird.

† The baronies of Kilnamanagh and Eliogarty.

resident

resident magistrates great unanimity and cordiality had for some time past prevailed, and to many of them the utmost credit is due for the zeal and activity with which they discharged their duties. The combined efforts, however, of the magistracy and of the police, aided by a very considerable military force, were insufficient to contend with that lawless spirit and audacity in the commission of crime, which placed in continual hazard the lives and properties of the peaceable and well disposed inhabitants.

No less than four attacks had been made within a short period, by considerable bodies of armed men, upon the coaches conveying the mails through this county, although they were accompanied by a military escort: on these occasions some of the dragroons were killed, and other persons wounded.

In the barony of Kilnamanagh, a house had been hired as a temporary barrack for the accommodation of a military party, which, with the house adjoining it, was entirely destroyed in the month of September, by a very large body of men in arms, provided with various instruments of attack. A written notice was left, stating that it was resolved to destroy in the same manner any house taken by the government for a similar purpose.

Fortunately for the peace of the country, thirteen persons, together with their leader in this attack (the son of a farmer of considerable property), were capitally convicted at the special commission, subsequently held in this county, in the month of January, 1816.

The weekly reports made to government by the magistrates superintending the police establishments, mentioned repeated instances wherein the houses of respectable inhabitants had been attacked, (in some cases in the day time), and the occupiers compelled to deliver up their arms. Several murders had been committed, particularly upon persons employed in the collection or valuation of tithes. One person thus occupied, though accompanied by eight armed men for his protection, was killed in the day-time, and his party disarmed, within a short distance of the city of Cashel.

In the early part of the month of September, in consequence of the repeated acts of outrage which were committed in the counties of Tipperary and Limerick, and the violent and open manner in which the law was set at defiance, I directed a large additional military force, under the command of Lieutenant General Meyrick, to march into these counties, with the view of aiding the civil power, and giving that confidence to the respectable and well disposed inhabitants, which might induce them to remain in the country, and to co-operate with the government in attempting to maintain tranquillity.

On receiving, on the 25th of September, the memorial which I have above alluded to proceeding from an unanimous meeting of forty magistrates, I lost not a moment in issuing a proclamation, with the advice of the privy council,

council, declaring six * of the baronies of the county of Tipperary to be in a state of disturbance, and subjecting them to the provisions of the insurrection act.

Another † barony of the county was, in a few days afterwards, included in this proclamation, on the application of the magistrates.

In the course of the month of October, another memorial was presented to me from thirteen magistrates of the county of Tipperary, assembled at an extraordinary session of the peace, expressing their opinion, that four additional baronies ‡, not included in the proclamations, were in a state of disturbance, and praying that they also might be proclaimed.

Not having had sufficient reason to think that the baronies last mentioned were in such a state of disturbance as to call for the application of any extraordinary measure, I directed the clerk of the peace to be called upon to furnish the sworn informations of outrages committed upon which the allegations of disturbance rested.

After a consideration of the documents with which I was furnished, I did not think the necessity for a compliance with the memorial I have last mentioned sufficiently established. I entertained a confident hope, that if the act was effectual in the baronies in which it had been recently enforced, its influence would be felt in those immediately adjoining them.

At the latter end of September, I received from forty-seven magistrates of the county of Limerick, assembled at a special sessions on the 26th, a representation that the entire of that county was in a state of disturbance, occasioned by a very general confederacy among the lower orders, and praying that the county might be proclaimed under the insurrection act. A memorial was also received, concluding with the same prayer, from the magistrates of the county of the city of Limerick.

Having had sufficient evidence that the ordinary operation of the law was inadequate to maintain tranquillity in this county, and that it was in a state of serious disorder, it was proclaimed in council under the provisions of the insurrection act, on the 30th of September; and the county of the city, with the exception of such parishes as are within the city, was proclaimed on the 3d of October.

In consequence of the number of prisoners in the gaol of the county of Limerick, I deemed it expedient to issue a warrant for a special commission, for the purpose of bringing the offenders to trial.

In the early part of November it gave me great satisfaction to be enabled to inform your lordship, that since the insurrection act had been in force in the counties of Tipperary and Limerick, comparatively few crimes in violation of the public peace have been committed in these counties,

* The six baronies were those of Middlethird, Kilnamanagh, Eliogarty, Slewardash, and Compsey, Clanwilliam, and the eastern barony of Iffa and Offa.

† That of Iffa and Offa West.

‡ Upper and Lower Ormond, Ikerrin, and Owney and Arra.

and that they had enjoyed a state of tranquillity to which they had been unaccustomed for some time past: that those provisions of the insurrection act which give facilities to the magistrates to recover arms from persons who are not entitled by law to possess them, had operated very beneficially; and I felt it due to the magistrates residing in the disturbed districts to report to your Lordship the great unanimity with which they acted, and the strong disposition they had shown to give effect by their personal exertions to the measures of government. At this period I received addresses from each of the grand juries of the county and city of Limerick, assembled at the special commission then about to terminate, expressing their satisfaction with the measures which had been adopted for the suppression of disturbance, and conveying an assurance that they had been attended with success.

Notwithstanding the intimation which I had so recently conveyed to your lordship, that the state of the county of Tipperary was improved, at least there had been of late fewer violations of the public peace, towards the latter end of the month of November, Mr. William Baker, a gentleman of considerable fortune, and of the highest character and respectability, was assassinated on his return home from the special sessions at Cashel, where he had been discharging his duty as a magistrate. The circumstances under which this murder was committed, and which were proved in evidence on the trial of two persons concerned in it, are strongly indicative of that depravity and sanguinary disposition of which this county had presented so many lamentable proofs. It appeared that in the month of September a house in the neighbourhood of Mr. Baker's residence had been attacked by an armed body of men, and, after considerable resistance on the part of the inhabitants, had been burned. Mr. Baker had exerted himself with great activity aud success in detecting and committing to prison the perpetrators of this outrage; and in consequence of his exertions a conspiracy to murder him was formed in the early part of November. The murder was committed on the 27th of November in the day time, by a party of five persons. It appeared that in consequence of an order which had been issued (it has not been traced from whom) several persons (many of them from considerable distances) assembled on that day and the evening preceding, upon the different roads by which it was possible for Mr. Baker to return from Cashel, and were stationed in small detachments in different houses and places of concealment, for the purpose of intercepting him; that Mr. Baker was watched the whole day by persons appointed for the purpose; that his departure from Cashel was communicated by signals, and that when the shots were fired which deprived him of his life, a shout of triumph was raised by a number of people who had assembled in the neighbourhood, evidently to witness this barbarous murder.

On the 2d of December I issued a proclamation in council, offering

ing a reward of 5,000l. for the discovery of the person by whom the murder was committed. I shortly afterwards received an address, signed by 76 magistrates of the county of Tipperary, assembled at a special sessions of the peace on the 13th of December, expressing the strongest acknowledgments for the prompt administration of the powers confided to the executive government, and assuring me, that notwithstanding the recent murder of Mr. Baker, and the manifest intention of those concerned in it to intimidate the magistrates from the execution of their duty, they were determined to co-operate with the government in endeavouring to maintain tranquillity, and not to relax their exertions from the apprehension of personal danger. They concluded by praying, that a superintending magistrate and police establishment might be placed in the barony in which the murder of Mr. Baker had been perpetrated.

I gave immediate effect to the wishes of the magistrates thus conveyed; and a chief magistrate of police, with 50 constables, was placed in the barony of Clanwilliam. On the 28th of December a warrant was issued for a special commission to be held in the county of Tipperary.

In order that I might not interrupt a connected account of the measures which I was compelled to adopt in the counties of Tipperary and Limerick, I omitted to state, that in the month of November, a memorial, signed by several magistrates of the King's County, assembled at Clare on the 22d of November, was laid before me, representing that various acts of violence, viz. the robbery of arms, the infliction of torture, the assembling in arms by night, and the administration of unlawful oaths, were committed in a small district of that county (*), and praying that it might be declared in a state of disturbance under the insurrection act.

I had previously received a memorial from a numerous meeting of the magistrates of Westmeath, assembled at Moate, on the 2d of November, stating, that the character of the disturbances which had so long prevailed in that county remained the same; that they were of opinion, that the ordinary powers entrusted to the magistracy were totally inadequate to ensure security to the inhabitants; and unanimously praying, that the provisions of the insurrection act might be put in force in two baronies of that county (†) without delay.

Having had convincing proofs, that in the districts pointed out by the magistrates of King's County and Westmeath, (and which are contiguous districts), a very turbulent disposition had long prevailed, many instances having occurred (some of which are enumerated in a former part of this dispatch) in which illegal oaths had been administered, in which houses had been plundered of arms, and witnesses and others suspected of aiding the administration of justice, had been murdered or most cruelly treated;

(*) The barony of Kilcoursy, and the parishes of Durrow, Rahan, Lemanahan, Clonmacnoise, and Wherry.

(†) Clonlonan and Moycashel.

and

and having long witnessed the unceasing but ineffectual exertions on the part of many of the magistrates in the most disturbed parts of those counties, I determined to accede to their application, and with the advice of the Privy Council, subjected the contiguous districts of the two counties to the operation of the insurrection act, by a proclamation, which bears date the 24th of November.

In the course of the present year, the insurrection act has not been enforced in any new instance. In the month of March, in consequence of a memorial from twenty seven magistrates of the county of Louth, a special magistrate, with fifty constables, was appointed, for the purpose of assisting them to maintain the peace in four baronies* of that county.

Various acts of outrage were committed in these baronies about this period. In the course of one week eleven houses in the neighbourhood of Dundalk were plundered of arms. The house and offices of a farmer, who had prosecuted some persons by whom he had been robbed and nearly murdered, were wilfully set on fire and consumed. A party of armed persons, reported to be not less than 200 in number, attacked the house of another individual, and entered it, after meeting with considerable resistance; after wounding very severely the owner and two other inhabitants of the house, they compelled him to deliver his arms, and to take an oath that he would give up his farm.

In the month of April in the present year, a similar police establishment was also appointed in three baronies† of the county of Clare, on a representation received from twenty magistrates of that county. For a considerable time past, certain districts in that county had been in an unsettled state; but in the course of the preceding year I had been informed by the magistrates, that the examples made under the insurrection act in the counties of Tipperary and Limerick, had produced a very beneficial effect in the county of Clare. In the months, however, of February and March of the present year, offences of the same general character with those which I have before described were very frequently committed. Nightly meetings of large numbers of the lower orders took place: in one district, in the course of the month of March, several houses were wilfully burned, and threatening notices were posted up, directed against the letting of lands to others than the old proprietors, and against the payment of rents, except under certain prescribed regulations.

I have enumerated all the several instances in which I have, with the advice of the Privy Council, enforced the provisions of either of those acts of the Legislature which passed in the session of 1814. It will appear, from the detail into which I have entered, that the insurrection act has

* Upper and Lower Dundalk, Ardee and Louth.

† Clonderlan, Ibrachan, and Moyarta.

has been enforced in the county of Limerick, the county of the city of Limerick, in several baronies of the county of Tipperary, two baronies of the county of Westmeath, and in a district of the King's county; and that in certain districts of three counties, Tipperary, Louth, and Clare, special magistrates and constables have been placed, having the ordinary powers given to civil officers, and the expenses consequent on their appointment being levied from the district within which they act.

I shall now state to your Lordship the general result of the measures which have been thus adopted for the preservation of the public peace, in aid of the ordinary operation of the law; and it gives me great satisfaction to be enabled to assure you, that tranquility has been completely restored in some of the districts which were the seat of disturbance; and that in three of those districts in which the insurrection act was enforced in the course of last year, it has, in consequence of the improved state of them, been withdrawn since the commencement of the present year.

In the month of February last, I received from the magistrates of the King's county a memorial, expressing their acknowledgments for the additional powers which had been given to them under the insurrection act, and for the judicious distribution of the military force; stating the good effect to the peace of the county which had resulted from those measures, and giving their opinion, that the additional powers entrusted to them might be safely withdrawn.

From the magistrates of the city of Limerick, assembled at an extraordinary sessions of the peace on the 15th day of April last, a memorial was transmitted, stating their opinion that the circumstances which induced them to apply for the provisions of the 54th of the King to be put in force in the county of the city of Limerick no longer existed.

I have also received a memorial from the magistrates of the county of Westmeath, assembled at a special session of the peace held last month, expressing the deep sense which they entertain of the benefit which their county has experienced from the measures which had been adopted; attributing the tranquillity they now enjoy to the successful operations of the provisions of the insurrection act; and adding their wish, that the powers with which it invested them might be withdrawn, and the ordinary course of law restored.

I gave immediate effect to their several applications, and the proclamations enforcing the insurrection act in certain districts of the county of Westmeath, King's county, and the county of the city of Limerick, have been severally revoked by the Privy Council. The only counties, therefore, in which that act now remains in operation are the counties of Tipperary and Limerick.

I have annexed to this dispatch a report of the proceedings of the special commission held for the county and city of Limerick in the month of November, 1815, and in the county of Tipperary in the month of February, 1816; and a return of persons tried at the special

special session under the insurrection act, for offences against the provisions of that act. I have added also a statement of the proceedings at the several assizes in the years 1813, 1814, and 1815, and Lent assizes of the year 1816, so far as relates to committals and convictions for criminal acts connected with the disturbance of the public peace in the following counties—Westmeath, Tipperary, Limerick, King's County, Queen's County, Longford, Louth, Clare, Roscommon and Waterford.

There may appear to your Lordship a great disparity in some cases between the number of committals and the number of convictions; and persons unacquainted with the internal state of this country may infer that committals too frequently take place without sufficient evidence of guilt against the parties apprehended. No such conclusions, however (I mean so far as relates to the general practice of the magistracy to commit suspected persons on slight and insufficient ground) ought to be drawn. The frequent instances which have come to my knowledge, wherein prosecutors and witnesses have been intimidated by the menaces of the friends of the parties deposed against; the experience I have had of the danger to which they, and even their relations are exposed; of the necessity which in almost every case occurs, that they should quit the place of their birth and residence; of the odium which universally attaches to the name of an informer, compel me to consider the disproportion between the number of committals and convictions in many districts, rather as a proof of the disordered state of society, and of the impediments in the way of the administration of justice, than as a proof of undue precipitancy on the part of the magistracy in committing on the suspicion of criminality. I may be allowed here to add, that the danger attendant on the giving of information or evidence was so notorious and so much impeded the conviction of the guilty at no remote period, that the Legislature found it necessary, with the view of deterring from the murder of witnesses, and of preventing the impunity of the parties against whom those witnesses had deposed, to enact, that if any person having given information upon oath of any offence against the laws should be murdered, or forcibly carried away before the trial of the person deposed against, such information on oath should be admitted as evidence on the trial.

It has been necessary in the disturbed counties (in most instances of persons having given information on oath, or intending to give evidence upon trial) on account of the serious danger to which such persons are exposed, to remove them to places of security previous to the trials, and ultimately to provide for their removal from their usual abodes. In many cases the witnesses for the crown have, at their own request, been kept a considerable period, previously to the trial, in the gaol of the county, as affording them the best means of protection; in other cases they have been protected in barracks, or brought to Dublin, where, however, occasionally, they have not been

been safe from the hostility of the friends of the parties apprehended.

I have not thought it necessary to mention the numerous applications which have been and continue to be made, for military assistance in aid of the civil power, by magistrates and others. I never recommend the commander of the forces to accede to those applications, without the strongest evidence of their necessity; and in almost every case, the military officer in command of the district from which the requisition proceeds, is directed to inquire personally into the grounds on which it is made. I ought not, however, to omit to mention, that a very considerable military force is employed in giving assistance to the officers of revenue in the suppression of illicit distillation, which prevails to a great extent in several of the northern and western counties of this kingdom. In consequence of an order of the House of Commons, made in the month of February in the present year, a return has been made of the troops at that time employed on this service, which I have annexed to this dispatch, and which will give full information with respect to the number of men employed, the detachments into which they were divided, and the stations at which they are placed.

I am, with great truth and regard, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

WHITWORTH.

The Viscount Sidmouth, &c.

Address of the Corporation of London, to the Prince Regent, delivered December 9, 1816, with the answer of his Royal Highness.

To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The humble Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled:

May it please your Royal Highness,

We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London in Common Council assembled, humbly approach your Royal Highness to represent our national sufferings and grievances, and respectfully to suggest the adoption of measures which we conceive to be indispensably necessary for the safety, the quiet, and prosperity of the realm.

We forbear to enter into details of the afflicting scenes of privations and sufferings that everywhere exist: the distress and misery which for so many years has been progressively accumulating has at length become insupportable—it is no longer partially felt nor limited to one portion of the empire: the commercial, the manufacturing, and the agricultural interests are equally sinking under its irresistible pressure, and it has become impossible to find employment for a large mass of the population, much less to bear up against our present enormous burdens.

We beg to impress upon your Royal Highness, that our present

complicated evils have not arisen from a mere transition from war to peace, nor from any sudden or accidental causes; neither can they be removed by any partial or temporary expedients.

Our grievances are the natural effect of rash and ruinous wars, unjustly commenced, and pertinaciously persisted in, when no rational object was to be obtained—of immense subsidies to foreign Powers to defend their own territories, or to commit aggressions on those of their neighbours—of a delusive paper currency—of an unconstitutional and unprecedented military force in time of peace—of the unexampled and increasing magnitude of the civil-list—of the enormous sums paid for unmerited pensions and sinecures, and of a long course of the most lavish and improvident expenditure of the public money throughout every branch of the Government, all arising from the corrupt and inadequate state of the representation of the people in Parliament, whereby all constitutional control over the servants of the Crown has been lost, and Parliaments have become subservient to the will of Ministers.

We cannot forbear expressing our grief and disappointment, that, notwithstanding your Royal Highness's gracious recommendation of economy at the opening of the last session of Parliament, your ministers should have been found opposing every proposition for lessening the national expenditure, and that they should have been able to obtain majorities to support and sanction their conduct in defiance of your Royal Highness's recommendation and the declared sense of the nation, affording another melancholy proof of the corrupt state of the representation, in addition to those facts so often stated, and offered to be proved at the bar of the House of Commons, in a petition presented in 1793 by the Hon. Charles now Lord Grey, whereby it appeared that the great body of the people were excluded from all share in the election of members, and that the majority of that Hon. House were returned by the proprietors of rotten boroughs, the influence of the Treasury, and a few powerful families.

We can, Sir, no longer support out of our dilapidated resources an overwhelming load of taxation, and we humbly submit to your royal Highness, that nothing but a reformation of these abuses and restoring to the people their just and constitutional right in the election of Members of Parliament, can afford a security against their recurrence—calm the apprehensions of the people—allay their irritated feelings—and prevent those misfortunes in which the nation must inevitably be involved by an obstinate and infatuated adherence to the present system of corruption and extravagance.

We therefore humbly pray your Royal Highness to assemble Parliament as early as possible, and that you will be graciously pleased to recommend to their immediate consideration these important matters, and the adoption of measures for abolishing all useless places, pensions, and sinecures—for the reduction of our present enormous military establishment

lishment—for making every practicable reduction in the public expenditure, and restoring to the people their just share and weight in the Legislature.

By order of Court,
(Signed)
HENRY WOODTHORPE.

To which Address and Petition his Royal Highness was graciously pleased to return the following answer:—

It is with strong feelings of surprise and regret that I receive this address and petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled.

Deeply as I deplore the prevailing distress and difficulties of the country, I derive consolation from the persuasion that the great body of his Majesty's subjects, notwithstanding the various attempts which have been made to irritate and mislead them, are well convinced that the severe trials which they sustain with such exemplary patience and fortitude, are chiefly to be attributed to unavoidable causes, and I contemplate with the most cordial satisfaction the efforts of that enlightened benevolence which is so usefully and laudably exerting itself throughout the kingdom.

I shall resort with the utmost confidence to the tried wisdom of Parliament at the time which upon the fullest consideration I have thought most advisable under the present circumstances of the country; and I entertain a perfect conviction that a firm and temperate administration of the government, assisted and supported by the good sense, public spirit, and loyalty of the nation, will effectually counteract those proceedings, which from whatever motives they may originate, are calculated to render temporary difficulties the means of producing permanent and irreparable calamity.

PUBLIC INCOME OF GREAT BRITAIN,

For the Year ending Fifth January, 1816.

An Account of the ORDINARY REVENUES *and* EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES *constituting the* PUBLIC INCOME *of* GREAT BRITAIN.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	GROSS RECEIPT: Total Sum to be accounted for.			Drawbacks, Discounts, Charges of Management, &c., paid out of the Gross Revenue.			NET PRODUCE applicable to National Objects, and to Payments into the Exchequer.		
ORDINARY REVENUES.									
Permanent and Annual Taxes.	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Customs	11,807,322	12	1¾	2,727,767	18	6¼	9,079,554	13	7
Excise	23,370,055	8	3¼	2,831,026	13	4¾	20,539,028	14	11
Stamps	6,492,804	14	10	353,219	6	0¾	6,139,585	8	9¼
Land and Assessed Taxes	7,911,938	4	9¾	302,921	13	10¼	7,609,016	10	11½
Post Office	2,349,519	0	10¼	593,620	18	9	1,755,898	2	1¼
Pensions and Salaries } 1s. in the £	20,280	19	1	372	3	11	19,908	15	2
Pensions and Salaries } 6d. in the £	11,776	6	6	638	6	3	11,138	0	3
Hackney Coaches	29,283	14	10½	4,562	5	2	24,721	9	8½
Hawkers and Pedlars	21,591	10	2¾	3,075	0	5½	18,516	9	9¼
Total Permanent and Annual Duties	52,014,572	11	7¼	6,817,204	6	4½	45,197,368	5	2¾
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue.									
Alienation Fines	11,767	15	5	1,417	8	0	10,620	7	5
Post Fines	6,380	4	6½	95	9	4	6,284	15	2½
Seizures	9,445	7	2	—	—		9,445	7	2
Compositions and Proffers	626	15	4	—	—		626	15	4
Crown Lands	145,146	13	8¼	2,385	4	6¼	142,761	9	2

HEADS OF REVENUE.	GROSS RECEIPT: Total Sum to be accounted for.			Drawbacks, Discounts, Charges of Management, &c., paid out of the Gross Revenue.			NET PRODUCE applicable to National Objects, and to Payments into the Exchequer.		
EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES. WAR TAXES.									
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Customs	2,841,406	1	7	560,771	3	11	2,280,634	17	8
Excise	6,737,028	19	0½	69,252	0	6½	6,667,776	18	6
Property Tax	15,277,499	9	4½	299,250	11	2	14,978,248	18	2½
Arrears of Income Duty, &c.	313	19	1¼	5	13	3½	308	5	9¾
Lottery, Net Profit (of which one-third part is for the service of Ireland)	327,906	13	4	23,255	2	10	304,651	10	6
Monies paid on Account of the Interest of Loans raised for the service of Ireland	3,981,783	6	2	-	-	-	3,981,783	6	2
On Account of Balance due by Ireland on joint Expenditure of the United Kingdom	6,107,986	12	3	-	-	-	6,107,986	12	3
On Account of the Commissioners, appointed by Act 35 Geo. 3. cap. 127, and 37 Geo. 3, cap 27, for issuing Exchequer Bills for Grenada, &c.	25,000	0	0	-	-	-	25,000	0	0
On Account of the Interest, &c., of a Loan granted to the Prince Regent of Portugal	28,585	1	6	-	-	-	28,585	1	6
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices	98,750	13	2¾	-	-	-	98,750	13	2¾
Imprest Monies repaid by sundry Public Accountants, and other Monies paid to the Public	107,836	16	10¼	-	-	-	107,836	16	10¼
Total, independent of Loans	87,722,037	0	2¼	7,773,366	19	11¾	79,948,670	0	2½
Loans paid into the Exchequer (including the Amount of those raised for the Service of Ireland)	39,421,959	2	0	-	-	-	30,421,959	2	0
GRAND TOTAL	127,143,996	2	2¼	7,773,366	19	11¾	119,370,629	2	2½

CONSOLIDATED FUND AND PERMANENT TAXES.—INCOME AND CHARGE, 1816.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.
CUSTOMS. Consolidated after reserving the sum of £105,000 per annum, to be carried to Duties pro Anno 1809, per Act 49 Geo. 3,	£3,752,940	16	4¼
Isle of Man Duties,	9,501	9	5
Quarantine Duty	18,149	2	8½
Canal & Dock Duty	30,841	9	7
	3,811,432	18	1
EXCISE. Consolidated after reserving the several Sums carried per Acts 45 and 46 Geo. 3, cap. 44, and 31, to Duties pro Annis 1805 and 1806	15,604,158	0	0
STAMPS. Consolidated, after reserving as directed per Act 48, 50, and 55 Geo. 3	3,987,134	18	5
INCIDENTS	6,347,422	18	4½
Surplus duty on Sugar, Malt, and Tobacco, annually granted	1,248,648	19	6
Ditto Annual Malt, Anno 1813, and 1814	552,419	0	0

CHARGE.	Actual Payment out of the Consolidated Fund, in the Year ending 5th Jan., 1816. £.	s.	d.	Future Annual Charge upon the Consolidated Fund, as it stood on 5th Jan., 1816. £.	s.	d.
Total charge for Debt created prior to 5th Jan., 1806	21,966,420	16	0½	20,640,015	9	10
CIVIL LIST.						
For the Support of His Majesty's Household, per Act 17 Geo. 3	898,000	0	0	898,000	0	0
Ditto 44	60,000	0	0	60,000	0	0
Ditto 52	70,000	0	0	70,000	0	0
COURTS OF JUSTICE.						
Judges of England and Wales, in Augmentation of their Salaries	13,050	0	0	13,050	0	0
Deficiencies of Judges' Salaries in England	13,174	17	1½	Uncertain.		
Additional Salaries to the Welsh Judges	3,200	0	0	3,200	0	0
Aaron Graham, Esq., Inspector of Prisons for Felons	87	10	0	To cease		
John Henry Capper, Esq., Ditto	87	10	0			
John Baldwin, Esq., Receiver of the Seven Police Offices	21,036	9	10	Uncertain.		
Patrick Colquhoun, Esq., Ditto, Thames						
Ditto	6,347	11	11			
VICE ADMIRALTY JUDGES:—						
J. W. Compton, Esq., Vice Admiral, Judge at Barbadoes	2,787	4	8	To cease.		

INCOME.	£.	s.	d.
Pensions, Offices, and Personal Estates, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814....	34,460	18	6
Arrears of 4s. Aid, Land Taxes, Anno 1799 to 1815.....	1,045,536	1	6¼
Ditto Income Duty, Anno 1799, 1800 and 1801.....	139	0	0
Voluntary Contributions 1798.....	169	5	9¾
Money reserved on Account of Nominees appointed by the Lords of the Treasury, in Tontine, Anno 1789..	23,634	16	9¼
Monies paid by divers persons.....	1,888,842	7	9¾
Total Income of duties, applicable to paying the Charge prior to 1806, and the Incidental Charges as they stood on the 5th of January, 1816.....	34,543,999	4	9½
Duties pro Anno 1806.			
Duty on Wine, Anno 1803, 1804, and on Tea, per Act 46 Geo. 3. cap. 38.	381,462	0	0
British Spirits, Anno 1806.....	531,700	0	0
Reserved out of Consolidated Assessed Taxes, in lieu of £. 10 per cent. on Ditto per Act 48 Geo. 3.....	548,108	5	0
Reserved out of Consolidated Stamps, per Act 48 Geo. 3.....	6,917	1	4
Interest, Management, and on Loan for Ireland.....	133,773	3	3
Total.....	1,601,960	9	7

CHARGE.	Actual Payment out of the Consolidated Fund, in the Year ended 5th January 1816. £.	s.	d.	Future Annual Charge upon the Consolidated Fund, as it stood on 5th Jan 1816. £.	s.	d.
Alexander Croke, Esq. Ditto, Nova Scotia	2,100	0	0	2,000	0	0
John Sewell, Esq. Ditto, Malta	2,196	16	2	To cease.		
Henry John Hinchliffe, Esq. Ditto, Jamaica	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
William Territt, Esq. Ditto, Bermudas	3,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Sheriffs of England and Wales.....	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
Mint.						
Master of his Majesty's Mint in England	13,800	0	0	13,800	0	0
Ditto, Scotland.....	1,200	0	0	} Uncertain.		
Thomas Morrison, Esq. Deficiency of Mint Fees	2,450	19	5			
Salaries, Allowances, &c.						
The Speaker of the House of Commons to complete his Salary of 6,000l. per ann.....	788	6	0	Uncertain.		
Edward Roberts, Esq. an annual Sum, formerly paid to the Auditor.....	650	0	0	650	0	0
George Pepler, Esq. Inspector of Tontine Certificates	750	0	0	} Uncertain.		
Chief Cashier of the Bank, for Fees at sundry Public Offices.....	1,088	5	0			
For the Encouragement of the Growth of Hemp and Flax in Scotland.....	2,956	13	8	2,956	13	8

	£.	s.	d.
Duties pro Anno 1807.			
Brought from War Taxes to pay the Charge of Loan	1,200,000	0	0
Interest, Management, &c. on Loan for Ireland	222,724	17	1
Total	1,422,724	17	1
Duties pro Anno 1808.			
Surplus of Consolidated Duties on Assessed Taxes	147,786	6	0
Surplus of Consolidated Stamps	150,000	0	0
Interest, Management, &c. on Loan for Ireland	148,626	14	10
Total	446,413	0	10
Total pro Anno 1809.			
Brought from Consolidated Customs	105,000	0	0
Ditto War Taxes, to pay the Charge of Loan	1,040,000	0	0
Charge of Loan for the Service of Portugal	28,585	1	6
Interest, Management, &c., on Loan for Ireland	177,180	5	0
Total	1,350,765	1	11
Duties pro Anno 1810.			
Interest, Management, &c., on Loan for Ireland	305,632	0	10

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Messenger of the Great Seal, per Act 53 Geo. 3, cap. 89	520	0	0	520	0	0
Commissioners of Public Accounts.						
William Mackworth Praed, Esq. Chairman	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
Sir Charles William Rouse Boughton, Bart.	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0
Francis Percival Elliott, Esq	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0
Richard Dawkins, Esq	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0
John Sargent, Esq	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0
John Anstey, Esq	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0
John Whishaw, Esq	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0
Salaries and Contingencies in the Office of the said Commissioners	35,892	5	8	Uncertain.		
Commissioners of West India Accounts.						
John Halkett, Esq. Chairman	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
James Chapman, Esq	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
John Wilson, Esq	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Salaries and Contingencies in the Office of the said Commissioners	5,992	19	5	Uncertain.		
Miscellaneous and Pensions (See Appendix, C. No. V. Public Expenditure)	376,150	17	5¾	363,656	8	2
Total of Incidental Charges upon the Consolidated Fund, as they stood on the 5th January, 1816	1,555,408	6	4¼	1,448,033	1	10

INCOME.	£.	s.	d.
Surplus Consolidated Stamps	1,459,994	14	2
Total.....	1,765,626	15	0
Duties pro Anno 1811.			
Brought from War Taxes.....	466,000	0	0
British Spirits, 1811 £.526,840 10 9¼			
Foreign ditto 87,025 19 10¼	613,866	10	7½
Total.....	1,079,866	10	7½
Duties pro Anno 1812.			
Duties taken from Consolidated Excise	678,038	0	0
Estimated amount of the additional Duty on the Postage of Letters by said act cap. 88.....	327,306	1	1
Male Servants, Carriages, Horses for Riding, Ditto and Mules, Dogs, Horse Dealers' Licences, Game Certificates	476,047	0	6
Interest, Management, &c. on Loan for Ireland.....	308,722	13	1
Total.....	1,790,112	14	8
Duties pro Anno 1813.			
Duty on French Wines.....	221	0	0
Permanent Duty on Customs.....	716,496	19	4¼

CHARGE.	Actual Payment out of the Consolidated Fund, in the Year ended 5th Jan. 1816. £.	s.	d.	Future Annual Charge upon the Consolidated Fund, as it stood on 5th Jan. 1816. £.	s.	d.
Debt incurred in respect of £20,000,000, raised pro An. 1806....	1,339,288	0	0	943,288	0	0
12,000,000, part of 14,200,000, ...Ditto....1807	1,435,522	15	2¼	1,265,804	13	8½
4,000,000 Exchequer Bills, funded pro.....1808	878,055	2	11¾	The same.		
7,932,100....Ditto 1809	1,378,013	14	10¾	The same.		
8,311,000....Ditto 1810	1,276,589	10	2½	The same.		
7,018,700....Ditto 1811	1,493,929	14	9	The same.		
5,431,700....Ditto 1812	2,215,632	7	4¾	2,216,397	13	3¼
12,000,000....Ditto 1813	4,150,416	7	10¾	4,150,282	6	0¾
22,000,000....Ditto 1814	3,648,389	13	0	3,264,806	16	0½
24,000,000....Ditto .....1815....	2,050,891	16	3	4,988,395	14	9
RECAPITULATION.						
Total Charge for Debt incurred prior to 1806.....	21,966,420	16	0½	20,640,015	9	10
Total of Incidental Charges, &c....	1,555,408	6	4¼	1,448,033	1	10
Total Charge for Debt incurred in 1806.....	1,339,288	0	0	943,288	0	0
Ditto....Ditto....1807.....	1,435,522	15	2¼	1,265,804	13	8½
Ditto....Ditto....1808.....	878,055	2	11¾	The same.		

Interest, Management, &c., on Loan for Ireland	437,159	2	0
TOTAL	1,153,878	1	4¼
DUTIES pro Anno 1814.			
Brought from Money reserved in the Exchequer, being part of £.22,000. Annuity to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales	22,000	0	0
Interest, Management, &c. on Loan for Ireland	419,118	10	11
Total	441,118	10	11
Duties pro Anno 1815			
Surplus of Consolidated Stamps	265,330	0	6
Interest, Management, &c. on Loan for Ireland	173,447	6	3
Total	438,777	6	9
TOTAL INCOME of the CONSOLIDATED FUND in the year ended 5th January, 1816	46,035,243	13	6¼

Ditto....Ditto....1809	1,378,013	14	10¾	The same.		
Ditto....Ditto....1810	1,276,589	10	2½	The same.		
Ditto....Ditto....1811	1,495,929	14	9	The same.		
Ditto....Ditto....1812	2,215,632	7	4¾	2,216,397	13	3¼
Ditto....Ditto....1813	4,150,416	7	10¾	4,150,282	6	0¾
Ditto....Ditto....1814	3,648,389	13	0	3,264,806	16	0½
Ditto....Ditto....1815	2,050,391	16	3	4,988,395	14	9
TOTAL CHARGE upon the CONSOLIDATED FUND in the Year ended 5th January, 1816 £.	43,390,558	4	11½	43,945,611	18	4

An Account of the Net Produce of all the PERMANENT TAXES *of* GREAT BRITAIN; *taken for two Years ending respectively 5th January,* 1815, *and 5th January,* 1816.

	In the Year ended 5th Jan., 1815.			Ditto 5th Jan., 1816.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
CONSOLIDATED CUSTOMS	3,608,910	3	6½	3,857,940	16	4½
.....Ditto.....Ditto..(Isle of Man)	4,756	14	6	9,501	9	5
.....Ditto.....Ditto..(Quarantine)	12,349	10	0¾	18,149	2	8½
.....Ditto.....Ditto..(Canal and Dock Duty)	29,700	16	6½	30,841	9	7
.....Ditto.....Ditto..(Permanent Duty)	712,879	18	3¼	716,497	19	4¼
.....Ditto.....EXCISE	15,835,210	0	0	16,663,879	0	0
BRITISH SPIRITS ..... 1806.....	314,700	0	0	531,700	0	0
Ditto.....Ditto ..... 1811.....	718,674	0	0	526,840	10	9¼
FOREIGN Ditto ..... ——.....	64,383	0	0	87,025	19	10¼
CONSOLIDATED STAMPS	5,598,574	11	8	3,338,219	3	10
Ditto.....Ditto..... 1815.....	-	-	-	2,527,196	4	7
LOTTERY LICENSES	3,216	11	3	3,961	6	0
LAND TAXES	1,080,610	19	9¼	1,045,536	1	6¼
INCIDENTS.						
Consolidated Letter Money	1,450,000	0	0	1,548,000	0	0
Hawkers and Pedlars.....	15,700	0	0	17,350	0	0
Seizures	7,497	11	5	9,445	7	2
Proffers	605	14	3	626	15	4
Compositions		16	8	——		
Fines and Forfeitures.....	611	3	0	228	15	3
Rent of Alum Mines	864	0	0	864	0	0
Alienation Duty.....	4,302	5	4	6,470	8	8
Hackney Coaches and Chairs 1711.....	10,210	0	0	9,720	0	0
Ditto.....Ditto..... 1784.....	15,520	0	0	13,130	0	0
Houses ..... 1778.....	-	-	-		16	6
£.10 per cent..... 1793.....	1	2	0	5	11	3
Carriages ..... 1798.....	-	-	-	21	0	0
Arrears of Assessed Taxes .. ——.....	30	5	10½	——		
Windows ..... 1802.....	40	0	0	——		
....Ditto ..... 1804.....	1,147	1	3	196	12	11
Houses ..... ——.....	1,777	3	7	27	7	10
Horses for Riding ..... ——.....	1,072	8	10½	429	0	0
....Ditto..and Mules ..... ——.....	1,343	9	2¼	146	0	0
Horse Dealers' Licences .... ——.....	322	17	9	——		
Servants..... ——.....	1,312	1	0	63	1	9½
Hair Powder Certificates.... ——.....	502	10	6	18	17	9¼
Armorial Bearings..... ——.....	503	18	6	33	6	2¾
Carriages ..... ——.....	2,109	1	4	221	13	6
Dogs..... ——.....	909	6	0	118	18	0
£.10 per Cent..... 1806.....	341	19	11¾	37	16	1¼
Consolidated Assessed Taxes, 1808.....	6,400,258	17	7	6,213,659	2	9¾
6*d.* per lib. on Pensions .... 1811.....	772	15	8½	——		
1*s.* Ditto on Salaries..... ——.....	180	1	6	——		
6*d.* Ditto on Pensions ..... 1812.....	730	0	0	49	17	10
1*s.* ditto on Salaries ..... ——.....	600	0	0	417	5	10
6*d.* Ditto on Pensions ..... 1813.....	6,700	0	0	800	0	0

(*continued*)

	In the Year ended 5th Jan., 1815.			Ditto 5th Jan., 1816.		
INCIDENTS—(*Continued.*)	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1*s.* Per lib. on Salaries .....1813.....	14,200	0	0	1,427	4	2
6*d.* Ditto on Pensions .....1814.....	2,300	0	0	5,100	0	0
1*s.* Ditto on Salaries .....——.....	1,900	0	0	14,000	0	0
6*d.* Ditto on Pensions .....1815.....	——			2,550	0	0
1*s.* Ditto on Salaries .....——.....	——			1,500	0	0
Windows.....1766.....	——			2	15	0
Carts .....1785.....	——			3	12	0
Servants .....——.....	——			5	5	0
Surplus Duties annually granted, after discharging 3,000,000*l.* Exchequer Bills charged thereon. — Sugar and Malt.....	471,250	0	1½	283,356	19	6
Additional Ditto	831,339	8	10	873,368	0	0
Tobacco.....	143,608	11	2½	91,924	0	0
Annual Malt.....	521,721	0	0	552,419	0	0
Land Tax on offices, &c.....	51,612	7	0	34,460	18	6
Duties annually granted to discharge three millions Exchequer Bills charged thereon. —	37,945,864	4	0¾	39,039,488	12	11½
Sugar and Malt	2,617,902	13	5½	2,470,362	2	9
Additional Ditto	235,099	11	2	238,119	0	0
Tobacco	244,799	8	9½	357,831	0	0
Land Tax on Offices, &c.	——			16	18	4
	41,043,665	17	5¾	42,105,817	14	0½

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I. For Interest, &c. on the Permanent Debt of Great Britain, unredeemed, including Annuities for Lives and Terms of Years, &c. (App. A. 1. 2.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,015,527	10	0¼
II. Interest on Exchequer Bills (B.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,014,003	3	8
III. Civil List (C.)	-	-	-	1,028,000	0	0			
IV. Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund, viz. — Courts of Justice	-	-	-	72,967	19	8½			
Mint	-	-	-	17,450	19	5			
Allowance to Royal Family	-	-	-	366,660	11	5¾			
Salaries and Allowances	-	-	-	60,838	9	9			
Bounties	-	-	-	9,490	6	0			
							1,555,408	6	4¼
V. Civil Government of Scotland (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	126,613	11	9¼
VI. Other Payments in Anticipation of the Exchequer Receipts; (E) viz.									
Bounties for Fisheries, Manufactures, Corn, &c.	-	-	-	247,903	5	0¾			
Pensions on the Hereditary Revenue	-	-	-	27,700	0	0			
Militia and Deserters' Warrants	-	-	-	88,514	9	5			
							364,117	14	5¾
VII. The Navy (F)	-	-	-	9,082,602	11	10			
The Victualling Department	-	-	-	3,450,315	10	11½			
The Transport Service	-	-	-	3,840,916	4	8			
							16,373,870	7	5½
VIII. Ordnance (G)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,736,424	17	3
IX. The Army (H) viz.									
Ordinary Services	-	-	-	21,333,831	10	8			
Extraordinary Services and Subsidies	-	-	-	12,873,553	0	0			
Deduct the Amount of Remittances and Advances to other Countries, included in Appendix I.	-	-	-	34,207,384	10	8			
				11,035,247	13	1¾			
							23,172,136	17	6¼

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE—(*continued.*)	£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
X. Loans, &c. to other Countries (1) viz.									
Ireland	-	-	-	7,277,032	8	8			
Austria	1,796,229	8	8						
Russia	3,241,919	7	0½						
Prussia	2,382,823	14	8¼						
Hanover	206,590	6	4						
Spain	147,333	19	10						
Portugal	100,000	0	0						
Sweden	521,061	17	1						
France, Canton of Berne, Italy and Netherlands	78,152	14	2						
Minor Powers under Engagements with the Duke of Wellington	1,724,001	8	4						
Miscellaneous	837,134	17	0						
				11,035,247	13	1¾			
XI. Miscellaneous Services, (K) viz.							18,312,280	1	9¾
At Home	-	-	-	3,074,471	6	10¼			
Abroad	-	-	-	296,707	6	10½			
							3,371,178	13	8¾
							110,269,028	6	6¾
Deduct Sums, which although included in this Account, form no part of the Expenditure of Great Britain; viz.									
Loan, &c. for Ireland	-	-	-	7,277,032	8	8			
Interest, £.1. per Cent. and Management on Portuguese Loan, per Act 49 Geo. 3, c. 71	-	-	-	57,170	3	0			
Sinking Fund on Loan to the East India Company	-	-	-	126,531	13	0			
							7,460,734	4	8
							*102,808,294	1	10¾

* This includes the sum of 409,765*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* for Interest, &c. paid on Imperial Loans.

PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.

An Account of the Progress made in the Redemption of the PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN *at 1st of February*, 1816.

FUNDS.	CAPITALS. £.	s.	d.	Redeemed by the Commissioners from 1st August, 1786, to 1st Feb. 1816. £.	TOTAL SUMS Paid. £.	s.	d.	Average price of Stocks.
Consol. 3 per Ct. Ann	439,897,588	4	5¼	78,850,761	49,166,753	16	7	62 3/4 5/8 1/16
.....Do. pro 1807	8,400,000	0	0	4,986,010	3,150,613	16	9	63
Reduced 3 per ct. Ann	294,726,922	0	1	165,014,186	101,848,516	8	9	61 1/4 1/8 1/16
.....Do. pro 1807	8,400,000	0	0	5,458,445	3,446,575	3	5	63
Old South Sea Anns. } New Ditto..... }	24,065,084	13	11½	10,187,600	6,988,640	15	6	68 5/8
3 per Cent. Do. 1751	1,919,600	0	0	983,000	694,319	5	0	70 5/8 1/2
Consol. 4 per Cent. Ann	76,777,744	2	2	7,796,400	6,586,934	8	9	84 1/2
....Do. 5 per Cent. Do	131,548,057	9	7	1,42,000	126,998	7	6	98 2/8
....Do...£.12,000,000 part of £.14,200,000 pro 1807	1,272,000	0	0	- -	- -	-		
5 per Cent. Annuities 1797 and 1802	1,281,630	5	2	- -	- -	-		
3 per Cent. Do. 1726	1,000,000	0	0	- -	- -	-		
..Do. Bank Ann	11,686,800	0	0	- -	- -	-		
Red. 3 per ct. by £.7,400 funded, part of £.799,300 raised by Deben. 53 G. 3	11,100	0	0	- -	- -	-		
	1,000,986,526	15	4¾	273,418,402	172,009,352	2	3	
Transferred to the Commissioners, on account of Land-Tax Redeemed....	25,155,056	19	3					
	975,831,469	16	1¾					
Do.....for Purchase of Life Annuities, per 48 Geo. 3	3,097,551	0	0					
	972,733,918	16	1¾					
Redeemed by the Commissioners	273,418,402	0	0					
DEBT Unredeemed at 1st February, 1816	699,315,516	16	1¾					

SUMS
Annually applicable to the Reduction of the
NATIONAL DEBT.

	£.	s.	d.
Annual Charge, per 26 G. 3	1,000,000	0	0
....Do..... 42 do	200,000	0	0
....Do..... 54 do	270,000	0	0
Ann. for 99 and 96 Y. ex. 1792	54,880	14	6
Do..... 10 Years do....1787	25,000	0	0
Life Annuities Unclaimed for 3 Years, 5th Jan. 1816..	29,846	4	6
....Do.....of which the Nominees shall have died prior to 5th July 1802	21,356	6	1
Dividend on £.255,035,547 at 3 per cent	7,651,066	8	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Do. on £.7,796,400, 4 per ct	311,856	0	0
Do. on £.142,000, 5 per ct	7,100	0	0
1 per ct. on capitals created since 1st Feb. 1793 to 1812	5,603,231	16	$0\frac{3}{4}$
Annual for Reduction of £.12,000,000 pro 1807	626,255	10	5
Dividend on £.10,444,455, 3 per cent. on do	313,333	13	0
Dividend on £.3,097,551, 3 per cent. for Purchase of Life Annuities	92,926	10	7
Proportion of Sinking Fund on Loan raised and Bills funded, 1815, to be borne by Consol. Fund	543,494	6	$11\frac{1}{2}$
Deduct Life Annuities, &c. Chargeable on Sinking Fund.	16,750,347	10	$3\frac{1}{2}$
	5,619,789	15	$10\frac{3}{4}$
Actual Sinking Fund, Great Britain	11,130,557	14	$4\frac{3}{4}$

ANNUITIES
Fallen in since the 22d of June 1812, or that will
fall in hereafter.

	£.	s.	d.
Exchequer Annuities, 2d and 3d Anne, expired 5th April, 1803	23,369	13	4
Do....do. 5th Jan. 1805	7,030	6	8
Do. 4 Anne do. 5th April 1805	23,254	11	6
Do. 5 Anne do. 5th April 1806	7,776	10	0
Do. 6 Anne do. 5th April 1807	4,710	10	0
Do. 6 Anne do. 5th July 1807	10,581	0	0
Bank Short Annuities do. 5th Jan. 1808..	418,333	0	11
Do. Long do. will expire 5th Jan. 1860..	1,229,852	12	$0\frac{1}{2}$
By an Act 42 Geo. 3, cap. 71, such Annuities as fall in after the passing of that Act, are not to be placed to the Account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt.			

An Account *of the* Public Funded Debt *of* Great Britain, *as the same stood on the 1st of February*, 1816.

	Capitals. At £3. per Cent. per Annum.				Consolidated Annuities at £4 per Cent.	Capitals, at £5. per Cent.	
	Bank of England and Annuities, 1754.	South Sea Old and New Annuities, 1750.	Consolidated Annuities.	Reduced Annuities.		Consolidated Annuities.	Annuities. 1797 and 1802.
Total Debt of Great Britain.	12,686,800	21,037,684 13 11½	354,835,889 7 3¼	122,591,205 18 0	68,981,314 2 2	132,678,057 9 7	1,281,630 5 2
Ditto—Ireland, payable in Great Britain	.. ..	.. .. ..	42,087,625 0 0	52,768,750 0 0	5,954,375 0 0	2,220,000 0 0	—
Ditto—Amount of Loans to the Emperor of Germany, payable in ditto	.. ..	.. .. ..	7,502,633 6 8	—	—	—	—
Ditto—Ditto—Prince Regent of Portugal, payable in do.	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	895,522 7 9	—	—	—
	12,686,800	21,037,684 13 11½	404,426,147 13 11¼	186,255,478 5 9	74,935,719 2 2	134,900,057 9 7	1,281,630 5 2
In the hands of the Commrs. for the Reduct of the Debt	.. ..	6,223,600 0 0	14,208,496 0 0	19,960,444 0 0	—	—	—
		14,814,084 13 11½	390,217,651 13 11¼	166,295,034 5 9	—	—	—
Transferred to the Comrs. by purchasers of L. Ann. pursuant to Act 48 G. 3, c. 142	.. ..	.. .. ..	2,038,685 0 0	1,058,866 0 0	—	—	—
Total, &c.....	12,686,800	14,814,084 13 11½	388,178,966 13 11¼	65,236,168 5 9	74,935,719 2 2	134,900,057 9 7	1,281,630 5 2

(Repeated Column.)	TOTAL CAPITALS.	ANNUAL INTEREST.	Annuities for Lives, or for Term of Years.	Charges of Management.	Annual or other Sums payable to the Commissioners by sundry Acts of Parliament.	TOTAL of ANNUAL EXPENSES.
Total Debt of Great Britain ..... £	724,092,611 16 1¾	25,091,785 10 10¾	1,303,375 14 5¾	251,007 7 11	10,557,243 12 10¾	37,203,412 6 2¼
Ditto ..... Ireland, payable in Great Britain.....	103,032,750 0 0	3,194,966 5 0	129,583 6 8	29,580 12 4¾	1,039,584 19 9¾	4,393,715 3 10½
Ditto ..... Amount of Loans to the Emperor of Germany, payable in Do.	7,502.633 6 8	225,079 0 0	230,000 0 0	3,903 12 1	36,693 0 0	495,675 12 1
Ditto .....Ditto.....Prince Regent of Portugal, payable in Ditto.....	895,522 7 9	26,865 13 5¼	.. ..	181 16 0	30,000 0 0	57,047 9 5¼
	835,523,517 10 6¾	28,538,696 9 4	1,662,959 1 1¾	284,673 8 4¾	11,663,521 12 8½	42,149,850 11 7
In the Hands of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the Debt...	40,392,540 0 0	1,211,776 3 11¾	.. ..	.. ..	1,211,776 3 11¾	—
Transferred to the Commissioners by purchasers of Life Annuities, pursuant to Act 48 Geo. 3, cap. 142 ..	795,130 977 13 6¾	27,326,923 5 4¼	.. ..	.. ..	12,875,297 16 8¼	
	3,097,551 0 0	92,926 10 7			92,926 10 7	—
TOTAL CHARGE for DEBT payable in GREAT BRITAIN	792,033,426 10 6¾	27,233,993 14 9¼	1,662,959 1 1¾	284,673 8 4¾	12,968,224 7 3¼	42,149,850 11 7
Add Annuities payable at the Exchequer, Unclaimed for Three Years at 5th of January, 1816	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	29,846 4 6	
					12,998,070 11 9¾	
Deduct Life Annuities payable at the Bank of England	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	199,845 0 0	
Amount applicable to the Reduction of the Debt payable in Great Britain..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	12,798,225 11 9¼	

EXCHEQUER, 13th of March, 1816.

WM. ROSE HAWORTH.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

An Account of the UNFUNDED DEBT *and* DEMANDS OUTSTANDING *on the 5th Day of January*, 1816.

	Amount Outstanding.					
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
EXCHEQUER:						
Exchequer Bills provided for	19,772,800	0	0			
.....Do..... unprovided for	21,669,100	0	0			
				41,441,900	0	0
TREASURY:						
Miscellaneous Services	530,535	1	10¾			
Warrants for Army Service	20,616	15	5			
Treasury Bills	1,005,514	12	6¼			
				1,556,666	9	10
Army	..	..		1,030,109	3	8
Barracks	..	..		125,005	13	0
Ordinance	..	..		876,857	7	4
Navy	..	..		3,694,821	5	7
Civil List Advances	..	..		Nil.		
				48,725,359	19	5

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.

Abstract of the Report of the Committee on the Laws and Ordinances existing in Foreign States, respecting the regulation of their Roman Catholic Subjects, in Ecclesiastical matters.

The various documents referred to were obtained by instructions which Lord Castlereagh gave in 1812, and subsequently, to the ministers resident at foreign courts.

The committee refrain from adverting to any question of theological controversy.

The attention of the committee is directed to two objects :—

1st. The appointment or election of the Catholic Clergy, principally those of the episcopal order.

2d. The restraints imposed upon the intermission of Papal rescripts; with this they have joined the appellative jurisdiction, exercised by the supreme secular magistrate.

Under a hrd head they include other matters of ecclesiastical regulation.

They distinguish between regulations obtaining in those states which are in communion with the See of Rome; those of the "non-united" Greek and Russian church; and those of the Augsburgh and Helvetian confessions.

I. AUSTRIA, BOHEMIA, HUNGARY.

The Austrian bishops are nominated or appointed by the Emperor, which appointment is, in lieu of the election or postulation of the chapters of their respective cathedrals, and has the same effect; the papal confirmation being afterwards obtained through the Austrian minister at Rome. To this mode of election the archbishop of Olmutz forms the sole exception, the right of choosing him resting entirely in the chapter of his see.

In Hungary the Emperor appoints all bishops, who perform every part of their functions which relates to jurisdiction before they have been confirmed by the Pope. In other parts of the imperial dominions this is not the case.

In Austria the *placitum regium* is the right of requiring that all ecclesiastical statutes and ordinances be submitted to the state before their publication. Absolutions are excepted, when granted by the Roman penitentiary, whenever they concern conscience only, when the case admits of no delay, or when the reputation of any one is in danger.

No Austrian subject can be excommunicated without the Emperor's consent.

II. THE ELECTORAL ARCHBISHOPRICKS OF MENTZ, TREVES, AND COLOGNE — AND THE ARCHBISHOPRICK OF SALTZBURGH— AND THE CONGRESS OF EMS.

In August 1786 a Congress was held at Ems by all the ecclesiastical electors where 23 articles of regulation, recognizing the independence of the Church of Germany, with

with reference to the usurpations of the Court of Rome, were drawn up and ratified.

In these resolutions the ancient discipline of the German Church is asserted, with respect to nominations and elections to ecclesiastical benefices, and it is declared that "No bulls, briefs, or ordinances of the Pope shall be binding on the bishops, unless the latter regularly signify their formal assent."

III. STATES OF ITALY.—THE MILANESE AND AUSTRIAN LOMBARDY.

The archbishoprick of Milan, the bishopricks of Pavia, Cremona, Lodi, and Como are at the immediate nomination and presentation of the Emperor of Austria, who is, however, with regard to the four last bishopricks, principally to appoint those subjects that may be recommended by the Pope.

In these states, the sovereign right of the *regium placitum* remains in its full force and exercise.

IV. VENETIAN STATES.

In these states, while independent, the two patriarchs of Venice and Aquila were chosen by the Senate—on a vacancy of an episcopal see, the names of three ecclesiastics were transmitted by the Senate to Rome, and the requisite bull of institution was sent by the Pope to the first on the list.

The same regulations existed here as in the other states already mentioned, respecting the *regium placitum*.

V. TUSCANY.

On a vacancy occurring in any Bishop's see, the Tuscan government presents to the Pope the names of four individuals, recommending, at the same time, by means of the minister at Rome, the one more particularly designated to fill the vacancy.

Here also the *regium placitum* exists.

VI. NAPLES AND THE TWO SICILIES.

In Naples a negotiation is now going on respecting the appointing of bishops.

In Sicily the nomination is exclusively in the crown.

In both there is the *regium placitum*.

VII. SARDINIA, PIEDMONT, AND SAVOY.

By a brief of Pope Nicholas V. of 1451, the Sovereign of Sardinia has the privilege of naming to all the bishopricks. The same was extended by a concordat, in 1727, to Savoy.

The *regium placitum* is completely recognised.

VIII. FRANCE.

By the pragmatic sanction of St. Louis, in 1268, the bishops of France were elected (by the deans and chapter), but these elections were not valid, without the *congé d'élire* of the King.

By the concordat settled at Bologna, between Pope Leo X. and the King, Francis I., in 1515, the French Monarchs have exercised the nomination of all bishops.

In France, the *regium placitum* is established.

IX. SPAIN.

The patronage of all ecclesiastical benefices is in the King. He presents to all vacant sees, and requires that the necessary bulls should be immediately transmitted by the Pope to the newly appointed prelate.

All bulls and rescripts subject to the *regium placitum*.

X. POR-

X. PORTUGAL AND THE BRAZILS.

The prerogatives of the crown have been uniformly contended for and supported, both with respect to the nomination of bishops, and a control upon the intromission of papal rescripts.

XI. SWITZERLAND.

At Coire, the Court of Rome has no right to interfere in the election of bishops, which is made freely by the 24 canons. It is only after the election that Rome gives the *placet*.

In the Valais, the Chapter proposes four individuals to the Diet, which selects one, and presents him to the Pope, who first *rejects* and then *names* him, of his own authority.

In the Catholic cantons, the immediate monasteries elect their own prelate, without the least influence on the part of the governments, their confirmation depending upon the apostolic see.

The *regium placitum* is in force in Switzerland.

XII. THE GREEK CHURCH, EMPIRE OF RUSSIA.

The archbishop of Mohilow, and all other bishops are named by the Emperor, who are confirmed by the Pope.

The *regium placitum* exists in Russia.

XIII. DENMARK.

No Catholic bishops.

Catholic priests receive their appointments from the bishop of Hildersheim, who exercises the delegated authority of a vicar apostolic, in relation to several states of Germany, in which he is not resident.

No *regium placitum* in Denmark.

XIV. SWEDEN.

The King authorises, "by diploma," the vicars-apostolic to exercise their functions throughout the kingdom, conforming themselves to the edict of toleration. There is no provision for the exercise of the *regium placitum*.

XV. PRUSSIA.

The appointment to the episcopal order is generally in the Crown, but whenever the appointment or nomination of the bishop has not been reserved to the Crown, the Chapter exercises the right of election.

The *regium placitum* in force in Prussia.

XVI. NETHERLANDS.

Negotiations are now going forward respecting new regulations between the Pope and the King.

XVII. HAMBURGH.

No Catholic bishops, and no papal edict allowed to be published.

XVIII. SAXONY.

No Catholic bishop since the reformation, except the confessor of the King, who has the authority of a vicar apostolic.

No information has been obtained respecting the *regium placitum*.

XIX. HANOVER—HESSE BADEN.

Negotiations are now pending relative to ecclesiastical regulations.

XX. CANADA AND THE BRITISH COLONIES.

The manner in which the bishops are appointed is detailed in the appendix. The King of England nominates the bishop to each vacant see, who is aftewards consecrated by the Pope.

No *regium placitum* in force in the colonies.

Documents in the appendix explain the nature of the election by the

the Chapter. The report would have been more satisfactory if it had more fully examined this part of the subject. In vol. 3 b. 5. c. 1. ar. 3. of Dr. Smith's Wealth of Nations, is the following account of it.—"In the ancient constitution of the Christian church, the bishop of each diocese was elected by the joint votes of the clergy and of the people of the episcopal city. The people did not long retain their right of election. The clergy found it easier to elect their own bishops themselves. The sovereign, though he might have some indirect influence in those elections, and though it was sometimes usual to ask both his consent to elect, and his approbation of the election, yet he had no direct or sufficient means of managing the clergy." After describing the encroachments of the see of Rome in the 14th and 15th centuries, Dr. Smith says, 'In this situation of things, the sovereigns in the different states of Europe endeavoured to recover the influence which they once had in the disposal of the great benefices of the church, by procuring to the deans and chapters of each diocese the restoration of their ancient right of electing the bishops. The re-establishment of this ancient order was the object of several statutes enacted in England, and of the pragmatic sanction established in France in the 15th century."

Report of the Lords of the Committee of Council appointed to take into consideration the State of the Coins of this Kingdom, and the present Establishment and Constitution of his Majesty's Mint, to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, dated the 21st of May, 1816.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 21st of May, 1816, by the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council, appointed to take into consideration the State of the Coins of this Kingdom, and the present Establishment and Constitution of his Majesty's Mint:

His Majesty having been pleased, by his Order in Council of 7th February, 1798, to direct this Committee to take into consideration the state of the coins of this realm, and the present establishment and constitution of his Majesty's Mint, the Committee, in discharge of their duty, have already submitted to his Majesty their opinions on some of the points so referred to them.

A new Mint has, at their recommendation, been erected, and furnished with a most complete and extensive coining apparatus, including all the modern improvements; and in a representation to your Royal Highness in Council, of 6th March, 1815, this committee suggested several alterations in the establishment and constitution of his Majesty's Mint, which your Royal Highness was graciously pleased to approve, and which will, it is presumed, render that establishment more efficient.

These preliminary steps having been completed, the committee have availed themselves of the return of general peace to resume the consideration of the important subject referred to them, which the

the unusually high prices of the precious metals, and other circumstances arising out of a state of war, had obliged them to suspend; and they now take leave humbly to represent to your Royal Highness, that an immediate coinage of gold and silver monies would be of great public benefit: but that if your Royal Highness should be pleased to give directions for carrying the same into effect, they do not conceive it would be advisable to make any alteration either in the standard, weight, or denominations of the gold coins. The committee are, however, of opinion that it should forthwith be proposed to parliament, to pass an act declaring the gold coin alone to be the standard coin of this realm; and that the silver coins are hereafter to be considered merely as representative coins, and to be a legal tender only in payment of sums not exceeding two guineas.

The committee do not think it necessary to state to your Royal Highness the reasons which have led them to recommend that the gold coin alone should be declared to be the standard coin of the realm, because they conceive that such a declaration by parliament would in truth be merely in confirmation of a principle already established by the universal consent and practice of his Majesty's subjects, and which appears to be in a great measure recognised by the act of 38 Geo. III. chap. 59.

With respect to the silver coins, of which an immediate supply appears to be more indispensably necessary for the public convenience, the committee are of opinion, that no alteration should be made either in the standard of fineness or in the denominations of the coins; but they think it will be advisable to diminish the weight of the pieces, in order to prevent a recurrence of those inconveniences which have hitherto arisen from the melting of the new and perfect silver coins as soon as they have appeared in circulation, for the purpose of converting them into bullion, in which state they have generally been more valuable than as coin: the committee are therefore of opinion, that it should be proposed to parliament to authorise his Majesty to direct, that in all future coinages of silver, sixty-six shillings (and other coins in proportion) shall be struck from each pound weight troy of standard silver, instead of sixty-two.

It has hitherto been the practice in his Majesty's Mint to return to those who import silver for the purpose of having it converted into coin, a quantity of coin equal in weight to the quantity of standard silver so imported, the expense of coining being borne by the public. So long as the silver coins were considered to be the standard coin of the realm, this principle appears to this committee to have been a wise one, and they conceive that it should still be adhered to in respect of the gold coin, which is now to be declared the standard coin of the realm; but the committee are of opinion that the charge of coining the silver coins, as well as a small allowance for seignorage, ought to be deducted; and that his Majesty should be authorised to direct the Master of his Mint to retain four shillings out

out of each pound weight troy of silver coin hereafter to be coined, for the charge of brassage and seignorage; and that the money received for the same should be applied to the public service, in discharhe of the interest of the sum expended in the erection of the new Mint, and in defraying the general expenses of the mint establishment. In thus stating the number of pieces to be struck from each pound of silver, and the amount of the sum to be deducted for brassage and seignorage, the committee have, to the best of their judgment, endeavoured to fix on such a rate as will on the one hand be sufficiently high to protect the new coins, by a small increase of their nominal value, from the danger of being melted down and converted into bullion when the market price of silver rises; while, on the other, it will, they trust, not be found to be so low as to afford any encouragement to the issue of counterfeit coin, if the market price of silver should fall.

Should your Royal Highness think fit to adopt the plan which the committee have thus recommended, they think it would be advisable that a sum of not less than 2,500,000l. in silver coin should actually be coined, before any issue of new coin takes place; viz. 2,000,000l. for the use of Great Britain, and 500,000l. for the use of Ireland.

It will, however, be necessary, before any further progress can be made in the execution of a new silver coinage on the above principles, that the legal prohibitions against coining any silver coins of the realm, or altering the weight of such coins, arising out of the acts of 18 Charles II. ch. 5; 7 and 8 William III. ch. 1, sec. 1 and 2; 14 George III. ch. 42, sec. 1; 38 George III. ch. 59, sec. 2, should be repealed; and with this view, the committee take leave to recommend, that in the bill to be proposed to parliament provision should be made for the removal of those prohibitions. When that shall have been effected, the committee will proceed humbly to recommend to your Royal Highness the regulations which they conceive will be necessary with respect to the time and mode of calling in the silver coins now in currency; as well as with respect to the allowance (if any) to be made hereafter for reasonable wear, in each denomination of the proposed new coins. The committee think it right, however, now to state as their opinion, with respect to the silver coins at present in circulation, that it should be proposed to parliament to authorize his Majesty, whenever he shall see fit to call in such silver coins, to direct that all such pieces as shall be judged by the officers of the Mint to have been actually coined in his Majesty's Mint, should be received by tale, and that the holders of the same should receive in return an equal value by tale of the new silver coins.

Report from the Select Committee on Tithes.

1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committe, that it is expedient to enable ecclesiastical proprietors of tithes to grant leases

leases thereof, so as to bind their successors under due regulations.

2. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the term of such leases should not exceed 14 years.

3. That it is the opinion of this committee, that such leases should only be granted with the previous consent of the patron and the bishop of the diocese.

4. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the consent of the bishop should not be given until he has been furnished with a certificate upon oath, by a competent surveyor, to be named by such bishop, and to be paid by the contracting parties, that the tithe rent or composition proposed, is a fair and just equivalent for the tithes so to be leased during the term to be granted.

5. That it is the opinion of committee, that such leases should only be granted to the proprietors of land.

6. That it is the opinion of this committee, that in any new law to be enacted for this purpose, it would be expedient to define who should be considered the proprietors of the land, for the purpose of taking such leases.

7. That it is the opinion of this committee, the the leases to such proprietors of lands should be appurtenant to, and run with the land in the nature of a real covenant; and that the occupier of under leases now existing shall have the option and the right, on a notice within a year after the date of the lease of the tithes, of retaining the tithes during the continuance of his lease in the land, on payment to the lessee of the tithe rent, or a just proportion thereof.

8. That it is the opinion of this committee, that in case of a voidance of the living, by death or otherwise, a proportion of the rent should be paid to the incumbent, or his representative, up to the time of such a violence.

9. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the said tithe-rent or composition should be recoverable by distress, as if the same were a rent-charge upon the lands; and that the lessee of the tithes shall have a remedy by distress for the tithe rent against the occupier agreeing to retain the tithe.

10. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the tithe-proprietor should have the option of voiding the lease, in case the tithe rent be in arrear for three calendar months, after notice in writing demanding the same from the lessee, and the rent not paid, nor sufficient distress found upon the premises.

11. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the tithe-proprietor should not be restricted from recovering the tithe rent or composition by due course of law, in the same manner as he may now recover the value of or composition for tithes, where subtracted.

12. That it is the opinion of this committee, that a general form of a lease or grant should be framed; and that no stamp duty should be payable on such lease or grant, unless the tithe-rent or composition exceed pounds a year.

13. That it is the opinion of this

this committee, that the lay-owners of impropriate tithes, being tenants for life and for years, determinable on a life or lives, or tenants in tail, or tenants in fee, subject to be determined by executory devise or shifting use, have the like power of leasing such tithes for any term not exceeding 14 years.

14. That it is the opinion of this committee, that a like power be given to all corporate bodies, whether lay or spiritual, being owners of impropriate tithes.

15. That it is the opinion of this committee, that no lease shall be valid to bind the successor, reversioner, or remainder-man, where any other consideration is given than the annual tithe-rent or composition declared in such lease.

16. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the power of leasing tithes, as it at present by law exists, should not be taken away or diminished.

June 18, 1816.

Report from the Committee on the Game Laws.

The Committee appointed to take into consideration the Laws relating to Game, and to report their observations and opinion thereupon from time to time to the House, have considered the matters to them referred, and agreed upon the following Report:

Your committee, in investigating this important subject, proceeded to the consideration of the present existing laws for the preservation of game; their adequacy to their professed object; their policy and justice; and their effects upon the habits and morals of the lower orders of the community. In considering the existing state of the law upon this subject, their attention was naturally directed, in the first place, to its state in the early periods of the common law; and, in that your committee finds concurrent and undisturbed authorities for contemplating game as the exclusive right of the proprietor of the land *ratione soli*. In a law of Canute's (vide 4th Institutes, p. 230), your committee find that he thus expresses himself: *Præterea autem concedo ut in propriis ipsius prædiis quisque tam in agris quam in sylvis excitet agitetque feras;* and in Blackstone II. p. 415, *Sit quilibet homo dignus venatione sua in sylvâ et in agris situ propiis et in dominio suo.* In the preamble of the statutes 11th Hen. VII. c. 17, a parliamentary recognition of the common law is most distinctly made, and in unequivocal language. It states, that persons of little substance destroy pheasants and partridges upon the lordships, manors, lands, and tenements of divers owners and possessioners of the same, without licence consent, or agreement of the same possessioners, by which the same lose not only their pleasure and disport, that they, they friends, and servants, should have about hawking, hunting, and taking of the same, but also they lose the profit and avail that should grow to their household, &c.

In the 4th Institutes, p. 304, it is laid down, that seeing the wild beasts do belong to the pur-

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lieu-men *ratione soli*, so long as they remain in his grounds he may kill them, for the property *ratione soli* is in him. In 11 Coke's Reports, p. 876, it is laid down, that for hawking, hunting, &c. there needeth not any licence, but every one may, in his own land, use them at his pleasure, without any restraint to be made, if not by parliament, as appears by the statutes 11 Hen. VII. c. 17, 23 Eliz. c. 10, and 3 James I. c. 13.

In Sutton and Moody's 5 Modern Reports, p. 375, Holt, C. Justice, says, the conies are as much his, in his ground, as if they were in a warren, and the property is *ratione soli*. So in the Year-book, 12 Hen. VIII. pl. 10, if a man start a hare in his own ground, he has a property in it *ratione soli*.

In limitation, and to a certain degree in derogation of the common law, a variety of statutes has subjected to penalties persons who, not having certain qualifications, shall even upon their own lands kill any of those wild animals which come under the denomination of game.

By the 13 Richard II. stat. 1, c. 13, laymen not having 40s. per annum, and priests not having 10l. per annum, are prohibited from taking or destroying conies, hares, &c. under pain of a year's imprisonment (this statute appears to be the first introduction) of a qualification to kill game.) By the 32 Henry VIII. c. 8, a penalty upon selling game was first enacted, but this was a temporary law, which was suffered to expire, and the sale of game was not again restrained till the 1st James I, c. 27. By the 3d James I. c. 13, the qualification to kill game was increased to 40l. in land, and 200l. in personal property.

By the 22d and 23d C. II. cap. 25., lords of manors, not under the degree of esquire, may by writing under their hands and seals appoint gamekeepers within their respective manors, who may kill conies, hares, &c. and other game, and by the warrant of a justice may search houses of persons prohibited to kill game.

It appears to your committee, that the statute 22 and 23 C. II. is the first instance, either in our statutes, reports, or law treatises, in which lords of manors are distinguished from other landowners, in regard to game.

The same statute, section 3, confines the qualification to kill game to persons having lands of inheritance of 100l. per annum, or leases of 150l. (to which are added other descriptions of personal qualifications), and persons not having such qualifications are declared to be persons not allowed to have or keep game dogs, &c.

The 22 and 23 C. II. c. 25, was followed by 4 and 5 W. and M. c. 23, and the 28 Geo. II. c. 12, which enacted penalties against unqualified, and, finally, against qualified persons, who shall buy, sell, or offer to sell, any hare, pheasant, partridge, &c. Similar penalties are therein enacted against unqualified persons having game in their possession.

Such appears to your committee to be the state of the laws respecting game, as they at present stand. The various and numberless statutes which have been enacted upon the subject, and to which

which your committee have not thought it requisite to allude, have not been unobserved by them, but seeing that they are merely supplementary to those to which your committee has made reference, they have not felt it important to enter into a detail of their enactments.

Your committee cannot but conclude that by the common law, every possessor of land has an exclusive right *ratione soli* to all the animals *feræ naturæ* found upon his land, and that he may pursue and kill th m himself, or authorize any other person to pursue or kill them, and that he may now by the common law, which in so far continues unrestrained by any subsequent statute, support an action against any person who shall take, kill, or chase them.

The statutes to which your committee have referred have, in limitation of the common law, subjected to penalties persons, who, not having certain qualifications, shall exercise their common law right; but they have not divested the possessor of his right, nor have they given power to any other person to exercise that right, without the consent of the possessor.

It appears to your committee, that the 22 and 23 C. II. has merely the effect of exempting from those liabilities, which were previously enacted against unqualified persons, such gamekeepers as shall receive exemption from them by the lords of manors (and which exemption the said lords of manors are thereby empowered to give) but that the restraints upon the sale of game equally affect the entire community.

Your committee conceive, that in the present state of society there is little probability that the laws above referred to can continue adequate to the object for which they originally were enacted. The commercial prosperity of the country, the immense accumulation of personal property, and the consequent habits of luxury and indulgence, operate as a constant excitement to their infraction, which no legislative interference that your committee could recommend appears likely to counteract.

It appears, that under the present system, those possessors of land who fall within the statutable disqualifications, feel little or no interest in the preservation of the game, and that they are less active in repressing the baneful practice of poaching than if they remained entitled to kill and enjoy the game found upon their own lands. Nor is it unnatural to suppose, that the injury done to the crops in those situations where game is superabundant may induce the possessors of land thus circumstanced rather to encourage than to suppress illegal modes of destroying it.

The expediency of the present restraints upon the possessors of land appears further to your committee extremely problematical. The game is maintained by the produce of the land, and your committee is not aware of any valid grounds for continuing to withhold from the possessors of land the enjoyment of that property which has appeared by the common law to belong to them.

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The present system of game laws produces the effect of encouraging its illegal and irregular destruction by poachers, in whom an interest is thereby created to obtain a livelihood by systematic and habitual infractions of the law. It can hardly be necessary for your committee to point out the mischievous influence of such a state upon the moral conduct of those who addict themselves to such practices; to them may be readily traced many of the irregularities and most of the crimes which are prevalent among the lower orders in agricultural districts.

Your committee hesitate to recommend, at this late period of the session, the introduction of an immediate measure upon a subject which affects a variety of interests; but they cannot abstain from expressing a sanguine expectation, that by the future adoption of some measure, founded upon the principle recognized, as your committee conceive, by the common law, much of the evils originating in the present system of the game laws may be ultimately removed.

Upon mature consideration of the premises, your committee have come to the following resolution:—

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this committee that all game should be the property of the person upon whose lands such game should be found.

Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Earl of Elgin's Collection of Sculptured Marbles.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire whether it be expedient that the Collection mentioned in the Earl of Elgin's Petition, presented to the House on the 15th day of February last, should be purchased on behalf of the public, and if so, what price it may be reasonable to allow for the same,

Consider the subject referred to them as divided into four principal heads,

The first of which relates to the authority by which this collection was acquired.

The second to the circumstances under which that authority was granted.

The third to the merit of the marbles as works of sculpture, and the importance of making them public property, for the purpose of promoting the study of the fine arts in Great Britain, and

The fourth to their value as objects of sale; which includes the consideration of the expense which has attended the removing, transporting, and bringing them to England.

To these will be added some general observations upon what is to be found in various authors relating to these marbles.

I. When the Earl of Elgin quitted England upon his mission to the Ottoman Porte, it was his original intention to make that appointment beneficial to the progress of the fine arts in Great Britain, by procuring accurate drawings and casts of the valuable remains of sculpture and architecture scattered throughout Greece, and particularly concentrated at Athens.

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With this view he engaged Signor Lusieri, a painter of reputation, who was then in the service of the King of the Two Sicilies, together with two architects, two modellers, and a figure painter, whom Mr. Hamilton (now Under Secretary of State) engaged at Rome, and despatched with Lusieri, in the summer of 1800, from Constantinople to Athens.

They were employed there about nine months, from August 1800 to May 1801, without having any sort of facility or accommodation afforded to them: nor was the Acropolis accessible to them, even for the purpose of taking drawings, except by the payment of a large fee, which was exacted daily.

The other five artists were withdrawn from Athens in January, 1803, but Lusieri has continued there ever since, excepting during the short period of our hostilities with the Ottoman Porte.

During the year 1800, Egypt was in the power of the French: and that sort of contempt and dislike which has always characterized the Turkish government and people in their behaviour towards every denomination of Christians, prevailed in full force.

The success of the British arms in Egypt, and the expected restitution of that province to the Porte, wrought a wonderful and instantaneous change in the disposition of all ranks and descriptions of people towards our nation. Universal benevolence and good-will appeared to take place of suspicion and aversion. Nothing was refused which was asked; and Lord Elgin availing himself of this favourable and unexpected alteration, obtained, in the summer of 1801, access to the Acropolis for general purposes, with permission to draw, model, and remove; to which was added a special licence to excavate in a particular place. Lord Elgin mentions in his evidence, that he was obliged to send from Athens to Constantinople for leave to remove a house; at the same time remarking, that, in point of fact, all permissions issuing from the Porte to any distant provinces, are little better than authorities to make the best bargain that can be made with the local magistracies. The applications upon this subject, passed in verbal conversations; but the warrants or fermauns were granted in writing, addressed to the chief authorities resident at Athens, to whom they were delivered, and in whose hands they remained: so that your Committee had no opportunity of learning from Lord Elgin himself their exact tenor, or of ascertaining in what terms they noticed, or allowed, the displacing, or carrying away of these Marbles. But Dr. Hunt, who accompanied Lord Elgin as chaplain to the embassy, has preserved, and has now in his possession, a translation of the second fermaun, which extended the powers of the first; but as he had it not with him in London, to produce before your committee, he stated the substance, according to his recollection, which was, "That in order to show their particular respect to the ambassador of Great Britain, the august ally of the Porte, with whom they were now and had long been in the strictest alliance, they gave to his Excellency

lency and to his secretary, and the artists employed by him, the most extensive permission to view, draw, and model the ancient temples of the Idols, and the sculptures upon them, and to make excavations and to take away any stones that might appear interesting to them." He stated further, that no remonstrance was at any time made, nor any displeasure shown by the Turkish government, either at Constantinople or at Athens, against the extensive interpretation which was put upon this fermaun; and although the work of taking down and removing, was going on for months, and even years, and was conducted in the most public manner, numbers of native labourers, to the amount of some hundreds, being frequently employed, not the least obstruction was ever interposed, nor the smallest uneasiness shown after the granting of this second fermaun. Among the Greek population and inhabitants of Athens, it occasioned no sort of dissatisfaction; but, as Mr. Hamilton, an eye-witness, expresses it, so far from exciting any unpleasant sensation, the people seemed to feel it as the means of bringing foreigners into their country, and of having money spent among them. The Turks showed a total indifference and apathy as to the preservation of these remains, except when in a fit of wanton destruction, they sometimes carried their disregard so far as to do mischief by firing at them. The numerous travellers and admirers of the arts committed greater waste, from a very different motive; for many of those who visited the Acropolis, tempted the soldiers and other people about the fortress to bring them down heads, legs, or arms, or whatever other pieces they could carry off.

A translation of the fermaun itself has since been forwarded by Dr. Hunt, which is printed in the appendix.

II. Upon the second division, it must be premised, that antecedently to Lord Elgin's departure for Constantinople, he communicated his intentions of bringing home casts and drawings from Athens, for the benefit and advancement of the fine arts in this country, to Mr. Pitt, Lord Grenville, and Mr. Dundas, suggesting to them the propriety of considering it as a national object, fit to be undertaken, and carried into effect at the public expense; but that this recommendation was in no degree encouraged, either at that time or afterwards.

It is evident, from a letter of Lord Elgin to the Secretary of State, 13 January, 1803, that he considered himself as having no sort of claim for his disbursements in the prosecution of these pursuits, though he stated, in the same despatch, the heavy expenses in which they had involved him, so as to make it extremely inconvenient for him to forego any of the usual allowances to which ambassadors at other courts were entitled. It cannot, therefore, be doubted, that he looked upon himself in this respect as acting in a character entirely distinct from his official situation. But whether the Government from whom he obtained permission did, or could so consider him, is a question

question which can be solved only by conjecture and reasoning, in the absence and deficiency of all positive testimony. The Turkish ministers of that day are, in fact, the only persons in the world capable (if they are still alive) of deciding the doubt; and it is probable that even they, if it were possible to consult them, might be unable to form any very distinct discrimination as to the character in consideration of which they acceded to Lord Elgin's request. The occasion made them, beyond all precedent, propitious to whatever was desired in behalf of the English nation; they readily, therefore, complied with all that was asked by Lord Elgin. He was an Englishman of high rank; he was also ambassador from our Court; they granted the same permission to no other individual: but then, as Lord Elgin observes, no other individual applied for it to the same extent, nor had indeed the same unlimited means for carrying such an undertaking into execution. The expression of one of the most intelligent and distinguished of the British travellers, who visited Athens about the same period, appears to your Committee to convey as correct a judgment as can be formed upon this question, which is incapable of being satisfactorily separated, and must be taken in the aggregate.

The Earl of Aberdeen, in answer to an inquiry, whether the authority and influence of a public situation was in his opinion necessary for accomplishing the removal of these Marbles, answered that he did not think a private individual could have accomplished the removal of the remains which Lord Elgin obtained: and Doctor Hunt, who had better opportunities of information upon this point than any other person who has been examined, gave it as his decided opinion, that, "a British subject not in the situation of ambassador, could not have been able to obtain from the Turkish government a fermaun of such extensive powers."

It may not be unworthy of remark, that the only other piece of sculpture which was ever removed from its place for the purpose of export was taken by Mr. Choiseul Gouffier, when he was ambassador from France to the Porte; but whether he did it by express permission, or in some less ostensible way, no means of ascertaining are within the reach of your committee. It was undoubtedly at various times an object with the French government to obtain possession of some of these valuable remains, and it is probable, according to the testimony of Lord Aberdeen and others, that at no great distance of time they might have been removed by that government from their original site, if they had not been taken away, and secured for this country by Lord Elgin.

III. The third part is involved in much less intricacy; and although in all matters of taste there is room for great variety and latitude of opinion, there will be found upon this branch of the subject much more uniformity and agreement than could have been expected. The testimony of several of the most eminent artists

in this kingdom, who have been examined, rates these Marbles in the very first class of ancient art, some placing them a little above, and others but very little below the Apollo Belvidere, the Laocoon, and the Torso of the Belvidere. They speak of them with admiration and enthusiasm: and notwithstanding the manifold injuries of time and weather, and those mutilation which they have sustained from the fortuitous, or designed injuries of neglect, or mischief, they consider them as among the finest models, and the most exquisite monuments of antiquity. The general current of this portion of the evidence makes no doubt of referring the date of these works to the original building of the Parthenon, and to the designs of Phidias, the dawn of every thing which adorned and ennobled Greece. With this estimation of the excellence of these works it is natural to conclude, that they are recommended by the same authorities as highly fit, and admirably adapted to form a school for study, to improve our national taste for the fine arts, and to diffuse a more perfect knowledge of them throughout this kingdom.

Much indeed may be reasonably hoped and expected, from the general observation and admiration of such distinguished examples. The end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries enlightened by the discovery of several of the noblest remains of antiquity, produced in Italy an abundant harvest of the most eminent men, who made gigantic advances in the path of art, as painters, sculptors, and architects. Caught by the novelty, attracted by the beauty, and enamoured of the perfection of those newly disclosed treasures, they imbibed the genuine spirit of ancient excellence, and transfused it into their own compositions.

It is surprising to observe in the best of these Marbles in how great a degree the close imitation of nature is combined with grandeur of style, while the exact details of the former in no degree detract from the effect and predominance of the latter.

The two finest single figures of this collection differ materially in this respect from the Apollo Belvidere, which may be selected as the highest and most sublime representation of ideal form and beauty, which sculpture has ever embodied, and turned into shape.

The evidence upon this part of the inquiry will be read with satisfaction and interest, both where it is immediately connected with these Marbles, and where it branches out into extraneous observations, but all of them relating to the study of the Antique. A reference is made by one of the witnesses to a sculptor, eminent throughout Europe for his works, who lately left this metropolis highly gratified by the view of these treasures of that branch of art, which he has cultivated with so much success. His own letter to the Earl of Elgin upon this subject is inserted in the Appendix.

In the judgment of Mr. Payne Knight, whose valuation will be referred to in a subsequent page, the first class is not assigned to the two principal statues of this collection; but he rates the Metopes

topes in the first class of works in high relief, and knows of nothing so fine in that kind. He places also the frize in the first class of low relief; and considering a general museum of art to be very desirable, he looks upon such an addition to our national collection as likely to contribute to the improvement of the arts, and to become a very valuable acquisition; for the importation of which Lord Elgin is entitled to the gratitude of his country.

IV. The directions of the House in the order of reference impose upon your committee the task of forming and submitting an opinion upon the fourth head, which otherwise the scantiness of materials for fixing a pecuniary value, and the unwillingness, or inability in those who are practically most conversant in statuary to afford any lights upon this part of the subject, would have rather induced them to decline.

The produce of this collection, if it should be brought to sale in separate lots, in the present depreciated state of almost every article, and more particularly of such as are of precarious and fanciful value, would probably be much inferior to what may be denominated its intrinsic value.

The mutilated state of all the larger figures, the want either of heads or features, of limbs or surface, in most of the metopes, and in a great proportion of the compartments even of the larger frize, render this collection, if divided, but little adapted to serve for the decoration of private houses. It should therefore be considered as forming a whole, and should unquestionably be kept entire as a school of art, and a study for the formation of artists, The competitors in the market, if it should be offered for sale without separation, could not be numerous. Some of the Sovereigns of Europe, added to such of the great galleries or national institutions in various parts of the continent, as may possess funds at the disposal of their directors sufficient for such a purpose, would in all probability be the only purchasers.

It is not however reasonable nor becoming the liberality of Parliament to withhold upon this account, whatever, under all the circumstances, may be deemed a just and adequate price; and more particularly in a case where Parliament is left to fix its own valuation, and no specific sum is demanded, or even suggested by the party who offers the collection to the public.

It is obvious that the money expended in the acquisition of any commodity is not necessarily the measure of its real value. The sum laid out in gaining possession of two articles of the same intrinsic worth, may, and often does vary considerably. In making two excavations, for instance, of equal magnitude and labour, a broken bust or some few fragments may be discovered in the one, and a perfect statue in the other. The first cost of the broken bust and of the entire statue would in that case be the same; but it cannot be said that the value is therefore equal. In the same manner, by the loss, or detention of a ship, a great charge may have been incurred, and the original outgoing excessively en-

hanced; but the value to the buyer will in no degree be affected by the extraneous accidents. Supposing again, artists to have been engaged at considerable salaries during a large period in which they could do little or nothing, the first cost would be burdensome in this case also to the employer, but those who bought would look only at the value of the article in the market where it might be exposed to sale, without caring, or inquiring how, or at what expense it was brought thither.

Supposing, on the other hand, that the thirteen other metopes, had been bought at the Custom-house sale at the same price which that of Mr. Choiseul Gouffier fetched, it could never be said, that the value of them was no more than twenty-four or twenty-five pounds apiece.

It is perfectly just and reasonable that the seller should endeavour fully to reimburse himself for all expenses, and to acquire a profit also, but it will be impossible for him to do so, whenever the disbursements have exceeded the fair money price of that which he has to dispose of.

Your committee refer to Lord Elgin's evidence for the large and heavy charges which have attended the formation of this collection, and the placing of it in its present situation; which amount, from 1799, to January 1803, to 62.440l. including 23,240l. for the interest of money; and according to a supplemental account, continued from 1803 to 1816, to no less a sum than 74,000l. including the same sum for interest.

All the papers which are in his possession upon this subject, including a journal of above 90 pages, of the daily expenses of his principal artist Lusieri (from 1803 to the close of 1814) who still remains in his employment at Athens, together with the account current of Messrs. Hayes, of Malta, (from April 1807 to May 1811) have been freely submitted to your committee; and, there can be no doubt, from the inspection of those accounts, confirmed also by other testimony, that the disbursements were very considerable; but supposing them to reach the full sum at which they are calculated, your committee do not hesitate to express their opinion, that they afford no just criterion of the value of the collection, and therefore must not be taken as a just basis for estimating it.

Two valuations, and only two in detail, have been laid before your committee, which are printed; differing most widely in the particulars, and in the total; that of Mr. Payne Knight amounting to 25,000l. and that of Mr. Hamilton to 60,800l.

The only other sum mentioned as a money price, is in the evidence of the Earl of Aberdeen, who named 35,000l. as a sort of conjectural estimate of the whole, without entering into particulars.

In addition to the instances of prices quoted in Mr. Payne Knight's evidence, the sums paid for other celebrated marbles, deserve to be brought under the notice of the House.

The Townley collection, which was purchased for the British Museum in June 1805, for 20,000l.

20,000l. is frequently referred to in the examinations of the witnesses, with some variety of opinion as to its instrinsic value; but it is to be observed of all the principal sculptures in that collection, that they were in excellent condition with the surface perfect; and where injured, they were generally well restored, and perfectly adapted for the decoration, and almost for the ornamental furniture of a private house, as they were indeed disposed by Mr. Townley in his lifetime.

In what proportion the state of mutilation in which the Elgin Marbles are left, and above all, the corrosion of much of the surface by weather, reduce their value, it is difficult precisely to ascertain; but it may unquestionably be affirmed in the words of one of the sculptors examined (who rates these works in the highest class of art) that "the Townleyan marbles being entire, are, in a commercial point of view, the most valuable of the two: but that the Elgin Marbles, as possessing that matter which artists most require, claim a higher consideration."

The Ægina marbles, which are also referred to, and were well known to one of the members of your committee, who was in treaty to purchase them for the British Museum, sold for 6,000l., to the Prince Royal of Bavaria, which was less than the British government had directed to be offered, after a prior negociation for obtaining them had failed; their real value, however, was supposed not to exceed 4,000l., at which Lusieri estimated them. They are described as valuable in point of remote antiquity, and curious in that respect, but of no distinguished merit as specimens of sculpture, their style being what is usually called Etruscan, and older than the age of Phidias.

The Marbles at Phigalia, in Arcadia, have lately been purchased for the Museum at the expense of 15,000l. increased by a very unfavourable exchange to 19,000l. a sum which your committee, after inspecting them, venture to consider as more than equal to their value.

It is true that an English gentleman, concerned in discovering them, was ready to give the same sum; and, therefore, no sort of censure can attach on those who purchased them abroad for our national gallery without any possibie opportunity of viewing and examining the sulpture, but knowing them only from the sketches which were sent over, and the place where they were dug up, to be undoubted and authentic remains of Greek artists of the best time.

When the first offer was made by the Earl of Elgin to Mr. Perceval, of putting the public in possession of this collection, Mr. Long, a member of your committee, was authorized by Mr. Perceval, to acquaint Lord Elgin that he was willing to propose to Parliament to purchase it for 30,000l. provided Lord Elgin should make out, to the satisfaction of a committee of the House of Commons, that he had expended so much in acquiring and transporting it.

Lord Elgin declined this proposal,

posal, for the reasons stated by him in his evidence, and until the month of June, 1815, no further step was taken on either side; but at that time a petition was presented, on the part of Lord Elgin, to the House, which owing to the late period of the session, was not proceeded upon. Eighty additional cases have been received since 1811, the contents of which, enumerated in Mr. Hamilton's evidence, now form a part of the collection. The medals also, of which the value is more easily defined, were not included in the proposal made to Mr. Perceval.

Against these augmentations must be set the rise in the value of money, which is unquestionably not inconsiderable between the present time and the year 1811, a cause or consequence of which is the depreciation of every commodity, either of necessity or fancy, which is brought to sale.

Your committee, therefore, do not think that they should be justified, in behalf of the public, if they were to recommend to the House any extension of Mr. Perceval's offer to a greater amount than 5,000l.; and, under all the circumstances that they have endeavoured to bring under the view of the House, they judge thirty-five thousand pounds to be a reasonable and sufficient price for this collection.

Your committee, observing that by the act 45 Geo. III. c. 127, for vesting the Townleyan collection in the trustees of the British Museum, sect. 4, the proprietor of that collection, Mr. Townley Standish, was added to the trustees of the British Museum, consider the Earl of Elgin (and his heirs, being Earls of Elgin) as equally entitled to the same distinction, and recommend that a clause should be inserted to that effect, if it should be necessary that an act should pass for transferring his collection to the public.

It may not be deemed foreign to this subject, if your committee venture to extend their observations somewhat beyond the strict limit of their immediate inquiry, and lay before the House what occurs to them as not unimportant with regard to the age and authenticity of these sculptures. The great works with which Pericles adorned and strengthened Athens, were all carried on under the direction and superintendence of Phidias; for this there is the authority of various ancient writers, and particularly of Plutarch; but he distinctly asserts in the same passage that Callicrates and Ictinus executed the work of the Parthenon, which is confirmed also by Pausanias, so far as relates to Ictinus, who likewise ornamented or constructed the temple of Apollo at Phigalia;* from whence, by a singular coincidence, the sculptures in high relief, lately purchased for the British Museum, and frequently referred to in the evidence, were transported.

The style of this work in the opinion of the artists, indicates, that it belongs to the same period,

* The penultimate syllable should be pronounced long; Phigalia closes two hexameter verses, one of which is quoted by Pausanias, and the other by Stephanus Byzantinus, from Rhianus, a poet of Crete.

though

though the execution is rated as inferior to that of the Elgin marbles. In the fabulous stories which are represented upon both, there is a very striking similarity; and it may be remarked in passing that the subjects of the metopes, and of the smaller frize, which is sculptured with the battle of the Amazons, correspond with two out of the four subjects mentioned by Pliny, as adorning the shield and dress of the Minerva; so that there was a general uniformity of design in the stories which were selected for the internal and external decoration of the Parthenon. The taste of the same artist, Ictinus, probably led him to repeat the same ideas, which abound in graceful forms and variety of composition, when he was employed upon the temple of another divinity, at a distance from Athens.

The statue of Minerva within the temple, was the work of Phidias himself, and with the exception of the Jupiter which he made at Elis, the most celebrated of his productions. It was composed of ivory and gold: with regard to which, some very curious anecdotes relating to the political history of that time, are to be found in the same writers: the earliest of which from a passage in a cotemporary poet, Aristophanes, proves that the value of these materials involved both Pericles and the director of his works in great trouble and jeopardy; upon which account the latter is said to have withdrawn to Elis, and to have ended his days there, leaving it doubtful whether his death was natural, or in consequence of a judicial sentence: but Plutarch places his death at Athens, and in prison, either by disease or by poison.

It has been doubted whether Phidias himself ever wrought in marble; but although, when he did not use ivory, his chief material was unquestionably bronze; there are authorities sufficient to establish, beyond all controversy, that he sometimes applied his hand to marble. Pliny, for instance, asserts that he did so, and mentions a Venus ascribed to him, existing in his own time in the collection (or in the portico) of Octavia. Phidias is called by Aristotle, a skilful worker in stone; and Pausanias enumerates a celestial Venus of Parian marble undoubtedly of his hand: and the Rhamnusian Nemesis, also of the same material. Some of his statues in bronze were brought to Rome by Paulus Æmilius, and by Catulus.

His great reputation, however, was founded upon his representations of the Gods, in which he was supposed more excellent than in human forms, and especially upon his works in ivory, in which he stood unrivalled.

Elidas the Argive is mentioned as the master of Phidias: which honour is also shared by Hippias. His two most celebrated scholars were Alcamenes an Athenian of noble birth, and Agoracritus of Paros; the latter of whom was his favourite; and it was reported, that out of affection to him, Phidias put his scholars's name upon several of his own works; among which the statue called Rhamnusian Nemesis is particularized by Pliny and Suidas.

In another passage of Pliny, Alcamenes

Alcamenes is classed with Critias, Nestocles, and Hegias, who are called the rivals of Phidias. The name of Colotes is preserved as another of his scholars.

The other great sculptors, who were living at the same time with Phidias, and flourished very soon after him, were Agelades, Callon, Polycletus, Phragmon, Gorgias, Lacon, Myron, Pythagoras, Scopas, and Perelius.

The passage in which Pausanias mentions the sculptures on the pediments is extremely short, and to this effect: "As you enter the temple, which they call Parthenon, all that is contained in what is termed the (eagles) pediments, relates in every particular to the birth of Minerva; but on the opposite or back front is the contest of Minerva and Neptune for the land; but the statue itself is formed of ivory and gold." The state of dilapitation into which this temple was fallen, when Stuart visited it in 1751, and made most correct drawings for his valuable work, left little opportunity of examining and comparing what remained upon that part of the temple with the passage referred to; but an account is preserved by travellers, who about 80 years earlier found one of these pediments in tolerable preservation, before the war between the Turks and Venetians, in 1687, had done so much damage to this admirable structure. The observations of one of these (Dr. Spon, a French physician) may be literally translated thus:

"The highest part of the front which the Greeks called 'the Eagle,' and our architects 'the Fronton,' is enriched with a groupe of beautiful figures in marble, which appear from below as large as life. They are of entire relief, and wonderfully well worked. Pausanias says nothing more, than that this sculpture related to the birth of Minerva. The general design is this:

"Jupiter, who is under the highest angle of the pediment (fronton) has the right arm broken, in which, probably, he held his thunderbolt; his legs are thrown wide from each other, without doubt to make room for his eagle. Although these two characteristics are wanting, one cannot avoid recognising him by his beard, and by the majesty with which the sculptor has invested him. He is naked, as they usually represented him, and particularly the Greeks, who for the most part made their figures naked; on his right is a statue, which has its head and arms mutilated, draped to about half the leg, which one may judge to be a victory, which precedes the car of Minerva, whose horses she leads. They are the work of some hand as bold as it was delicate, which would not perhaps have yielded to Phidias, or Praxiteles, so renowned for (representing) horses. Minerva is sitting upon the car, rather in the habit of a goddess of the sciences than of war; for she is not dressed as a warrior, having neither helmet, nor shield, nor head of Medusa upon her breast; she has the air of youth, and her head-dress is not different from that of Venus. Another female figure without a head is sitting behind her with a child, which she holds upon her knees, I cannot say who she is; but I had

had no trouble in making out or recognising the two next, which are the last on that side; it is the Emperor Hadrian sitting, and half naked, and, next to him, his wife Sabina. It seems that they are both looking on with pleasure at the triumph of the goddess. I do not believe that before me any person observed this particularity, which deserves to be remarked. "On the left of Jupiter are five or six figures, of which some have lost the heads; it is probably the circle of the gods, where Jupiter is about to introduce Minerva, and to make her be acknowledged for his daughter. The pediment behind represented, according to the same author, the dispute which Minerva and Neptune had for naming the city, but all the figures are fallen from them, except one head of a sea-horse, which was the usual accompaniment of this god; these figures of the two pediments were not so ancient as the body of the temple built by Pericles, for which there wants no other argument than that of the statue of Hadrian, which is to be seen there, and the marble which is whiter than the rest. All the rest has not been touched. The Marquis de Nointel had designs made of the whole, when he went to Athens; his painter worked there for two months, and almost lost his eyes, because he was obliged to draw every thing from below, without a scaffold."—Voyage par Jacob Spon; Lyons, 1678; 2 tom. p. 144.)

Wheler, who travelled with Spon, and published his work at London (four yours later) in 1682, says, "But my companion made me observe the next two figures sitting in the corner to be of the Emperor Hadrian and his Empress Sabina, whom I easily knew to be so, by the many medals and statues I have seen of them." And again, "But the Emperor Hadrian most probably repaired it, and adorned it with those figures at each front. For the whiteness of the marble, and his own statue joined with them, apparently show them to be of a later age than the first, and done by that Emperor's command. Within the portico on high, and on the outside of the cella of the temple itself, is another border of basso relievo round about it, or at least on the north and south sides, which, without doubt, is as antient as the temple, and of admirable work, but not so high a relievo as the other. Thereon are represented sacrifices, processions, and other ceremonies of the heathens' worship; most of them were designed by the Marquis de Nointel, who employed a painter to do it two months together, and showed them to us when we waited on him at Constantinople."

Another French author, who published three years earlier than Spon, a work called "Athenes Ancienne & Nouvelle, par le Sr de la Guilletiere; à Paris, 1675,"—says, "Pericles employed upon the Parthenon the celebrated architects Callicrates and Ictinus. The last, who had more reputation than the former, wrote a description of it in a book *, which he

* Ictinus and Carpion were jointly concerned in this work, for which we have the authority of Vitruvius, lib. 7. præfat.

composed

composed on purpose, and which has been lost; and we should probably not now have the opportunity of admiring the building itself, if the Emperor Hadrian had not preserved it to us, by the repairs which he causd to be done. It is to his care that we owe the few remains of antiquity which are still entire at Athens."

In the Antiquities of Athens by Stuart, vol. ii. p. 4, it is said, "Pausanias gives but a transient account of this temple, nor does he say whether Hadrian repaired it, though his statue, and that of the Empress Sabina in the western pediment, have occasioned a doubt whether the sculptures, in both, were not put up by him. Wheler and Spon were of this opinion, and say they were whiter than the rest of the building. The statue of Antinous, now remaining at Rome, may be thought a proof that there were artists in his time capable of executing them, but this whiteness is no proof that they were more modern than the temple, for they might be made of a whiter marble; and the heads of Hadrian and Sabina might be put on two of the ancient figures, which was no uncommon practice among the Romans; and if we may give credit to Plutarch, the buildings of Pericles were not in the least impaired by age in his time; therefore this temple could not want any material repairs in the reign of Hadrian."

With regard to the works of Hadrian at Athens, Spartian says, "that he did much for the Athenians*;" and a little after, on his second visit to Athens, "going to the East he made his journey through Athens, and dedicated the works which he had begun there: and particularly a temple to Olympian Jupiter, and an altar to himself."

The account given by Dion Cassius, is nearly to the same effect, adding that he placed his own statue within the temple of Olympian Jupiter, which he erected*.

He called some other cities after his own name, and directed a part of Athens to be styled Hadrianopolis:† but no mention is made, by any ancient author, of his touching or repairing the Parthenon. Pausanias, who wrote in his reign, says, that "the temples which Hadrian either erected from the foundation, or adorned with dedicated gifts and decorations, or whatever donations he made to the cities of the Greeks, and of the Barbarians also, who made application to him, were all recorded at Athens in the temple common to all the gods‡."

It is not unlikely, that a confused recollection of the statue which Hadrian actually placed at Athens, may have led one of the earliest travellers into a mistake, which has been repeated, and countenanced by subsequent writers; but M. Fauvel, who will be quoted presently, speaks as from his own examination and observation, when he mentions the two statues in question; which, it is to be observed, still remain (without their heads) up-

* Folio Edit. Paris, 1620. p. 6.

* B. 69, c. 16. † Spartian p. 10.
‡ Paus. Att. p. 5. Ed. Xyl.

on

on the pediment of the entrance. and have not been removed by Lord Elgin.

An exact copy of these drawings, by the Marquis de Nointel's painter, is given in M. Barry's works; which are rendered more valuable on account of the destruction of a considerable part of the temple in the Turkish war by the falling of a Venetian bomb, within a short time after the year in which they were made; which, however, must have been prior to the date of 1633, affixed to the plate in Barry's works, (2 vol. p. 163. London, 1809.)

Some notes of M. Fauvel, a painter and antiquarian, who moulded and took casts from the greatest part of the sculptures, and remained fifteen years at Athens, are given with the tracings of these drawings; in which it is said, with regard to these pediments, "These figures were adorned with bronze, at least if we may judge by the head of Sabina, which is one of the two that remain; and which, having fallen, and being much mutilated, was brought to M. Fauvel. The traces are visible of the little cramps which probably fixed the crown to the head. The head of the Emperor Hadrian still exists. Probably this group has been inserted to do honour to that emperor, for it is of a workmanship different from the rest of the sculpture."

Agricultural State of the Kingdom, being the Substance of the Replies to a Circular Letter sent by the Board of Agriculture.

The Board of Agriculture, on assembling after the Christmas vacation, considered it as an incumbent duty to the Public, to take the necessary measures for ascertaining the real state of the kingdom, in whatever most intimately concerned its Agricultural Resources; and for this purpose, ordered the following Circular Letter and Queries to be immediately dispatched to all their Correspondents:

Sir;—The Board of Agriculture, attentive to those circumstances which concern the Agricultural Interest of the Kingdom, beg your attention to the under-written Queries; to which they request the earliest possible Reply. The importance of the subject, in the present state of the Kingdom, will without doubt induce you to be carefully accurate in the answers with which you may favour us, I am, Sir, your obedient, and very humble Servant.

J. Fane, Vice-President.
(Signed by Order of the Board.)
13th February, 1816.

Queries.

1. Are any farms in your neighbourhood unoccupied by tenants; and have landlords, in consequence, been obliged to take them into their own hands? Please to state the number of farms, and their size.

2. Have any tenants, within your knowledge, given notice to their landlords, of quitting their farms at Lady-day, or any other period?

3. Have any farms been lately relet at an abatement of rent; and if so, what is the proportion of such abatement?

4. What circumstances, denoting

noting the distress of the farmers, have come to your knowledge, which may not be included under the above queries?

5. Is the present distress greater on arable, or on grass farms?

6. Have flock farms suffered equally with others?

7. Does the country in which you reside, suffer from a diminished circulation of paper?

8. What is the state of the labouring poor; and what is the proportion of poor rates, compared with the years 1811 and 1812?

9. What remedies occur to you, for alleviating these difficulties?

To these queries the Board received 326 letters in reply, from which the following statement has been collected.

First Query.— Occupancy.

Three hundred and thirteen replies, describing the state of occupation, have been received, which may be thus arranged:

Letters mentioning farms unoccupied by tenants, being thrown on the landlord's hands	168
Letters, in which no such want of occupancy occurs.	127
Letters, in which farms are stated to have been uncultivated for want of being occupied by the landlords,	18
	313

It is necessary to observe, in relation to the 127 letters, that their not containing the article of occupation by tenants, is not singly to be taken as a sign of prosperity, as a great number of them are amongst those the most descriptive of agricultural distress; and 64 of them also add, that notices have been given to quit; a circumstance marking, in some degree, the progress of the evil.

It may further be remarked, that these letters represent a large quantity of land to be uncultivated.

Second Query.—Notices to Quit.

Three hundred and twenty-two replies have been received to this query, which may be thus arranged:—

Letters, in which the expression is, *many* farmers have given notice to quit.....	103
Letters, in which the expressions are, *several*, or a *few*, have given notice to quit..	111
Letters, in which the expression is, *all that can*, have given notice to quit.....	37
Letters, in which the expression is, none have given notice to quit	71
	322

It is scarcely necessary to remark, that until the present period of declension commenced, such an idea, as giving notice to quit a farm, except for the purpose of hiring a better one, may be said to have been almost unknown in the kingdom; and no circumstance can more clearly mark the present degradation of the employment, than these notices to quit.

Third Query—Reduction of Rent.

There have been 212 returns, specifying the proportionate reduction of rent, and the average of of them all is 25 per cent.

It should however be remarked, that

that this applies only to the letters which specify the amount of the reduction; many others speak of the same fact, without giving precisely the proportion.

The land rents of the kingdom, according to the returns of the property-tax, have been stated at 34,000,000; if the real fact should exceed this by only two millions, the total will be 36 millions, and the loss of 25 per cent. will give a total of 9,000,000 to landlords alone; but this will by no means, according to the letters received by the Board, be the whole of one year's loss, as the amount of unpaid arrears is stated in many of the letters to be very great indeed, and property not only distrained for rent, but also for taxes.

The distress of the present period will scarcely permit of a doubt were it proved by no other circumstance than the curious fact which occurs more than once in the correspondence, that the mere occupation of farms, free of all rent, is considered as a benefit, with the Norfolk assertion, that the year's rent of the county will be lost: such assertions may not be accurate, but they could not be ventured, if the distress was not very great; proved also by twenty advertisements of sales for distress of rent, in that one county.

Fourth Query.—General State of Husbandry in the present Period.

By far the greater number of the letters enter into considerable details on the circumstances which denote the present deplorable state of the National Agriculture. Bankruptcies, seizures, executions, imprisonments, and farmers become parish paupers, are particularly mentioned by many of the correspondents; with great arrears of rent, and in many cases, tithes and poor-rates unpaid; improvements of every kind generally discontinued; live stock greatly lessened; tradesmen's bills unpaid; and alarming gangs of poachers and other depredators. These circumstances are generally expressed in language denoting extreme distress, and absolute ruin in a variety of instances.

Fifth and Sixth Queries.—Arable and Grass Land and Flock Farms, compared.

The replies to the fifth query very generally assert the distress to be much greater on arable than on grass land; but many of them observe, that of late the prices of grass-land produce have so much declined, that the difference promises soon to be but small. In general, it is asserted, that flock farms have suffered much less than others; but they have begun to feel it heavily, yet not equally with arable land.

Seventh Query.—Circulation of Paper.

There is in the replies some difference of opinion upon this point; much mischief is noted from the failure of country banks: many of the correspondents are of opinion, that agriculture suffers much for want of a larger and safer circulation; and not a few complain heavily of the deficiency of paper being so extreme, that they are forced to sell their products under a great depreciation of price, merely from the want of notes to pay for them. The greatness

ness of the inconvenience may be easily conjectured from the case of Lincolnshire, where that diminution is stated to amount to no less than two millions and a half sterling; and in Wiltshire to 300,000l. But a few others are of opinion, that the present amount of paper is adequate to the object of buying and selling at the present reduced prices.

Eighth Query.—State of the Labouring Poor, and Poor-Rates.

The total number of letters containing replies on the first of these subjects, amounts to 273.

Two hundred and thirty-seven letters describe the state of the poor under various expressions, denoting a want of employment, in terms more or less forcible.

One hundred and one of the above letters, expatiating on the degree of this want of employment, describe the extreme distress resulting from it as amounting to great misery and wretchedness, and in some cases to an alarming degree.

Eighteen letters describe the state of the labouring poor as neither better nor worse than formerly.

Twenty-five letters give a favourable report, representing their state as not in want of employment, and therefore not distressed.

These forty-three cases, so much more favourable than the rest, require a few words of explanation, as in fifteen of them there occur circumstances tending to shew, that whatever the present state may be, it will soon become not superior to that of the rest. In seven of these cases they are attended by minutes of unoccupied farms, and notices to quit. In two others, poor-rates are stated to be high and increased. In one other, the favourable report combines with the fact of fifty farmers being distrained for rent. In another case, the favourable report is confined to one or two parishes with much distress in their vicinity In one other, in which the poor are represented as not suffering, it is admitted that they have less employment than heretofore. In another case, employment is found by manufacturers; and in one, the reporter employs all the poor of his parish, on a principle of charity.

Cottagers, Land, and Cows.

The Board of Agriculture, on occasion of the scarcity in the years 1795 and 1796, made various inquiries into the state of the labouring poor; which produced some interesting memoirs on the best means of supporting them. Among these, one from the Earl of Winchelsea, on a practice which had been common in Rutlandshire for time immemorial, that of attaching land to cottages to enable the poor to keep cows, was particularly distinguished; and queries on the same subject were also satisfactorily answered by the late lord Brownlow, and some other correspondents. In the year 1800, the Secretary of the Board was directed to employ the summer in examining the effect of a great number of parliamentary enclosures, as well in respect to the interest of cottagers, as to those general beneficial results well known to flow from the

the measure of enclosing, and as it appeared upon that inquiry, that many cottagers were deprived of the benefit of cows, without any necessity for such deprivation, the Board, in order the better to understand the question, dispatched a person in 1801, for the express purpose of fully ascertaining it in the two counties of Rutland and Lincoln: the report of that journey was one of the most interesting memoirs ever laid before the public, and proved unquestionably the immense advantages resulting from the system, to the landlord, the farmer, the cottager, and the public. A few short extracts will fully support the assertion. Lord Winchelsea thus expresses himself:—

"I am more and more confirmed in the opinion I have long had, that nothing is so beneficial, both to the cottagers and to the land-owners, as their having land to be occupied either for the keeping of cows, or as gardens, according to circumstances.

"By means of these advantages, the labourers and their families live better, and are consequently more fit to endure labour; it makes them more contented, and more attached to their situation; and it gives them a sort of independence, which makes them set a higher value upon their character. In the neighbourhood in which I live, men so circumstanced are almost always considered as the most to be depended upon and trusted: the possessing a little property certainly gives a spur to industry; as a proof of this, it has almost always happened to me, that when a labourer has obtained a cow, and land sufficient to maintain her, the first thing he has thought of, has been how he could save money enough to buy another; and I have almost always had applications for more land from those people so circumstanced. There are several labourers in my neighbourhood, who have got on in that manner, till they now keep three, and some four cows, and yet are amongst the hardest working men in the country, and the best labourers. I believe there are from seventy to eighty labourers upon my estate in Rutland, who keep from one to four cows each, and I have always heard that they are hard-working industrious men; they manage their land well, and always pay their rent.

"In a village near me, where there are a great number of labourers who keep cows, the poor's rate is not at this time above sixpence in the pound; the number of inhabitants 335.

"Some difficulties may occur, in establishing the custom of labourers keeping cows, in those parts of the country where no such custom has existed: whereever it has, or does exist, it ought by all means to be encouraged, and not suffered to fall into disuse, as has been the case to a great degree in the Midland counties, one of the causes of which I apprehend to be, the dislike the generality of farmers have to seeing the labourers rent any land. Perhaps one of their reasons for disliking this is, that the land, if not occupied by the labourers, would fall to their own share, and another, I am afraid, is, that they rather wish to have the labourers more dependent upon them

them, for which reasons they are always desirous of hiring the house and land occupied by a labourer, under pretence, that by that means the landlord will be secure of his rent, and that they will keep the house in repair. This the agents of estates are too apt to give into, as they find it much less trouble to meet six, than sixty tenants at a rent day, and by this means avoid the being sometimes obliged to hear the wants and complaints of the poor; all parties, therefore, join in persuading the landlord, who, it is natural to suppose (unless he has time and inclination to investigate the matter very closely) will agree to this their plan, from the manner in which it comes recommended to him, and it is in this manner that the labourers have been dispossessed of their cow-pastures in various parts of the Midland counties. The moment the farmer obtains his wish, he takes every particle of the land to himself, and re-lets the house to the labourer, who by this means is rendered miserable, the poor's rate increased, the value of the estate to the landowner diminished, and the house suffered to go to decay, which, when once fallen, the tenant will never rebuild, but the landlord must, at a considerable expense. Whoever travels through the Midland counties, and will take the trouble of inquiring, will generally receive for answer, that formerly there were a great many cottagers who kept cows, but that the land is now thrown to the farmers; and if he inquires still further, he will find, that in those parishes the poor's rates have increased in an amazing degree, more than according to the average rise throughout England."—*Earl of Winchelsea, Communications*, vol. 1, p. 77.

Mr. Crutchley, steward to the Earl of Winchelsea, writes thus:—

"Wages are certainly not raised by labourers having land. I am persuaded they are, in fact, much lowered, if the wages were the same, as a more industrious set of men are employed in labour, and having more of the comforts of life, they are enabled to work harder than common labourers; by this more work is done for the same wages.

"The difference between a cottager and a common labourer is so much, that I am at a loss for a comparison, except it be that of an opulent farmer to a cottager, and where there are a number of them in any parish, the rates will be low. The public must be benefited by them, there being not a yard of waste land upon any of their premises to be found."—*Crutchley, Communications*, vol. i. p. 93.

In a Memoir presented to the Board, Lord Brownlow thus expresses himself:

"In many parishes the cottages are very generally let to under tenants by the farmers, but this is a practice universally rejected on my estates.

"To the cottager, the contrary system affords the comforts of life; to the parish, it lowers the poor's rates; a man who keeps a cow has seldom been known to be troublesome to a parish; and to the public it gives an increase of hands, from infancy taught to work by their parents for their advantage."—*Lord Brownlow, Communications*, vol. i. p. 85.

In the following extract, it is Robert Barclay, Esq. who speaks:

"It certainly is of great moment, to find some method to enable country labourers to live more comfortably than they do at present, by placing them in a situation where they may acquire some property and subsistence, when they become old and unable to perform hard work, and that they may not be so subjected to the difficulties which they now undergo, in times of scarcity, nor become a burthen upon the parishes where they reside; likewise, that they may be enabled to keep cows for the nourishment of their children.—*Barclay, Communications*, vol. 1, p 91.

The person employed by the Board, and who examined above forty parishes minutely, gives the following general result.

"Seven hundred and fifty-three cottagers have amongst them 1194 cows, or, on an average, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 1-13th cow each. Not ONE OF THEM RECEIVES ANY THING FROM THE PARISH! even in the present scarcity. The system is as much approved of by the farmers as it is by the poor people themselves. They are declared to be the most hard-working, diligent, sober, and industrious labourers who have land and cows, and a numerous meeting of farmers signed their entire approbation of the system. In the above-mentioned parishes, rates are, on an average, $17\frac{1}{2}$d. in the pound; and, but for exceptions of some families who have not land, and of certain cases and expenses foreign to the inquiry, they would not be one penny in the pound.

"In nine parishes, where the proportion of the poor having cows amounts to rather more than half the whole, poor-rates are $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ in the pound.

"In twelve parishes, where the proportion is less than half, but not one third, poor rates are $9\frac{1}{4}d.$ in the pound.

"In ten parishes, where the proportion is something under a fourth, poor-rates are 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound.

"In seven parishes, where the proportion is but nearly one-sixth, poor-rates are 4*s.* $1\frac{1}{2}$d. in the pound.

"And in thirteen parishes, where few or none have cows, poor-rates are 5*s.* 11*d.* in the pound.

"The poor in this considerable district being able to maintain themselves without parish assistance, by means of land, and live-stock, and to do it at the same time so much by their industry and sobriety, and consistently with an honest conduct, *clearly marked by the entire approbation of this system by the farmers, &c. their neighbours*, is a circumstance which, well considered, does away a multitude of those objections and prejudices which we so often hear in conversation."

In the replies to the Circular Letter of 1816, some notes occur upon this practice, of cottagers keeping land, which it is necessary here to recite.

At Shewart in Kent, it is remarked by Mr. Curling, that a late legal decision, determining that keeping a cow gained a settlement, has deprived many cottagers of that comfort, as it is properly called; an observation which, however, does not attach

to cottagers having already a settlement.

The same mischievous result of that decision is noticed by a Lincolnshire correspondent, Mr. Parkinson, who laments the effects which have flowed from it.

Mr. Gregory, of Harlaxton, in the same county, says, "I have several cottages, with land sufficient to keep two cows annexed to them: the cottagers who occupy them live comfortably, and are industrious, useful labourers, and appear to be contented with their situation."

In the same county, Mr. Barker, steward to Sir Robert Sheffield, has the remarkable declaration, that there can scarcely be said to be any poor in that country, because they all have cows, by means of which they are in a comfortable state, and are very generally equally sober, honest, and industrious.

Mr. Goulton, of the same county, also commends this system, as productive of much comfort, amongst the poor in this period of distress.

The Rev. John Gwillam, of the same county; "All that have cows do well, so that we have scarcely a pauper."

The Rev. John Shinglar, also of the same county: "The poor, though their employment is lessened by the distress of the farmers, have not been burthensome; and the reason is, their keeping cows."

The Rev. Henry Basset, of the same county, reports the state of the poor in his parish to be very comfortable, as they generally keep one or more cows.

The following is the extract of a letter received from Earl Brownlow:

"The subject of cottagers' cows, is one in which I have ever taken a deep interest, and I have invariably continued on my estates, the system which my father had established, of attaching land to cottages, to enable the poor to keep cows: I have no hesitation in saying, that very essential benefit has been derived from this practice during the present period of general distress, inasmuch as scarcely any poor family so circumstanced, (*not more*, I should think, than *one* in *twenty* at the most), has become at all burthensome to the parish; while, on the other hand, I have reason to believe, that the labouring poor have suffered great distress, and have universally become objects of parochial relief in those places where no system of this sort has been established.

"I cannot help adding, that in a moral point of view, the system of attaching a moderate portion of land to cottages, appears to me highly worthy of encouragement; as the poor obtain thus, if I may use the expression, a *capital* in their labour; they have an incitement to good conduct, and acquire for the most part habits of decency and industry, which parochial relief has of late years so much tended to eradicate from the minds of the lower orders of the community."

It deserves notice, that although the cottage cow system is very incomplete in Northumberland and Scotland, still the mere circumstances of a cow forming a part of the wages of the labouring poor, they are stated to have suffered

fered much less than has been almost general in England."

Poor-Rates.

The letters, containing returns descriptive of poor-rates, are to the following purport:

Letters, in which the rates have increased since 1811 and 1812.....	147
N.B. In 54 of these letters, the proportional rise is given, and amounts on the average to 43 per cent.	
Letters, in which the rates have decreased	29
N.B. In 8 of these letters, the proportional fall is given, and amounts on an average to 28 per cent.	
Letters, in which the rates are stationary, that is, neither higher nor lower than 1811 and 1812	77
	253

But this table gives by no means a sufficient idea of the distress at present arising from this heavy tax; as in a variety of instances, the farmers who lately paid to these rates, have been obliged to give up their farms, and are actually become paupers themselves, receiving parochial allowances like other paupers; and this increased burthen in many other parishes occurs, while farms are unoccupied or run waste; and, in the cases the most favourable, the burthen falls with increasing weight on the landlords. The letters contain many complaints, that while the manufacturers, who have occasioned the chief burthen, pay scarcely any thing to the rates, the accumulated weight falls on the occupiers of land.

The complaints almost universally made of the increase, heavy burthen, and most mischievous consequences to the industry of the people, which result from poor-rates form a conspicuous feature among the complaints of the correspondents; insomuch, that many apprehensions are expressed of this system being permitted to continue, and increase till it will absorb, in union with tithes, the whole rental of the kingdom, leaving nothing more to the landlords of it, than that of acting as trustees and mangers for the benefit of others.

But the surprising circumstance of this result, is the increase being so general at the very period in which, from the reduced price of provisions, a directly contrary effect might have been expected. To find that rates have risen, while the principal object in the support and nourishment of the poor has fallen in price above 100 per cent. seems to be extraordinary; nor could such a result have been found, but in an administration liable to so many objections. We cannot be surprised at a great number of these correspondents calling with anxiety for regulations in a system which tends directly to the annihilation of all industry.

The extreme burthen arising from poor-rates, is a subject which can never have too much attention paid to it; and its nature can be well understood only by reference to particular cases: thus, it deserves attention, that this tax has been collected in cer-

tain districts of Wales, in *kind*, if the expression be permitted, that is, the substances necessary for the support of the poor, taken instead of the value in money;—it may be presumed, through a want of circulating medium. The amount to which this tax can rise, may be understood by referring to the case of Halstead in Essex, where it rises to 5s. 6d. in the pound for one quarter of a year, taken at one fifth under the rack rent; and at Coggeshall, in the same county, much higher: and in a parish near Sandwich in Kent, it amounts to 22s. per acre. Such facts require no comment. The abuses to which this administration is liable, may be felt from the Somersetshire case, of parish paupers becoming claimants as creditors on the effects of a bankrupt.

Tithe.

The general complaints against the weight of tithe, would open too wide a field to permit more than a solitary remark: it appears from the Correspondence, that 10s. in the pound rent, is taken as a commutation in Dorsetshire; and 9s. an acre for grass land is paid in Berkshire.

Ninth Query. Remedies proposed.

Letters, proposing the repeal or reduction of taxes	205
Letters, proposing the reduction of rent	90
Letters, to commute tithes..	47
Letters, to prohibit, or lay heavy duties on the importation of all land produce.	53
Letters, to give a bounty on the export of corn	31
Letters, to increase paper circulation	21
Letters, to regulate poor-rates, and especially by subjecting all property to bear its fair share	34
Letters, to raise the price of corn, &c.	19
Letters, to establish corn rents	7
Letters, to repeal the Act for warehousing foreign corn ..	12
Letters, to lend Exchequer bills on good security....	2
Letters, to continue the Bank Restriction	2
Letter, to encourage emigration	1
Letters, to give the same favour to agriculture as to manufacture, as the principal remedy; but many allude less decisively to the same system	2
Letters, to reduce the interest of money.....	3
Letters, to establish public granaries, the corn to be purchased by Government	8
Letters, to encourage distilleries.....	2
Letters, Government to take into their own hands the management of the poor..	2
Letters, proposing to regulate the cottages with the addition of lands.....	7
Letter, to repeal the Game Laws	1
Letters, to lessen the quantity of land intended to be sown	2
Letter, to give a bounty on the cultivation of hemp ..	1
Letter, to take off the tax on draining brick.....	1
Letter, the Bank of England to establish branch banks.	1

The

The great object of the Board in these inquiries, has been to collect facts. If it be asked, what conclusions are to be drawn from these facts? Such will, of course, suggest themselves with the greatest clearness to the members of the legislature. With this expectation before us, we cannot but be surprised at the anxiety felt, and the apprehensions expressed by many of the ablest persons (being magistrates of extensive jurisdictions) amongst the Correspondents, whose letters are the basis of this general result: but the Board cannot forbear making one observation, as it may be extremely important to the future state of the country, when it is considered that the tracts absolutely uncultivated are of considerable extent, and that a great number of farms are thrown upon the landlords' hands in a period when it must of necessity be extremely inconvenient to attempt their cultivation, in many cases heavily burthensome, and in some ruinous; it must be evident that the management of these farms may probably be so very imperfect, as to occasion a great defalcation in the produce of corn. Of the same tendency is another circumstance mentioned in the letters, the preparation for the next crop of wheat being extremely deficient. It may also be observed, that among the circumstances mentioned in reply to the Fourth Query, is that of a very general neglect of all purchased manures, together with a discharge of labourers formerly employed, to an amount that must considerably affect the future cultivation of the soil. These points, if duly considered, may afford no slight reason for apprehending a considerable declension in the amount of future productions; and should such an effect arrive, it may come at a time in which the pressure will be more severely felt.

CHARACTERS.

Biographical Account of Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia; by David Hosack, M.D., F.R.S., &c. &c. of New York. From Dr. Thomson's Annals of Philosophy, vol. viii. No. 2.

DR. RUSH was born Dec. 24, 1745, on his father's estate, about 12 miles from the city of Philadelphia. His ancestors followed William Penn from England to Pennsylvania, in the year 1683. They chiefly belonged to the society of Quakers, and were all, as well as his parents, distinguished for the industry, the virtue and the piety, characteristic of their sect. His grandfather, James Rush, whose occupation was that of a gunsmith, resided on his estate near Philadelphia, and died in the year 1727. His son John, the father of Dr. Rush, inherited both his trade and his farm, and was equally distinguished for his industry and ingenuity. He died while his son Benjamin was yet young, but left him to the care of an excellent and pious mother, who took an active interest in his education and welfare. In a letter which I had the pleasure to receive from Dr. Rush, a short time before his death, and which was written upon his return from a visit to the tomb of his ancestors, he thus expresses the obligation he felt for the early impressions of piety he had received from his parents:

"I have acquired and received nothing from the world which I prize so highly as the religious principles I inherited from them; and I possess nothing that I value so much as the innocence and purity of their characters."

But this was not the only source of that virtue and religion for which he was so eminently distinguished. His mother, as if influenced with a presentiment of the future destinies of her son, resolved to give him the advantages of the best education which our country then afforded. For this purpose he was sent, at the early age of eight or nine years, to the West Nottingham Grammar School, and placed under the care of his maternal uncle, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Finley, an excellent

cellent scholar and an eminent teacher, and whose talents and learning afterwards elevated him to the Presidency of the College of Princeton. At this school young Rush remained five years, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and other branches necessary to qualify him, as preparatory for a collegiate course of study. But under the tuition and guidance of Dr. Finley, he was not only instructed in classical literature; he also acquired what was of no less importance, and which characterized him through life—a habit of study and observation, a reverence for the Christian religion, and the habitual performance of the duties it inculcates; for his accomplished and pious instructor not only regarded the temporal, but the spiritual, welfare of those committed to his care.

At the age of 14, after completing his course of classical studies, he was removed to the College of Princeton, then under the superintendance of President Davies, one of the most eloquent preachers and learned divines our country has produced.

At College, our pupil not only performed his duties with his usual attention and success, but he became distinguished for his talents, his uncommon progress in his studies, and especially for his eloquence in public speaking. For this latter acquirement he was doubtless indebted to the example set before him by President Davies, whose talents as a pulpit orator were universally acknowledged, and were frequently the theme of his pupil's admiration.

Dr. Rush received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the autumn of 1760, at the early age of 15. The next succeeding six years of his life were devoted to the study of medicine, under the direction of Dr. John Redman, at that time an eminent practitioner in the city of Philadelphia. Upon commencing the study of medicine, the writings of Hippocrates were amonst the very first works which attracted his attention; and as an evidence of the early impression they made upon his mind, and of the attachment he had formed to them, let it be remembered that Dr. Rush, when a student of medicine, translated the aphorisms of Hippocrates from the Greek into his vernacular tongue, in the 17th year of his age. From this early exercise he probably derived that talent of investigation, that spirit of inquiry, and those extensive views of the nature and causes of disease, which give value to his writings, and have added important benefits to the science of medicine. The same mode of acquiring knowledge which was recommended by Mr. Locke, with the very manner of his commonplace book, was also early adopted by Dr. Rush, and was daily continued to the last of his life. To his records, made in 1762, we are at this day indebted for many important facts illustrative of the yellow fever, which prevailed in, and desolated the city of Philadelphia, in that memorable year. Even in reading, it was the practice of Dr. Rush, and for which he was first indebted to his friend Dr. Franklin, to mark with a pen or pencil any important fact, or any peculiar expression, remarkable either for its strength or its elegance

elegance. Like Gibbon, "He investigated with his pen always in his hand;" believing, with an an ancient classic, "that to study without a pen is to dream:—"Studium sine calamo, somnium."

Having with great fidelity completed his course of medical studies under Dr. Redman, he embarked for Europe, and passed two years at the University of Edinburgh, attending the lectures of those celebrated professors, Dr. Monro, Dr. Gregory, Dr. Cullen, and Dr. Black.

In the spring of 1768, after defending an inaugural dissertation "De Coctione Ciborum in Ventriculo," he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In that exercise which was written with classical purity and elegance, it was the object of Dr. Rush to illustrate by experiment an opinion that had been expressed by Dr. Cullen, that the aliment, in a few hours after being received into the stomach, undergoes the acetous fermentation. This fact he established by three different experiments made upon himself; experiments which a mind less ardent in the pursuit of truth would readily have declined.

From Edinburgh Dr. Rush proceeded to London, where, in attendance upon hospitals of that city, the lectures of its celebrated teachers, and the society of the learned, he made many accessions to the stock of knowledge he had already acquired.

In the spring of 1769, after visiting Paris, he returned to his native country, and immediately commenced the practice of physic in the city of Philadelphia, in which he soon became eminently distinguished.

Few men have entered the profession in any age or country with more numerous qualifications as a physician than those possessed by Dr. Rush. His gentleness of manner, his sympathy with the distressed, his kindness to the poor, his varied and extensive erudition, his professional acquirements, and his faithful attention to the sick, all united in procuring for him the esteem, the respect, and the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and thereby introducing him to an extensive and lucrative practice.

It is observed, as an evidence of the diligence and fidelity with which Dr. Rush devoted himself to his medical studies, during the six years he had been the pupil of Dr. Redman, that he absented himself from his business but two days in the whole of that period of time, I believe it may also be said, that from the time he commenced the practice of medicine to the termination of his long and valuable life, except when confined by sickness, or occupied by business of a public nature, he never absented himself from the city of Philadelphia, nor omitted the performance of his professional duties a single day. It is also stated, that during the thirty years of his attendance as a physician to the Pennsylvania hospital, such was his punctuality, his love of order, and his sense of duty, that he not only made his daily visit to that institution, but was never absent ten minutes after the appointed hour of prescribing.

In a few months after his establishment in Philadelphia, Dr. Rush

Rush was elected a Professor in the Medical School, which had then been recently established by the laudable exertions of Dr. Shippen, Dr. Kuhn, Dr. Morgan, and Dr. Bond. For this station his talents and education peculiarly qualified him. As in the case of Boerhaave, such too had been the attention bestowed by Dr. Rush upon every branch of medicine, that he was equally prepared to fill any department in which his services might be rquired.

The Professorships of Anatomy, the Theory and Practice of Physic, Clinical Medicine, and the Materia Medica, being already occupied, he was placed in the chair of Chemistry, which he filled in such a manner as immediately to attract the attention of all who heard him, not only to the branch he taught, but to the learning, the abilities, and eloquence of the teacher

In the year 1789 Dr. Rush was elected the successor of Dr. Morgan, to the chair of the Theory and Practice of Physic. In 1791, upon an union being effected between the College of Philadelphia and the University of Pennsylvania, he was appointed to the Professorship of the Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice; and in 1805, upon the resignation of the learned and venerable Dr. Kuhn, he was chosen to the united Professorships of the Theory and Practice of Physic and of Clinical Medicine, which he held the remainder of his life. To the success with which these several branches of medicine were taught by Dr. Rush, the popularity of his lectures, the yearly increase of the number of his pupils, the unexampled growth of the Medical School of Philadelphia, and the consequent diffusion of medical learning, bear ample testimony; for, with all due respect to the distinguished talents with which the other Professorships of that University have hitherto been, and still continue to be filled, it will be admitted that to the learning, the abilities, and the eloquence of Dr. Rush, it owes much of that celebrity and elevation to which it has attained. What Boerhaave was to the Medical School of Leyden, or Dr. Cullen to that of Edinburgh, Dr. Rush was to the University of Pennsylvania.

But Dr. Rush did not confine his attention and pursuits either to the practice of medicine, or to the duties of his Professorship: his ardent mind did not permit him to be an inactive spectator of those important public events which occurred in the early period of his life.

The American revolution; the independence of his country; the establishment of a new constitution of government for the United States, and the amelioration of the constution of his own particular state, all successively interested his feelings, and induced him to take an active concern in the scenes that were passing. He held a seat in the celebrated Congress of 1776, as a representative of the state of Pennsylvania, and subscribed the ever-memorable instrument of American independence. In 1777 he was appointed Physician General of the Military Hospital for the Middle Department; and in the year 1787 he received the additional

tional gratification and evidence of his country's confidence in his talents, his integrity, and his patriotism, by being chosen a member of the State Convention for the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

These great events being accomplished, Dr Rush gradually retired from political life, resolved to dedicate the remainder of his days to the practice of his profession, the performance of his collegiate duties, and the publication of those doctrines and principles in medicine which he considered calculated to advance the interests of his favourite science, or to diminish the evils of human life. In a letter which I received from him as early as the year 1794, he expresses his determination, adding, "I have lately become a mere spectator of all public events." And in a conversation on this subject, during the last two years of his life, he expressed to me the high gratification which he enjoyed in his medical studies and pursuits, and his regret that he had not at a much earlier period withdrawn his attention from all other subjects, and bestowed it exclusively upon his profession.

Such was the attachment of Dr. Rush to his profession, that, speaking of his approaching dissolution, he remarks, "when that time shall come, I shall relinquish many attractions to life, and among them a pleasure which to me has no equal in human pursuits; I mean that which I derive from studying, teaching, and practising medicine." But he loved it as a science; principles in medicine were the great objects of all his inquiries. He has well observed, that medicine without principles is a humble art and a degrading occupation: but, directed by principles,—the only sure guide to a safe and successful practice,—it imparts the highest elevation to the intellectual and moral character of man.

But the high professional character and attainments of Dr. Rush did not alone display themselves in his skill as a physician, or his abilities as a teacher; he was equally distinguished as a writer and an author.

The present occasion does not allow me to recite even the numerous subjects of his medical publications; much less does it afford an opportunity to review the opinions they contain. I must however, observe generally, that the numerous facts and principles which the writings of Dr. Rush contain, the doctrines they inculcate relative to the nature and causes of disease, and the improvements they have introduced into the practice of medicine, recommend them to an attentive perusal and study, while the perspicuity and elegance of the style in which they are written give them an additional claim to attention as among the finest models of composition. The same remarks are equally applicable to the epistolary style of Dr. Rush, and that of his conversation; in both of which he eminently excelled.

Mr. Fox declared in the British House of Commons that he had learned more from Mr. Burke's conversation than from all the books he had ever read. It may also be observed of the conversation of Dr. Rush, that such were the

the riches of his mind; such was the active employment of all his faculties; so constant was his habit of giving expression to his thoughts in an extensive correspondence, in the preparation of his public discourses, and in his daily intercourse with the world, that few persons ever left his society without receiving instruction, and expressing their astonishment at the perpetual stream of eloquence in which his thoughts were communicated.

It has frequently been the subject of surprise that amidst the numerous avocations of Dr. Rush, as a practitioner and a teacher of medicine, that he found leisure for the composition and the publication of the numerous medical and literary works which have been the production of his pen.

Although Dr. Rush possessed by nature an active and discriminating mind, in which were blended great quickness of perception, and a retentive memory: although he enjoyed the benefits of an excellent preliminary and professional education, it was only by habits of uncommon industry, punctuality in the performance of all his engagements, the strictest temperance and regularity in his mode of life, that enabled him to accomplish so much in his profession, and to contribute so largely to the medical literature of his country. Dr. Rush, like most men who have extended the boundaries of any department of human knowledge; who have contributed to the improvement of any art or science, was in habits of early rising, by which he always secured what Gibbon has well denominated "the sacred portion of the day."

The great moralist* justly observes, that "to temperance every day is bright, and every hour is propitious to diligence." The extreme temperance of Dr. Rush in like manner enabled him to keep his mind in continual employment, thereby "setting at defiance the morning mist and the evening damp—the blasts of the east, and the clouds of the south."† He knew not that "lethargy of indolence" that follows the inordinate gratifications of the table. His ciesto did not consist in indulgence upon the bed or in the armed chair, to recover those powers which had been paralysed or suspended by an excessive meal, or the intemperate use of vinous or spiritous drinks.

Dr. Johnson, during his tour to the Hebrides, when fatigued by his journey, retired to his chamber, and wrote his celebrated Latin ode addressed to Mrs. Thrale.‡ Dr. Rush, in like manner, after the fatigues of professional duty, refreshed his mind by the perusal of some favourite poet, some work of taste, some volume of travels, biography, or history. These were the pillows on which he sought repose.

But the virtues of the heart, like the faculties of his mind, were also in continued exercise for the benefit of his fellow men; while the numerous humane, charitable, and religious associations, which do honour to the city of Philadelphia, bear testimony to the philanthropy and piety which animated the bosom of their departed benefactor, let it also be remembered that, as with the good Sa-

* Dr. Johnson. † Boswell. ‡ Boswell.

maritan,

maritan, the poor were the objects of his peculiar care; and that in the latter and more prosperous years of his life, one-seventh of his income was expended upon the children of affliction and want. Dr. Boerhaave said of the poor, that they were his best patients, because God was their paymaster.

Let it also be recorded, that the last act of Dr. Rush was an act of charity, and that the last expression which fell from his lips was an injunction to his son, "Be indulgent to the poor."

"Vale egregium academiæ decus! tuum nomen mecum semper durabit; et laudes et honores tui in æternum manebunt."

These words were addressed by Dr. Rush, upon his taking leave of the University of Edinburgh, to his particular friend and preceptor, Dr. Cullen.

The King of the Sandwich Islands; from Campbell's Voyage round the World.

The sudden revolution produced in the customs of the natives of the Sandwich Islands, from their intercouse with the Europeans, gives a peculiar interest to any recent accounts of them, from which we may be enabled to trace the progress of society in one of its earliest stages. These islands, from their situation, midway between the continents of Asia and America, the fertility of their soil, and the natural talents and industry of the natives, are rendered by far the most interesting of the recent discoveries in the Pacific ocean, and so were considered by Captain Cook.

When Captain Cook, in 1778, discovered the Sandwich islands, Tereoboo was king of Owhyhee; Teteree, of Moratai; and Pedeoranne of Waoho, and the islands to the leeward. Tamaahmaah, the present king, is known in Cook's voyage under the name of Maiha-maiha, and was present at the death of that illustrious navigator: he was only brother to Tereoboo.

From the departure of the Resolution till the year 1787, no ship visited these islands. In 1788, Captain Douglas, in the Iphiginia, touched at Owhyhee. Tamaahmaah at this time having obtained the assistance of Boyd, a ship carpenter, built a small tender, and it was at this period that Young and Davis, the persons subsequently noticed, became resident at Owhyhee. After the arrival of Captain Vancouver, the king, with the assistance of the ships carpenters, constructed this first decked vessel; and in order to ensure the good-will of the English, a formal surrender of the sovereignty of these islands was made by the king, reserving, however, freedom in all matters of religion, internal government, and domestic economy. Tamaahmaah, after various successes, had in 1810 reduced all the islands in this group under his dominions, except Atooi and Onehooi.

Scarcely 30 years have elapsed since the period of the discovery of these islands; and we already find a chief who has made rapid progress towards civilization, and who on all occasions has availed himself of every opportunity of intercourse

intercourse with the Europeans, surrounded by artificers, with guards regularly trained to the use of fire arms, and a navy of 60 sail of decked vessels, built on the island; almost every vessel that navigates the Pacific finds shelter, provisions, or trade in his harbour. Much is to be ascribed to the natural ingenuity and unwearied industry of the inhabitants; but, added to this, they have received all the benefits which are conferred on rising communities, by the appearance of their chief, Tamaahmaah, "one of those great men who go before their age."

The death of Captain Cook, and the frequent murders by the natives of the subsequent navigators, gave such ideas of the savage nature of the inhabitants, that for many years few ships ventured to touch there. But since the present chief has established his power, his conduct has been marked with such justice, that strangers are as safe in his ports as in those of any other nation. He is known in this country from the accounts of Turnbull, Lisianski, and Langsdorf, and much interest has been excited respecting him; but none of these navigators ever saw him. From a volume recently published, "A Voyage round the World, by Archibald Campbell," we have some further account of Tamaahmaah, and from one who, by residing with him, had every opportunity of personal observation. Campbell was a native of a village near Glasgow, and having escaped from an English man of war, entered himself on board an Indiaman. Whilst at Canton, he was enticed from h ship by the commander of a American vessel, bound to the north-west coast of America, on which coast the vessel was afterwards wrecked. Before they reached Kodiak, his feet becoming mortified from the extreme cold, were both amputated at Kodiak, by a Russian surgeon; here he remained some time, employed to teach the children of the natives English. In the hope, however, of meeting with American vessels at the Sandwich islands, in which he might return home, he was induced to leave Kodiak, in the Neva (the ship commanded by Captain Lisianski, in Captain Krusenstern's expedition). From Kodiak they proceeded to the island of Wahoo, being the one of the Sandwich islands now chosen by Tamaahmaah for his residence. Campbell's appearance having excited the compassion of the queen, he was invited to reside in her house, and being recommended by the Russian captain to the king, was employed as a sail-maker in the royal arsenal. After remaining in the king's establishment for several months, he removed to the house of Isaac Davis, a Welchman, who had been on the island about twenty years. Soon afterwards a tract of land of about sixty acres, on which fifteen families resided, was granted to him by the king. After having overhauled all the sails of the fleet, he managed to construct a loom, and began to weave sail cloth, and being by trade a weaver, he succeeded in making some before he quitted the island. But in July, 1810, a South-Sea whaler

whaler, bound for England, having touched there, the desire of revisiting his native country, and the hopes that the wound in his legs (which had never healed since amputation) might be cured, he was tempted to abandon his possessions, and leave his situation of ease, for one which in his helpless situation must at least be precarious. On applying to Tamaahmaah for permission to depart, he said, "if his belly told him to go, he was at liberty to do so," sending by him his compliments to King George; expressing, however, much astonishment at hearing that Campbell, together with many thousands of others, his subjects, had never seen their sovereign. By the captain of the ship he sent a present to the king, of a feather cloak, accompanied by a letter, which he dictated, reminding him of Captain Vancouver's promise of sending a man-of-war, and regretting that the distance prevented his assisting him in his wars. From Wahoo, Campbell went to Rio Janeiro, and after a residence there of two years, returned to Scotland. On his return he procured admission to the infirmary at Edinburgh, but was at length discharged as incurable. He was noticed by Mr. Smith on board one of the steam boats on the Clyde, playing on the violin for the amusement of the steerage passengers. Mr. Smith took him home, and struck with the intelligent manner and the interesting nature of the incidents he related, was induced to become the editor of his narration, and to publish it for his benefit. "Few," says Mr. Smith, "in the same situations of life, are possessed of more intelligence or information, and with the advantages common to his countrymen, he seems to have neglected no means of improvement." The greater portion of this book is occupied in a narrative of what occurred during Campbell's stay at the Sandwich islands, and a description of them and of the manners of the inhabitants. This is by far the most interesting, and we shall conclude this article by a few extracts from that part of it.

"The king's residence is built close on the shore, and is distinguished by the British colours, and a battery of sixteen guns belonging to his ship, the "Lilly Bird," then unrigged in the harbour; there was also a guard-house and powder-magazine, and two extensive store-houses, built of stone, for the reception of European goods. His mode of life is very simple, breakfasting at eight, dining at noon, and supping at sun-set. His principal chiefs are always about his person. On concluding his meal he drinks half a glass of rum, but the bottle is immediately taken away, the liquor being interdicted to the guests. At one period, it is said, he was much addicted to the use of spirits, but foreseeing the baneful effects arising from indulging in their use, he made a resolution to abstain from them, and which he has since religiously maintained. The greatest respect is paid to his person by all; even when his meat and drink passes by, his subjects uncover themselves, and stoop down by way of reverence. The white people, however, on the island, are not required

required to pay these honours. Davis and Young, the two persons before noticed, are much favoured by the king, and are raised to the rank of chiefs, and have extensive grants of land. The lands are in the highest state of cultivation. The island of Wahoo, though only secondary in size, is one of the most important on account of its fertility, and because it possesses the only secure harbour to be met with in the group. During the thirteen months Campbell was at Wahoo, about twelve ships touched there. The navy, in 1809, was about sixty vessels: these were then all hauled on shore, and preserved with great care, it being time of peace: these were chiefly sloops and schooners under forty tons, built by native carpenters under the direction of Boyd. The "Lilly Bird" is, however, about two hundred tons; but this vessel was bought from the Americans. Indian corn and many garden vegetables are cultivated with success; and in a short time the breed of cattle, horses, and sheep, left there by Captain Vancouver, will be abundant. The king has several horses, and is fond of riding. Many individuals have large flocks of sheep: and in some of the large islands there are considerable herds of wild cattle. The chiefs are proprietors of the soil, and let the land in small farms to the lower orders, who pay rent in kind; the chiefs pay a rent and other subsidies to the sovereign. There were at Wahoo at one time, during our author's stay, about sixty whites, chiefly English, left by American vessels; several amongst them were convicts who had escaped from New South Walees. Many inducements are held out to sailors to remain; if they conduct themselves with propriety, they rank as chiefs, and are at all events certain of being maintained, as the chiefs are always anxious to have white men about them. Many artificers are in the king's employ; all that are industrious are well rewarded by him; many, however, are idle and dissolute, particularly the convicts; the latter have introduced distillation into the island, and give themselves up to drinking. Davis, a Welchman, who was very industrious, so puzzled the natives, that they could only account for his singularity by supposing him one of their own countrymen, who had gone to Cahiete, or England, and after his death had returned to his native land. Most of the whites have married native women, by whom they have families, but no attention is paid by them to their education or religious instruction. The chiefs about the king have each a separate office assigned to him—as treasurer, &c. The king is entirely absolute.

"Though the people are under the dominion of some chief, for whom they work or cultivate the ground, and by whom they are supported in old age, they are by no means to be considered as slaves attached to the soil, but are at liberty to change masters when they think fit. The principal duty of the executive is entrusted to the priests, and by them the revenue is collected and the laws enforced. They believe in a future state, when they will be

be rewarded or punished for their conduct in this world. There were no missionaries on the islands.

"The use of *ava* is now giving way to that of ardent spirits; they are very fond of smoking tobacco, which grows in great abundance. Many of the natives who are employed as carpenters, coopers, blacksmiths, and tailors, do their work as skilfully as Europeans; and at the king's forge none but native were employed. All dealings are conducted by barter; they know, however, the value of dollars, and take them in exchange; but these are rarely brought out again into circulation: vessels are supplied with fresh provisions, live-stock, salt, and other articles of outfit, giving, in return, fire-arms and all other European articles. Sandal wood, pearls, and mother of pearl, the produce of these islands, are frequently purchased for the China market. It is probable that the Russians will in future derive from hence the principal supplies for their settlements on the Fox islands, and north-west coast of America, and even Kamschatka. Whilst the author was with the Russians, it seems it was in contemplation to establish a settlement at one of these islands, though this project was afterwards abandoned; and it is obvious that at no very distant period, these islands must become objects of great importance to America. Provisions, from the frequent arrival of ships, are not cheap.

"There is no regular armed force, except about fifty men of the guard, who constantly do duty about the king's residence; twenty mounting guard each day, armed mith muskets and bayonets: in their exercises, rapidity is more regarded than precision. All the natives are trained to arms, and are bound to attend the king's person in his wars. Although he is anxious to induce white people to remain, no encouragement is given to deserters; nor are those who wish to depart detained. In 1809, says Campbell, the king seemed about 50, stout and well made; the expression of his countenance agreeable; mild and affable in his manners, and appeared to possess great warmth of feeling; and though a conqueror, is very popular amongst his subjects: he has amassed by trade a considerable store of goods, and treasure in dollars. He encourages his subjects to make voyages in the ships which touch at the island: and many have been to China, and even to the United States, and has amongst the natives many good sailors. His residence was built in the European style. He had two wives, and was about to take a third.

We shall conclude our extracts from this book, with the following description of the author's journey to take possession of his farm. "We passed by foot paths winding through an extensive and fertile plain, the whole of which is in the highest state of cultivation; every stream was carefully embanked to supply water for the taro beds; where there was no water, the land was under crops of yams and sweet potatoes; the roads and numerous houses are shaded by cocoa-nut trees, and the sides of the mountains covered with words to a great height; we halted two or three

three times, and were treated by the natives with the utmost hospitality. Fifteen persons with their families resided on my farm, and they cultivated the ground as my servants; there were three houses on the property, but I found it more agreeable to live with one of my neighbours, and get what I wanted from my own land."

Authentic Anecdotes of the Life of Major-General Claude Martine.

General Martine, a man so well known in India, both by his eccentricity and his riches, was the son of a silk-manufacturer at Lyons in France, in which city he was born, and in which some of his father's family still reside.

At an early age he expressed a dislike to follow his father's inactive profession, and determined to choose one more congenial to his disposition. He accordingly enlisted in the French army, and soon distinguished himself so much, that he was removed from the infantry to the cavalry, and afterwards appointed a trooper in Count Lally's body-guard, a small corps of select men, that was formed for the purpose of accompanying that officer to Pondicherry, of which place he had then been appointed governor.

Soon after Lally's arrival at Pondicherry, he began to exercise his power with such oppressive severity, and to enforce the discipline of the army with such a rigid minuteness, that his conduct excited the disgust and detestation of the whole settlement. Several remonstrances were drawn up against him, and transmitted to France; and many officers of distinction resigned their appointments. He, nevertheless, persevered in his injudicious system of discipline, with an unremitting strictness, unmindful of the representations of some officers who were in his confidence, and totally blind to the dangers he was thus foolishly drawing on himself, till it was too late to avert them. Though he must have been sensible that he had lost the affections of the army, yet he seemed not aware of the consequences to which that loss might lead. The troops were so dissatisfied, that when the English army laid seige to Pondicherry, great numbers deserted from the garrison; and at last his own body-guard went over in a body to the enemy, carrying their horses, arms, &c. along with them. This corps was well received by the English commanders, by whom Martine was soon noticed for the spirit and ability which he displayed on many occasions. On the return of the British army to Madras, after the surrender of Pondicherry, Martine obtained permission of the Madras government to raise a company of Chasseurs from among the French prisoners, of whom he got the command, with the rank of ensign in the Company's service.

A few weeks after he received this appointment he was ordered to proceed with his Chasseurs to Bengal. On their passage, the ship in which they were embarked sprung a leak, and Martine, by great fortitude and perseverance, but with much difficulty, saved himself and some of his men, in

one of the ship's boats. The ship foundered off the Point Guadawar, the promontory which separates the coast of Coromandel from that of Orissa; and thence Martine and his men proceeded in the ship's boat to Calcutta, which place they reached, after surmouting many dangers and great hardships.

He was received with much kindness by the Bengal government, and appointed a cornet of cavalry, in which service he continued until he had risen by regular succession to the rank of captain in the line, when he got a company of infantry.

Shortly after this promotion, he was employed by government to survey the north-east districts of Bengal, being an able draftsman, and in every respect well qualified for that purpose. When he had completed his journey to the north-east district, he was sent to Oude, in order to assist in surveying that province. While employed in this service, he resided chiefly at Lucknow, where he amused himself in showing his ingenuity in several branches of mechanics, and his skill in gunnery, which gave the Nabob Vizir Sujah-ud-Dowlah so high a notion of the value of his services, that he solicited and obtained permission from the Governor and council of Calcutta, to appoint him superintendant of his artillery park and arsenal. Martine was so well satisfied with his appointment, and with his prospects in the service of the Nabob Vizir, that he proposed to the Governor and council, to relinquish his pay and allowances in the Company's service, on the condition of his being permitted to retain his rank, and to continue in the service of the Nabob Vizir. This proposal was complied with; and from this his subsequent prosperity commenced.

He was now admitted into the confidence of the Vizir; and in the different changes which took place in the councils of his Highness, as well as in the various negociations with the English government, he was his secret adviser; he seldom however appeared at the Durbar; and he never held any ostensible situation in the administration of the Vizir's government; but there is reason to believe, that few measures of importance were adopted without his advice being previously taken. Hence his influence at the court of Lucknow became very considerable, not only with the Vizir, but with his ministers, and that influence was the source of the immense fortune which he amassed. Besides a large salary with extensive perquisites annexed to it, he used to receive from the Nabob frequent presents of considerable value; and when any of the Nabob's ministers or other men of consequence about the court, had any particular measure to carry with their master, or personal favour to ask of him, it was their custom to go privately to Martine, and obtain his interest in their cause, which, if he was at times induced to refuse, he took due care to procure for them ultimately, by other means and with adequate compensation.

During the reign of Asoph-ud-Dowlah, father of the present Vizir, Martine made a considerable

able sum of money by encouraging that prince's taste for the productions of Europe, with which he undertook to supply him. Another mode by which he realized money was, by establishing an extensive credit with the shroffs, or bankers, in Oude, and the adjacent provinces; so that no public loan could be made without his having a share in it. The extraordinary degree of favour and credit which he thus acquired in the Vizir's dominions, induced all descriptions of people to repose in him such an implicit confidence, that in times of public commotion, they flocked to him from all quarters, to deposit their moveable property, which on the condition of paying him twelve per cent. on its full value, he engaged to secure and return them on demand. This alone must have been a source of immense profit, in a country where, for upwards of twenty years of his residence in it, personal property was so often exposed to danger.

The vast riches which he accumulated by these various and singular modes, he does not appear to have laid out with a very generous spirit. He is said, indeed, to have been hospitable to the English gentlemen who resided at Lucknow, but his table was little calculated to invite his acquaintance to it, either by the elegance of the entertainment, or the conviviality that presided at it. Very few instances have come to our knowledge of his private bounty and benevolence. He is said to have assisted his family at Lyons, by occasionally remitting smal sums of money; and by his will he has left them 25,000*l*. But the principal object of his ambition, and wish of his heart, seems to have been to amass immense treasures in order to gratify himself by the possession of them while he lived; and by bequeathing almost the whole of them on his death to the support of pious institutions, and public charities, to leave behind him the reputation of a philanthropist. Meanwhile every sensible reader will judge of his title to that name, not from the bequests of his will, but from the actions of his life.

After having lived twenty-five years at Lucknow, he had attained by regular succession the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Company's service.

At the commencement of the war with Tippoo Sultan in 1790, he presented the Company, at his private expense, with a number of fine horses sufficient to mount a troop of cavalry. He was soon afterwards promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Company's army, which object the present of horses was obviously designed to obtain.

In 1796, when the Company's officers received brevet rank from his Majesty, Martine was included in the promotion of colonels to the rank of Major-General.

Some years before this he had finished a spacious dwelling-house on the banks of the river Goomtee, in the building of which he had long been employed. This curious edifice is constructed entirely of stone, except the doors and window frames. The ceilings of the apartments are formed of elliptic arches, and the floors made of stucco. The basement-story comprises two caves or recesses

within the banks of the river, and level with its surface when at its lowest decrease. In these caves he generally lived in the hot season, and continued in them until the commencement of the rainy season, when the increase of the river obliged him to remove. He then ascended another story, to apartments fitted up in the form of a grotto; and when the further rise of the river brought its surface on a level with these, he proceeeded up to the third story, as a ground-floor, which overlooked the river when at its greatest height. On the next story above that, a handsome saloon, raised on arcades, projecting over the river, formed his habitation in the spring and winter seasons. By this ingenious contrivance he preserved a moderate and equal temperature in his house at all seasons: on the attic story he had a museum, well supplied with various curiosities, and over the whole, he erected an observatory, which he furnished with the best astronomical instruments. Adjoining to the house there is a garden, not laid out with taste, but well filled with a variety of fine trees, shrubs, and flowers, together with all sorts of vegetables. In his artillery-yard, which was situated at some distance from his house he erected a steam-engine, which had been sent to him from England; and here he used to amuse himself in making different experiments with air-balloons. After he had exhibited to some acquaintances his first balloon, the Vizir Asoph-ud-Dowlah requested he would prepare one large enough to carry twenty men. Martine told his highness that such an experiment would be attended with considerable hazard to the lives of the men; upon which the Vizir replied; "Give yourself no concern about *that*—be you so good as to make a balloon." The experiment, however, was never tried.

Besides his house at Lucknow, he had a beautiful villa about fifty miles distant, situated on a high bank of the Ganges, and surrounded by a domain of almost eight miles in circumference, somewhat resembling an English park. Here he used occasionally to retire in the hot season.

In the latter part of his life he laid out a large sum of money in constructing a gothic castle, which he did not live to finish. Beneath the ramparts of this castle he built casemates, secured by iron doors, and gratings thickly wrought. The lodgments within the walls are arched and barred, and their roofs completely bomb-proof. The castle is surrounded by a wide and deep ditch, fortified on the outer side by stockades, and a regular covered way, so that the place is sufficiently protected to resist the attacks of any Asiatic power. Within this castle he built a splendid mausoleum, in which he was interred; and on a marble tablet over his tomb is engraved the following inscription, written by himself some months before his death:—

Here lies Claude Martine. He was born at Lyons, A.D. 1732. He came to India a private soldier, and died a Major-General.

During the last fifteen years of his life, he was much afflicted with the stone and gravel; and disliking

disliking to undergo the usual surgical operation for that complaint, his ingenuity suggested to him a method of reducing the stone so curious in itself, and so difficult in its execution, that we should have doubted the fact, were it not attested by the most positive evidence of several gentlemen of the first respectability. He took a very fine stout wire of about a foot long, one end of which he cut in the manner of a file. The wire thus prepared he introduced by a catheter, through the urethra, into the bottom of the bladder, where the stone was seated. When he found the wire struck the stone, he gently worked the wire up and down, so as to give it the effect of a file; and this he continued to do for four or five minutes at a time, until the pain which the operation of the wire produced, was so excruciating, that it obliged him to withdraw it. But finding small particles of the stone discharged along with the urine after the operation, he repeated it in the same manner from time to time, till, in the course of twelve months, he succeeded in completely reducing the stone.

This circumstance exhibits a curious and remarkable trait of the eccentricity of his character. The contrivance was in itself ingenious, but his patience and perseverance in carrying it into effect, are so very extraordinary, that we apprehend there are few men, who, in a similar situation, would not rather endure the complaint than have recourse to the remedy.

Some years after the operation, gravelly concretions began again to form in his bladder; and as he did not choose to try the wire a second time, these continued to increase until the end of the year 1800, when they occasioned his death.

Though he lived so long among the English, he acquired but an imperfect knowledge of our language; notwithstanding this he chose to write his will in English which is altogether a very singular production. It is too long for insertion, but the following are its principal bequests.—The amount of his fortune was thirty-three lacs of rupees, or 330,000l. sterling. To his relations at Lyons, he bequeathed 25,000l. as we have already noticed; and he left the same sum to the municipality of that city, for the purpose of appropriating it to the benefit of the poor within their jurisdiction, in whatever manner they should think fit. For the same purpose he bequeathed 25,000l. to the city of Calcutta, and the like sum to Lucknow. To the church at Chandernagore, in Bengal, he bequeathed 15,000l. as a fund, the interest of which is to be appropriated to the support of the esblishment; and the like sum to be laid out in the same manner, for the benefit of the Romish Chapel at Calcutta. He also left 15,000l. to endow an alms-house for poor children at Lucknow. The remainder of his fortune (nearly one half) he left in legacies to the women of his zenanah, and his principal servants. The will concludes with a curious exposition of the principles by which he regulated his conduct through life.

life. He avows that self-interest was his sole motive of action, and that the sins of which he had been guilty were very great and manifold; and he concludes by praying forgiveness of God, which he hopes this sincere confession of his wickedness will avail to obtain.

Such are the anecdotes which are related of this extraordinary character.

MANNERS,

MANNERS, CUSTOMS, &c.

OF

NATIONS AND CLASSES OF PEOPLE.

THE SHOSHONEE INDIANS.

(From Lewis and Clark's Travels.)

THE Shoshonees are a small tribe of the nation called Snake Indians, a vague denomination, which embraces at once the inhabitants of the southern parts of the rocky mountains and of the plains on each side. The Shoshonees with whom we now are, amount to about one hundred warriors, and three times that number of women and children. Within their own recollection they formerly lived in the plains, but they have been driven into the mountains by the Pawkees, or the roving Indians of the Sascatchawain, and are now obliged to visit occasionally, and by stealth, the country of their ancestors. Their lives are indeed migratory. From the middle of May to the beginning of September, they reside on the waters of the Columbia, where they consider themselves perfectly secure from the Pawkees, who have never yet found their way to that retreat. During this time they subsist chiefly on salmon; and as that fish disappears on the approach of autumn, they are obliged to seek subsistence else where. They then cross the ridge to the waters of the Missouri, down which they proceed slowly and cautiously, till they are joined near the three forks by other bands, either of their own nation, or of the Flatheads, with whom they associate against the common enemy. Being now strong in numbers, they venture to hunt buffaloe in the plains eastward of the mountains, near which they spend the winter, till the return of the salmon invites them to the Columbia. But such is their terror of the Pawkees, that as long as they can obtain the scantiest subsistence, they do not leave the interior of the mountains; and as soon as they collect a large stock of dried meat, they again retreat, thus alternately obtaining their food at the hazard of their lives, and hiding themselves to consume it. In this loose and wandering existence they suffer the extremes of want: for two-thirds of the year they are forced to live in the mountains, passing whole

whole weeks without meat, and with nothing to eat but a few fish and roots. Nor can any thing be imagined more wretched than their condition at the present time, when the salmon is fast retiring, when roots are becoming scarce, and they have not yet acquired strength to hazard an encounter with their enemies. So insensible are they, however, to these calamities, that the Shoshonees are not only cheerful, but even gay; and their character, which is more interesting than that of any Indians we have seen, has in it much of the dignity of misfortune. In their intercourse with strangers they are frank and communicative, in their dealings perfectly fair; nor have we had during our stay with them, any reason to suspect that the display of all our new and valuable wealth has tempted them into a single act of dishonesty. While they have generally shared with us the little they possess, they have always abstained from begging any thing from us. With their liveliness of temper, they are fond of gaudy dresses, and of all sorts of amusements, particularly of games of hazard; and, like most Indians, fond of boasting of their own warlike exploits, whether real or fictitious. In their conduct towards ourselves, they were kind and obliging, and though, on one occasion they seemed willing to neglect us, yet we scarcely knew how to blame the treatment by which we suffered, when we recollected how few civilized chiefs would have hazarded the comforts or the subsistence of their people for the sake of a few strangers. This manliness of character may cause, or it may be formed by, the nature of their government, which is perfectly free from any restraint. Each individual is his own master, and the only control to which his conduct is subjected, is the advice of a chief, supported, by his influence over the opinions of the rest of the tribe. The chief himself is in fact no more than the most confidential person among the warriors, a rank neither distinguished by any external honour, nor invested by any ceremony, but gradually acquired from the good wishes of his companions, and by superior merit. Such an officer has, therefore, strictly no power; he may recommend or advise or influence, but his commands have no effect on those who incline to disobey, and who may at any time withdraw from their voluntary allegiance. His shadowy authority, which cannot survive the confidence which supports it, often decays with the personal vigour of the chief, or is transferred to some more fortunate or favourite hero.

In their domestic economy, the man is equally sovereign. The man is the sole proprietor of his wives and daughters, and can barter them away, or dispose of them in any manner he may think proper. The children are seldom corrected; the boys, particularly, soon become their own masters; they are never whipped, for they say that it breaks their spirit, and that after being flogged they never recover their independence of mind, even when they grow to manhood. A plurality of wives is very common; but these are not generally sisters, as among the Minnetarees and Mandans, but

but are purchased of different fathers. The infant daughters are often betrothed by their father to men who are grown, either for themselves or for their sons, for whom they are desirous of providing wives. The compensation to the father is usually made in horses or mules; and the girl remains with her parents till the age of puberty, which is thirteen or fourteen, when she is surrendered to her husband. At the same time the father often makes a present to the husband equal to what he had formerly received as the price of his daughter, though this return is optional with her parent. Sacajawea had been contracted in this way before she was taken prisoner, and when we brought her back, her betrothed was still living. Although he was double the age of Sacajawea, and had two other wives, he claimed her, but on finding that she had a child by her new husband, Chaboneau, he relinquished his pretensions, and said he did not want her.

The chastity of the women does not appear to be held in much estimation. The husband will for a trifling present lend his wife for a night to a stranger, and the loan may be protracted by increasing the value of the present. Yet, strange as it may seem, notwithstanding this facility, any connexion of this kind not authorized by the husband, is considered highly offensive and quite as disgraceful to his character as the same licentiousness is civilized societies. The Shoshonees are not so importunate in volunteering the services of their wives as we found the Sioux were; and indeed we observed among them some women who appeared to be held in more respect than those of any nation we had seen. But the mass of the females are condemned, as among all savage nations, to the lowest and most laborious drudgery. When the tribe is stationary, they collect the roots, and cook; they build the huts, dress, the skins and make clothing; collect the wood, and assist in taking care of the horses on the route; they load the horses, and have the charge of all the baggage. The only business of the man is to fight: he therefore takes on himself the care of his horse, the companion of his warfare; but he will descend to no other labour than to hunt and to fish. He would consider himself degraded by being compelled to walk any distance; and were he so poor as to possess only two horses, he would ride the best of them, and leave the other for his wives and children and their baggage; and if he has too many wives or too much baggage for the horse, the wives have no alternative but to follow him on foot; they are not however often reduced to those extremities, for their stock of horses is very ample. Notwithstanding their losses this spring they still have at least seven hundred, among which are about forty colts, and half that number of mules. There are no horses here which can be considered as wild; we have seen two only on this side of the Muscle-shell river which were without owners, and even those, although shy, showed every mark of having been once in the possession of man. The original stock was procured

procured from the Spaniards, but they now raise their own. The horses are generally very fine, of a good size, vigorous, and patient of fatigue as well as hunger. Each warrior has one or two tied to a stake near his hut both day and night, so as to be always prepared for action. The mules are obtained in the course of trade from the Spaniards, with whose brand several of them are marked, or stolen from them by the frontier Indians. They are the finest animals of that kind we have ever seen, and at this distance from the Spanish colonies are very highly valued. The worst are considered as worth the price of two horses, and a good mule cannot be obtained for less than three and sometimes four horses.

We also saw a bridle bit, stirrups, and several other articles which, like the mules, came from the Spanish colonies. The Shoshonees say that they can reach those settlements in ten days' march by the route of the Yellowstone river; but we readily perceive that the Spaniards are by no means favourites. They complain that the Spaniards refuse to let them have fire-arms, under pretence that these dangerous weapons will only induce them to kill each other. In the mean time, say the Shoshonees, we are left to the mercy of the Minnetarees, who having arms, plunder them of their horses, and put them to death without mercy. "But this should not be," said Cameahwait fiercely; "if we had guns, instead of hiding ourselves in the mountains and living like the bears on roots and berries, we would then go down and live in the buffaloe country in spite of our enemies, whom we never fear when we meet on equal terms."

As war is the chief occupation, bravery is the first virtue among the Shoshonees. None can hope to be distinguished without having given proofs of it, nor can there be any preferment, or influence among the nation, without some warlike achievement. Those important events which give reputation to a warrior, and which entitle him to a new name, are, killing a white bear, stealing individually the horses of the enemy, leading out a party who happen to be successful either in plundering horses or destroying the enemy, and, lastly, scalping a warrior. These acts seem nearly of equal dignity, but the last, that of taking an enemy's scalp, is an honour quite independent of the act of vanquishing him. To kill your adversary is of no importance unless the scalp is brought from the field of battle; and were a warrior to slay any number of his enemies in action, and others were to obtain the scalps or first touch the dead, they would have all the honours, since they have borne off the trophy.

Although thus oppressed by the Minnetarees, the Shoshonees are still a very military people. Their cold and rugged country inures them to fatigue; their long abstinence makes them support the dangers of mountain warfare, and worn down as we saw them, by want of sustenance, have a look of fierce and adventurous courage. The Shoshonee warrior always fights on horseback; he possesses a few

a few bad guns, which are reserved exclusively for war, but his common arms are the bow and arrow, a shield, a lance, and a weapon called by the Chippeways, by whom it was formerly used, the poggamoggon. The bow is made of cedar or pine, covered on the outerside with sinews and glue. It is about two and a half feet long, and does not differ in shape from those used by the Sioux, Mandans and Minnetarees. Sometimes, however, the bow is made of a single piece of the horn of an elk, covered on the back like those of wood with sinews and glue, andoccasionally ornamented by a strand wrought of porcupine quills and sinews, which is wrapped round the horn near its two ends. The bows made of the horns of the bighorn, are still more prized, and are formed by cementing with glue flat pieces of the horn together, covering the back with sinews and glue, and loading the whole with an unusual quantity of ornaments. The arrows resemble those of the other Indians, except in being more slender than any we have seen. They are contained, with the implements for striking fire, in a narrow quiver formed of different kinds of skin, though that of the otter seems to be prefered. It is just long enough to protect the arrows from the weather, and is worn on the back by means of a strap passing over the right shoulder and under the left arm. The shield is a circular piece of buffaloe hide about two feet four or five inches in diameter, ornamented with feathers, and a fringe round it of dressed leather, and adorned or deformed with paintings of strange figures. The buffaloe hide is perfectly proof against any arrow, but in the minds of the Shoshonees, its power to protect them is chiefly derived from the virtues which are communicated to it by the old men and jugglers. To make a shield is indeed one of their most important ceremonies: it begins by a feast to which all the warriors, old men and jugglers are invited. After the repast a hole is dug in the ground about eighteen inches in depth, and of the same diameter as the intended shield: into this hole red hot stones are thrown and water poured over them, till they emit a very strong hot steam. The buffaloe skin, which must be the entire hide of a male two years old, and never suffered to dry since it was taken from the animal, is now laid across the hole, with the fleshy side to the ground, and stretched in every direction by as many as can take hold of it. As the skin becomes heated, the hair separates and is taken off by the hand; till at last the skin is contracted into the compass designed for the shield. It is then taken off and placed on a hide prepared into parchment, and then pounded during the rest of the festival by the bare heels of those who are invited to it. This operation sometimes continues for several days, after which it is delivered to the proprietor, and declared by the old men and jugglers to be a security against arrows; and provided the feast has been satisfactory, against even the bullets of their enemies. Such is the delusion, that many of the Indians implicitly believe that this ceremony has given to the shield supernatural powers, and that they

they have no longer to fear any weapons of their enemies.

The poggamogon is an instrument, consisting of a handle twenty-two inches long, made of wood, covered with dressed leather, about the size of a whip-handle: at one end is a thong of two inches in length, which is tied to a round stone weighing two pounds and held in a cover of leather: at the other end is a loop of the same material, which is passed round the wrist so as to secure the hold of the instrument, with which they strike a very severe blow.

Besides these, they have a kind of armour something like a coat of mail, which is formed by a great many folds of dressed antelope skins united by means of a mixture of glue and sand. With this they cover their own bodies and those of their horses, and find it impervious to the arrow.

The caparison of their horses is a halter and a saddle: the first is either a rope of six or seven strands of buffaloe hair platted or twisted together, about the size of a man's finger, and of great strength: or merely a thong of raw hide, made pliant by pounding and rubbing; though the first kind is much preferred. The halter is very long, and is never taken from the neck of the horse when in constant use. One end of it is first tied round the neck in a knot, and then brought down to the under jaw, round which it is formed into a simple noose, passing through the mouth: it is then drawn up on the right side and held by the rider in his left hand, while the rest trails after him to some distance. At other times the knot is formed at a little distance from one of the ends, so as to let that end serve as a bridle, while the other trails on the ground. With these cords dangling alongside of them, the horse is put to his full speed without fear of falling, and when he is turned to gauze, the noose is merely taken from his mouth. The saddle is formed like the pack saddles used by the French and Spaniards, of two flat thin boards which fit the sides of the horse, and are kept together by two cross pieces, one before and the other behind, which rise to a considerable height, ending sometimes in a flat point extending outwards, and always making the saddle deep and narrow. Under this a piece of bullaloe skin, with the hair on, is placed so as to prevent the rubbing of the boards, and when they mount they throw a piece of skin or robe over the saddle, which has no permanent cover. When stirrups are used, they consist of wood covered with leather; but stirrups and saddles are coveniencies reserved for old men and women. The young warriors rarely use any thing except a small leather pad stuffed with hair, and secured by a girth made of a leathern thong. In this way they ride with great expertness, and they have a particular dexterity in catching the horse when he is running at large. If he will not immediately submit when they wish to take him, they make a noose in the rope, and although the horse may be at a distance, or even running, rarely fail to fix it on his neck; and such is the docility of the animal, that however unruly he may seem, he surrenders

surrenders as soon as he feels the rope on him. This cord is so useful in this way, that it is never dispensed with, even when they use the Spanish bridle, which they prefer, and always procure when they have it in their power. The horse becomes almost an object of attachment; a favourite is frequently painted, and his ears cut into various shapes; the mane and tail, which are never drawn nor trimmed, are decorated with feathers of birds, and sometimes a warrior suspends at the breast of his horse the finest ornaments he possesses.

Thus armed and mounted, the Shoshonee is a formidable enemy, even with the feeble weapons which he is still obliged to use. When they attack at full speed, they bend forward and cover their bodies with the shield, while with the right hand they shoot under the horse's neck.

The only articles of metal which the Shoshonees possess are a few bad knives, some brass kettles, some bracelets or arm bands of iron and brass, a few buttons, worn as ornaments in their hair, one or two spears about a foot in length, and some heads for arrows made of iron and brass. All these they had obtained in trading with the Crow or Rocky Mountain Indians, who live on the Yellowstone. The few bridle-bits and stirrups they procured from the Spanish colonies.

The instrument which supplies the place of a knife among them, is a piece of flint with no regular form, and the sharp part of it not more than one or two inches long. The edge of this is renewed, and the flint itself is formed into heads for arrows, by means of the point of a deer or elk horn, an instrument which they use with great art and ingenuity. There are no axes or hatchets; all the wood being cut with flint or elk horn, the latter of which is always used as a wedge in splitting wood. Their utensils consist, besides the brass kettles, of pots in the form of a jar, made either of earth, or of a stone found in the hills between Madison and Jefferson rivers, which, though soft and white in its natural state, becomes very hard and black after exposure to the fire. The horns of the buffaloe and the bighorn supply them with spoons.

The fire is always kindled by means of a blunt arrow, and a piece of well-seasoned wood of a soft spongy kind, such as the willow or cotton-wood.

The Shoshonees are of a diminutive stature, with thick flat feet and ancles, crooked legs, and are, generally speaking, worse formed than any nation of Indians we have seen. Their complexion resembles that of the Sioux, and is darker than that of the Minnetarees, Mandens, or Shawnees. The hair of both sexes is suffered to fall loosely over the face and down the shoulders; some men, however, divide it by means of thongs of dressed leather or otter skin into two equal queues, which hang over the ears, and are drawn in front of the body, but at the present moment, when the nation is afflicted by the loss of so many relations killed in war, most of them have their hair cut quite short in the neck, and Cameahwait has the

the hair cut short all over his head, this being the customary mourning for deceased kindred.

The dress of the men consists of a robe, a tippet, a shirt, long leggins, and moccasins. The robe is formed most commonly of the skins of antelope, bighorn, or deer, though, when it can be procured, the buffaloe hide is preferred. Sometimes, too, they are made of beaver, moonax, and small wolves, and frequently during the summer, of elk skin. These are dressed with the hair on, and reach about as low as the middle of the leg. They are worn loosely over the shoulders, the sides being at pleasure either left open or drawn together by the hand, and in cold weather kept close by a girdle round the waist. This robe answers the purpose of a cloak during the day, and at night is their only covering.

The tippet is the most elegant article of Indian dress we have ever seen. The neck or collar of it is a strip about four or five inches wide, cut from the back of the otter skin, the nose and eyes forming one extremity, and the tail another. This being dressed with the fur on, they attach to one edge of it from one hundred to two hundred and fifty little rolls of ermine skin, beginning at the ear, and proceeding towards the tail. These ermine skins are the same kind of narrow strips from the back of that animal, which are sewed round a small cord of twisted silk grass, thick enough to make the skin taper towards the tail, which hangs from the end, and are generally about the size of a large quill. These are tied at the head into little bundles, of two, three, or more, according to the caprice of the wearer, and then suspended from the collar, and a broad fringe of ermine skin is fixed so as to cover the parts where they unite, which might have a coarse appearance. Little tassels of fringe of the same materials are also fastened to the extremities of the tail, so as to show its black colour to greater advantage. The centre of the collar is further ornamented wih the shells of the pearl oyster. Thus adorned, the collar is worn close round the neck, and the little rolls fall down over the shoulders nearly to the waist, so as to form a sort of short cloak, which has a very handsome appearance. These tippets are very highly esteemed, and are given or disposed of on important occasions only. The ermine is the fur known to the north-west traders by the name of the white weasel, but is the genuine ermine, and by encouraging the Indians to take them, might no doubt be rendered a valuable branch of trade. These animals must be very abundant, for the tippets are in great numbers, and the construction of each requires at least one hundred skins.

The shirt is a covering of dressed skin without the hair, and formed of the hide of the antelope, deer, bighorn, or elk, though the last is more rarely used than any other for this purpose. It fits the body loosely, and reaches half way down the thigh. The aperture at the top is wide enough to admit the head, and has no collar, but is either left square, or most frequently terminates

terminates in the tail of the animal, which is left entire, so as to fold outwards, though sometimes the edges are cut into a fringe, and ornamented with quils of the porcupine. The seams of the shirt are on the sides, and are richly fringed and adorned with porcupine quills, till within five or six inches of the sleeve, where it is left open, as is also the under side of the sleeve from the shoulder to the elbow, where it fits closely round the arm as low as the wrist, and has no fringe like the sides, and the under part of the sleeve above the elbow. It is kept up by wide shoulder straps, on which the manufacturer displays his taste by the variety of figures wrought with porcupine quills of different colours, and sometimes by beads when they can be obtained. The lower end of the shirt retains the natural shape of the fore legs and neck of the skin, with the addition of a slight fringe; the hair too is left on the tail and near the hoofs, part of which last is retained and split into a fringe.

The leggins are generally made of antelope skins, dressed without the hair, and with the legs, tail, and neck hanging to them. Each legging is formed of a skin nearly entire, and reaches from the ancle to the upper part of the thigh, and the legs of the skin are tucked before and behind under a girdle round the waist. It fits closely to the leg the tail being worn upwards, and the neck, highly ornamented with fringe and porcupine quills, drags on the ground behind the heels. As the legs of the animal are tied round the girdle, the wide part of the skin is drawn so high as to conceal the parts usually kept from view, in which respect their dress is much more decent than that of any nation of Indians on the Missouri, The seams of the leggings down the sides, are also fringed and ornamented, and occasionally decorated with tufts of hair taken from enemies whom they have slain. In making all these dresses, their only thread is the sinew taken from the backs and loins of deer, elk, buffaloe, or any other animal.

The moccasin is of the deer, elk, or buffaloe skin, dressed without the hair, though in winter they use the buffaloe skin with the hairy side inward, as do most of the Indians, who inhabit the buffaloe country. Like the Mandan moccasin, it is made with a single seam on the outer edge, and sewed up behind, a hole being left at the instep to admit the foot. It is variously ornamented with figures wrought with porcupine quills, and sometimes the young men most fond of dress, cover it with the skin of a pole cat, and trail at their heels the tail of the animal.

The dress of the women consists of the same articles as that of their husbands. The robe, though smaller, is worn in the same way: the moccasins are precisely similar. The shirt, or chemise reaches half way down the leg, is in the same form, except that there is no shoulder-strap, the seam coming quite up to the shoulder; though for women who give suck both sides are open, almost down to the waist. It is also ornamented in the same way with the addition of little patches of

of red cloth, edged round with beads at the skirts. The chief ornament is over the breast, where there are curious figures made with the usual luxury of porcupine quills. Like the men, they have a girdle round the waist, and when either sex wishes to disengage the arm, it is drawn up through the hole near the shoulder, and the lower part of the sleeve thrown behind the body.

Children alone wear beads round their necks; grown persons of both sexes prefer them suspended in little bunches from the ear, and sometimes intermixed with triangular pieces of the shell of the pearl oyster. Sometimes the men tie them in the same way to the hair the forepart of the head, and in ease the beauty of it by adding the wings and tails of birds, and particularly the feathers of the great eagle or calumet bird, of which they are extremely fond. The collars are formed either of sea shells procured from their relations to the south-west, or of the sweet-scented grass which grows in the neighbourhood, and which they twist or plait together, to the thickness of a man's finger, and then cover with porcupine quills of various colours. The first of these is worn indiscriminately by both sexes, the second principally confined to the men, while a string of elk's tusks is a collar almost peculiar to the women and children. Another collar worn by the men is a string of round bones like the joints of a fish's back, but the collar most preferred, because most honourable, is one of the claws of the brown bear. To kill one of these animals is as distinguished an achievement as to have put to death an enemy, and in fact with their weapons is a more dangerous trial of courage. These claws are suspended on a thong of dressed leather, and being ornamented with beads, are worn round the neck by the warriors with great pride. The men also frequently wear the skin of a fox, or a strip of otter skin round the head in the form of a bandeau.

In short, the dress of the Shoshoness, is as convenient and decent as that of any Indians we have seen.

They have many more children than might have been expected, considering their precarious means of support and their wandering life. This inconvenience is however balanced by the wonderful facility with which their females undergo the operations of childbirth. In the most advanced state of pregnancy they continue their usual occupations, which are scarcely interrupted longer than the mere time of bringing the child into the world.

The old men are few in number, and do not appear to be treated with much tenderness or respect.

The tobacco used by the Shoshonees is not cultivated among them, but obtained from the Indians of the Rocky mountains, and from some of the bands of their own nattion who live south of them; it is the same plant which is in use among the Minnetarees, Mandans, and Ricaras.

Their chief intercourse with other nations seems to consist in their association with other Snake Indians, and with the Flatheads when

when they go eastward to hunt buffaloe, and in the occasional visits made by the Flatheads to the waters of the Columbia for the purpose of fishing. Their intercourse with the Spaniards is much more rare, and it furnishes them with a few articles, such as mules, and some bridles, and other ornaments for horses, which, as well as some of their kitchen utensils, are also furnished by the bands of Snake Indians from the Yellowstone. The pearl ornaments which they esteem so highly come from other bands, whom they represent as their friends and relations, living to the south-west beyond the barren plains on the other side of the mountains: these relations they say inhabit a good country, abounding with elk, deer, bear, and antelope, where horses and mules are much more abundant than they are here, or to use their own expression, as numerous as the grass of the plains.

The names of the Indians vary in the course of their life: originally given in childhood, from the mere necessity of distinguishing objects, or from some accidental resemblance to external objects, the young warrior is impatient to change it by some achievement of his own. Any important event, the stealing of horses, the scalping an enemy, or killing a brown bear, entitles him at once to a new name which he then selects for himself, and it is confirmed by the nation. Sometimes the two names subsist together: thus the chief Cameahwait, which means, "one who never walks," has the war name of Toöettecone, or "black gun," which he acquired when he first signalized himself. As each new action gives a warrior a right to change his name, many of them have had several in the course of their lives. To give to a friend his own name is an act of high courtesy, and a pledge, like that of pulling off the moccasin, of sincerity and hospitality. The chief in this way gave his name to captain Clarke when he first arrived, and he was afterwards known among the Shoshoness by the name of Cameahwait.

The diseases incident to this state of life may be supposed to be few, and chiefly the result of accidents. We were particularly anxious to ascertain whether they had any knowledge of the venereal disorder. After inquiring by means of the interpreter and his wife, we learnt that they sometimes suffered from it, and that they most usually die with it; nor could we discover what was their remedy. It is possible that this disease may have reached them in their circuitous communications with the whites through the intermediate Indians; but the situation of the Shoshonees is so insulated, that it is not probable that it could have reached them in that way, and the existence of such a disorder among the Rocky mountains seems rather a proof of its being aboriginal.

NATIONS OF THE COAST.

The Killamucks, Clatsops, Chinnooks, and Cathlamahs, the four neighbouring nations with whom we have had most intercourse, preserve a general resemblance in person, dress, and manners. They are commonly of a diminu-

tive stature, badly shaped, and their appearance by no means prepossessing. They have broad thick flat feet, thick ankles, and crooked legs: the last of which deformities is to be ascribed, in part, to the universal practice of squatting, or sitting on the calves of their legs and heels, and also to the tight bandages of beads and strings worn round the ankles, by the women, which prevent the circulation of the blood, and render the legs, of the females particularly, ill shaped and swollen. The complexion is the usual copper-coloured brown of the North American tribes, though the complexion is rather lighter than that of the Indians of the Missouri, and the frontier of the United States: the mouth is wide and the lips thick; the nose of a moderate size, fleshy, wide at the extremitis, with large nostrils, and generally low between the eyes, though there are rare instances of high aquiline noses; the eyes are generally black, though we occasionally see them of a dark yellowish brown, with a black pupil.

FLATTING THE HEAD.

The most distinguishing part of their physiognomy, is the peculiar flatness and width of their forehead, a peculiarity which they owe to one of those customs by which nature is sacrificed to fantastic ideas of beauty. The custom, indeed, of flattening the head by artificial pressure during infancy, prevails among all the nations we have seen west of the Rocky mountains. To the east of that barrier, the fashion is so perfectly unknown, that there the western Indians, with the exception of the Alliatan or Snake nation, are designated by the common name of Flatheads. This singular usage, which nature could scarcely seem to suggest to remote nations, might perhaps incline us to believe in the common and not very ancient origin of all the western nations. Such an opinion might well accommodate itself with the fact, that while on the lower parts of the Columbia, both sexes are universally flatheads, the custom diminishes in receding eastward, from the common centre of the infection, till among the remoter tribes near the mountains, nature recovers her rights, and the wasted folly is confined to a few females. Such opinions, however, are corrected or weakened by considering that the flattening of the head is not, in fact, peculiar to that part of the continent, since it was among the first objects which struck the attention of Columbus.

But wherever it may have begun, the practice is now universal among these nations. Soon after the birth of her child, the mother, anxious to procure for her infant the recommendation of a broad forehead, places it in the compressing machine, where it is kept for ten or twelve months; though the females remain longer than the boys. The operation is so gradual, that it is not attended with pain; but the impression is deep and permanent. The heads of the children, when they are released from the bandage, are not more than two inches thick about the upper edge of the forehead, and still thinner above:

nor

nor with all its efforts can nature ever restore its shape; the heads of grown persons being often in a straight line from the nose to the top of the forehead.

The hair of both sexes is parted at the top of the head, and thence falls loosely behind the ears, over the back and shoulders. They use combs, of which they are very fond, and, indeed, contrive, with the aid of them, to keep their hair in very good order. The dress of the man consists of a small robe, reaching to the middle of the thigh, tied by a string across the breast, with its corners hanging loosely over their arms. These robes are, in general, composed of the skins of a small animal, which we have supposed to be the brown mungo. They have, besides, those of the tiger, cat, deer, panther, bear, and elk, which last is principally used in war parties. Sometimes they have a blanket woven with the fingers, from the wool of their native sheep; occasionally a mat is thrown over them to keep off rain; but except this robe, they have no other article of clothing during winter or summer, so that every part of the body, but the back and soulders, is exposed to view. They are very fond of the dress of the whites, whom they call pashisheoks or clothmen; and whenever they can procure any clothes, wear them in our manner; the only article, indeed, which we have not seen among them is the shoe.

The robe of the woman is like that worn by the men, except that it does not reach below the waist. Those most esteemed are made of strips of sea-otter skin, which being twisted are interwoven with silk-grass, or the bark of the white cedar, in such a manner that the fur appears equally on both sides, so as to form a soft and warm covering. The skins of the racoon or beaver are also employed in the same way, though on other occasions these skins are simply dressed in the hair, and worn without further preparation. The garment which covers the body from the waist as low as the knee before and the thigh behind, is the tissue already described, and is made either of the bruised bark of white cedar, the twisted cords of silk-grass, or of flags and rushes. Neither leggings nor moccasins are ever used, the mildness of the climate not requiring them as a security from the weather, and their being so much in the water rendering them an incumbrance. The only covering for the head is a hat made of bear-grass, and the bark of cedar, interwoven in a conic form, with a knob of the same shape at the top. It has no brim, but is held on the head by a string passing under the chin, and tied to a small rim inside of the hat. The colours are generally black and white only, and these are made into squares, triangles, and sometimes rude figures of canoes and seamen harpooning whales. This is all the usual dress of females; but if the weather be unusually severe, they add a vest formed of skins like the robe, tied behind, without any shoulder-straps to keep it up. As this vest covers the body from the armpits to the waist, it conceals the breast, but on all other occasions, they are

suffered to remain loose and exposed, and present, in old women especially, a most disgusting appearance.

Sometimes, though not often, they mark their skins by puncturing and introducing some coloured matter: this ornament is chiefly confined to the women, who imprint on their legs and arms circular or parallel dots. On the arm of one of the squaws we read the name of J. Bowman, apparently a trader who visits the mouth of the Columbia. The favourite decoration however of both sexes, are the common coarse blue or white beads, which are folded very tightly round their wrists and ankles, to the width of three or four inches, and worn in large loose rolls round the neck, or in the shape of ear-rings, or hanging from the nose, which last mode is peculiar to the men. There is also a species of wampum very much in use, which seems to be worn in its natural form without any preparation. Its shape is a cone somewhat curved, about the size of a raven's quill at the base, and tapering to a point, its whole length being from one to two and a half inches, and white, smooth, hard, and thin. A small thread is passed through it, and the wampum is either suspended from the nose, or passed through the cartilage horizontally and forms a ring, from which other ornaments hang. This wampum is employed in the same way as the beads, but is the favourite decoration for the noses of the men. The men also use collars made of bears' claws, the women and children those of elks' tusks, and both sexes are adorned with bracelets of copper, iron, or brass, in various forms.

Yet all these decorations are unavailing to conceal the deformities of nature and the extravagance of fashion; nor have we seen any more disgusting object than a Chinnook or Clatsop beauty in full attire. Their broad flat foreheads, their falling breasts, their ill-shaped limbs, the awkwardness of their positions, and the filth which intrudes through their finery; all these render a Chinnook or Clatsop beauty in full attire, one of the most disgusting objects in nature. Fortunately this circumstance conspired with the low diet and laborious exercise of our men, to protect them from the persevering gallantry of the fair sex, whose kindness always exceeded the ordinary courtesies of hospitality.

KILLAMUCKS AND OTHER INDIANS.

(From the same.)

The Clatsops and other nations at the mouth of the Columbia, have visited us with great freedom, and we have endeavoured to cultivate their intimacy, as well for the purpose of acquiring information, as to leave behind us impressions favourable to our country. Having acquired much of their language, we are enabled, with the assistance of gestures, to hold conversations with great ease. We find them inquisitive and loquacious, with understandings by no means deficient in acuteness, and with very retentive memories; and though fond of

of feasts, and generally cheerful, they are never gay. Every thing they see excites their attention and inquiries, but having been accustomed to see the whites, nothing appeared to give them more astonishment than the air-gun. To all our inquiries they answer with great intelligence, and the conversation rarely slackens, since there is a constant discussion of the events, and trade, and politics, in the little but active circle of Killamucks, Clatsops, Cathlamahs, Wahkiacums, and Chinnooks. Among themselves, the conversation generally turns on the subjects of trade, or smoking, or eating, or connexion with females, before whom this last is spoken of with a familiarity which would be in the highest degree indecent, if custom had not rendered it inoffensive.

The treatment of women is often considered as the standard by which the moral qualities of savages are to be estimated. Our own observation, however, induced us to think that the importance of the female in savage life has no necessary relation to the virtues of the men, but is regulated wholly by their capacity to be useful. The Indians, whose treatment of the females is mildest, and who pay most deference to their opinions, are by no means the most distinguished for their virtues; nor is this deference attended by any increase of attachment, since they are equally willing with the most brutal husband, to prostitute their wives to strangers. On the other hand, the tribes among whom the women are very much debased, possess the loftiest sense of honour, the greatest liberality, and all the good qualities of which their situation demands the exercise. Where the women can aid in procuring subsistence for the tribe, they are treated with more equality, and their importance is proportioned to the share which they take in that labour; while in countries where subsistence is chiefly procured by the exertions of the men, the women are considered and treated as burdens. Thus, among the Clatsops and Chinnooks, who live upon fish and roots, which the women are equally expert with the men in procuring, the former have a rank and influence very rarely found among Indians. The females are permitted to speak freely before the men, to whom indeed they sometimes address themselves in a tone of authority. On many subjects their judgments and opinions are respected, and in matters of trade their advice is generally asked and pursued. The labours of the family, too, are shared almost equally. The men collect wood and make fires, assist in cleansing the fish, make the houses, canoes, and wooden utensils; and whenever strangers are to be entertained, or a great feast prepared, the meats are cooked and served up by the men. The peculiar province of the female is to collect roots, and to manufacture the various articles which are formed of rushes, flags, cedar-bark, and bear-grass; but the management of the canoes, and many of the occupations, which elsewhere devolve wholly on the female, are here common to both sexes.

The observation with regard to

to the importance of females applies with equal force to the treatment of old men. Among tribes who subsist by hunting, the labours of the chase, and the wandering existence to which that occupation condemns them, necessarily throws the burden of procuring provisions on the active young men. As soon, therefore, as a man is unable to pursue the chase, he begins to withdraw something from the precarious supplies of the tribe. Still, however, his counsels may compensate his want of activity; but in the next stage of infirmity, when he can no longer travel from camp to camp, as the tribe roams about for subsistence, he is then found to be a heavy burden. In this situation they are abandoned among the Sioux, Assiniboins, and the hunting tribes on the Missouri. As they are setting out for some new excursion, where the old man is unable to follow, his children, or nearest relations, place before him a piece of meat and some water, and telling him that he has lived long enough, that it is now time for him to go home to his relations, who could take better care of him than his friends on earth, leave him, without remorse, to perish, when his little supply is exhausted. The same custom is said to prevail among the Minnetarees, Ahnahawas, and Ricaras, when they are attended by old men on their hunting excursions. Yet, in their villages, we saw no want of kindness to old men. On the contrary, probably because in villages the means of more abundant subsistence renders such cruelty unnecessary, the old people appear to be treated with attention, and some of their feasts, particularly the buffaloe dances, were intended chiefly as a contribution for the old and infirm.

The dispositions of these people seem mild and inoffensive, and they have uniformly behaved to us with great friendship. They are addicted to begging and pilfering small articles, when it can be done without danger of detection, but do not rob wantonly, nor to any large amount; and some of them having purloined some of our meat, which the hunters had been obliged to leave in the woods, they voluntarily brought some dogs a few days after, by way of compensation. Our force and great superiority in the use of fire-arms, enable us always to command; and such is the friendly deportment of these people that the men have been accustomed to treat them with the greatest confidence. It is therefore with difficulty that we can impress on our men a conviction of the necessity of being always on our guard, since we are perfectly acquainted with the treacherous character of Indians in general. We are always prepared for an attack, and uniformly exclude all large parties of Indians from the fort. Their large houses usually contain several families, consisting of the parents, their sons and daughters-in-law, and grand-children, among whom the provisions are common, and whose harmony is scarcely ever interrupted by disputes. Although polygamy is permitted by their customs, very few have more than a single wife, and she is brought immediately after the marriage

marriage into the husband's family, where she resides until increasing numbers oblige them to seek another house. In this state the old man is not considered as the head of the family since the active duties, as well as the responsibility, fall on some of the younger members. As these families gradually expand into bands, or tribes, or nations, the paternal authority is represented by the chief of each association. This chieftain, however, is not heriditary; his ability to render service to his neighbours, and the popularity which follows it, is at once the foundation, and the measure of his authority, the exercise of which does not extend beyond a reprimand for some improper action.

The harmony of their private life is indeed secured by their ignorance of spirituous liquors, the earliest and most dreadful present which civilization has given to the other natives of the continent. Although they have had so much intercourse with whites, they do not appear to possess any knowledge of those dangerous luxuries, at least they have never inquired after them, which they probably would have done if once they had been introduced among them. Indeed, we have not observed any liquor of an intoxicating quality used among these or any Indians west of the Rocky Mountains, the universal beverage being pure water. They, however, sometimes almost intoxicate themselves by smoking tobacco, of which they are excessively fond, and the pleasures of which they prolong as much as possible, by retaining vast quantities at a time, till after circulating through the lungs and stomach, it issues in volumes from the mouth and nostrils. But the natural vice of all these people is an attachment for games of hazard, which they pursue with a strange and ruinous avidity. The games are of two kinds. In the first, one of the company assumes the office of banker, and plays against the rest. He takes a small stone, about the size of a bean, which he shifts from one hand to the other with great dexterity, repeating at the same time a song adapted to the game, and which serves to divert the attention of the company, till having agreed on the stake, he holds out his hands, and the antagonist wins or loses as he succeeds or fails at guessing in which hand the stone is. After the banker has lost his money, or whenever he is tired, the stone is transferred to another, who in turn challenges the rest of the company. The other game is something like the play of ninepins: two pins are placed on the floor, about the distance of a foot from each other, and a small hole made behind them. The players then go about ten feet from the hole, into which they try to roll a small piece resembling the men used at draughts; if they succeed in putting it into the hole, they win the stake; if the piece rolls between the pins, but does not go into the hole, nothing is won or lost; but the wager is wholly lost if the chequer rolls outside of the pins. Entire days are wasted at these games, which are often continued through the night round the blaze of their fires, till the

the last article of clothing or even the last blue bead is won from the deperate adventurer.

In traffic they are keen, acute, and intelligent, and they employ in all their bargains a dexterity and finesse, which if it be not learnt from their foreign visitors, may show how nearly the cunning of savages is allied to the little arts of more civilized trade. They begin by asking double or treble the value of their merchandise, and lower the demand in proportion to the ardor or experience in trade of the purchaser, and if he expresses any anxiety the smallest article, perhaps a handful of roots, will furnish a whole morning's negociation. Being naturally suspicious, they, of course, conceive that you are pursuing the same system. They, therefore, invariably refuse the first offer, however high, fearful that they or we have mistaken the value of the merchandise, and therefore cautiously wait to draw us on to larger offers. In this way after rejecting the most extravagant prices which we have offered merely for experiment, they have afterwards importuned us for a tenth part of what they had before refused. In this respect, they differ from almost all Indians, who will generally exchange in a thoughtless moment the most valuable article they possess, for any bauble which happens to please their fancy.

These habits of cunning, or prudence, have been formed or increased by their being engaged in a large part of the commerce of the Columbia; of that trade, however, the great emporium is the Falls, where all the neighbouring nations assemble. The inhabitants of the Columbian plains, after having passed the winter near the mountains, come down as soon as the snow has left the valleys, and are occupied in collecting and drying roots till about the month of May. They then crowd to the river, and fixing themselves on its north side, to avoid the incursions of the Snake Indians, continue fishing, till about the first of September, when the salmon are no longer fit for use. They then bury their fish and return to the plains, where they remain gathering quamash, till the snow obliges them to desist. They come back to the Columbia, and taking their store of fish, retire to the foot of the mountains, and along the creeks, which supply timber for houses, and pass the winter in hunting deer or elk, which with the aid of their fish, enables them to subsist till, in the spring they resume the circle of their employments. During their residence on the river, from May to September, or rather before they begin the regular fishery, they go down to the Falls, carrying with them skins, mats, silk grass, rushes and chappelell bread. They are here overtaken by the Chopunnish, and other tribes of the Rocky mountains, who descend the Kooskooskee and Lewis's river, for the purpose of selling bear-grass, horses quamash, and a few skins which they have obtained by hunting, or in exchange for horses, with the Tushepaws.

At the Falls, they find the Chilluckittequaws, Eneesburs, Echeloots, and Skilloots, which last serve as intermediate traders

or

or carriers between the inhabitants above and below the Falls. These tribes prepare pounded fish for the market, and the nations below bring wappatoo roots, the fish of the sea coast, berries, and a variety of trinkets and small articles which they have procured from the whites.

The trade then begins. The Chopunnish, and Indians of the Rocky Mountains, exchange the articles which they have brought for wappatoo, pounded fish, and beads. The Indians of the plains being their own fishermen, take only wappatoo, horses, beads, and other articles, procured from Europeans. The Indians, however, from Lewis's river to the Falls, consume as food or fuel all the fish which they take, so that the whole stock for exportation is prepared by the nations between the Towahnahiooks and the Falls, and amounts, as nearly as we could estimate, to about thirty thousand weight, chiefly salmon, above the quantity which they use themselves, or barter with the more eastern Indians. This is now carried down the river by the Indians at the Falls, and is consumed among the nations at the mouth of the Columbia, who in return give the fish of the sea-coast, and the articles which they obtain from the whites. The neighbouring people catch large quantities of salmon and dry them, but they do not understand or practise the art of drying and pounding it in the manner used at the Falls, and being very fond of it, are forced to purchase it at high prices. This article, indeed, and the wappatoo, form the principal subjects of trade with the people of our immediate vicinity. The traffic is wholly carried on by water; there are even no roads or paths through the country, except across the portages which connect the creeks.

But the circumstance which forms the soul of this trade, is the visit of the whites. They arrive generally about the month of April, and either remain until October, or return at that time; during which time, having no establishment on shore, they anchor on the north side of the bay, at the place already described, which is a spacious and commodious harbour, perfectly secure from all, except the south and south-east winds, and as they leave it before winter, they do not suffer from these winds, which, during that season, are the most usual and the most violent. This situation is recommended by its neighbourhood to fresh water and wood, as well as to excellent timber for repairs. Here they are immediately visited by the tribes along the sea-coast, by the Cathlamahs, and lastly by the Skilloots, that numerous and active people, who skirt the river between the marshy islands and the Grand Rapids, as well as the Coweliskee, and who carry down the fish prepared by their immediate neighbours the Chilluckittequaws, Eneeshurs, and Echeeloots, residing from the Grand Rapids to the Falls, as well as all the articles which they have procured in barter at the market in May. The accumulated trade of the Columbia now consists of dressed and undressed skins of elk, sea otter, the common otter, beaver, common fox, spuck, and tiger

tiger cat. The articles of less importance are a small quantity of dried or pounded salmon, the biscuits made of the chappelell roots, and some of the manufactures of the neighbourhood. In return they receive guns (which are principally old British or American muskets) powder, ball, and shot, copper and brass kettles, brass tea kettles and coffee pots, blankets, from two to three points, coarse scarlet and blue cloth, plates and strips of sheet copper and brass, large brass wire, knives, tobacco, fish hooks, buttons, and a considerable quantity of sailors' hats, trowsers, coats, and shirts. But as we have had occasion to remark more than once, the objects of foreign trade which are the most desired, are the common cheap blue or white beads, of about fifty or seventy to the penny weight, which are strung on strands a fathom in length, and sold by the yard or the length of both arms; of these the blue beads, which are called tia commashuck, or chief beads, hold the first rank in their ideas of relative value; the most inferior kind are esteemed beyond the finest wampum, and are temptations which can always seduce them to part with their most valuable effects. Indeed, if the example of civilized life did not completely vindicate their choice, we might wonder at their infatuated attachment to a bauble in itself so worthless. Yet these beads are, perhaps, quite as reasonable objects of research as the precious metals, since they are at once beautiful ornaments for the person, and the great circulating medium of trade with all the nations on the Columbia.

THE BELOOCHES.

(From Pottinger's Travels.)

The Belooches, who form the great bulk, or perhaps, very strictly speaking, the whole of the population throughout Beloochistan, are a people whose origin is so obscure, and whose history, like that of all other barbarous tribes, is so blended with romantic fiction and tales of wonder, that I have found it exceedingly difficult to reduce either the one or the other to any credible form. They are divided into two great classes, severally known by the appellations of Belooche and Brahooé, and these two are again subdivided into such an infinite number of tribes, who take their names from the most trivial circumstances, that it is morally impossible to account for them; the chief under whom they serve —the district or country to which they belong, or the tradition whence they derive their descent, are the most common designations they assume. Between these two superior classes, the leading distinctions that I observed were in their languages and appearance, and unquestionably they constitute the greatest that can exist between men of the same colour, and inhabiting the same nation. The Belooche or Beloocheekee (so the language of the Belooches is called) partakes considerably of the idiom of modern Persian, and at least one half its words are

are borrowed from that language, but greatly disguised under a corrupt and unaccountable pronunciation; the similarity of sound is, however, so very striking, that during my journey amongst these people, I latterly understood, from my knowledge of Persian, almost every sentence that I heard spoken in Beloochee. The Brahooékee is, on the contrary, so dissimilar in its sound and formation, that I never recollect to have remarked in it a single expression in any way approaching the idiom of Persian. It contains an extensive portion of ancient Hinduwee words, a circumstance which will be explained in the historical account of this class, and as it strikes the ear, bears a strong resemblance to Punjaubee, the dialect spoken in that part of India called the Punjaub.

The contour of the people of these two classes is as unlike in most instances as their languages, provided they be the descendants of a regular succession of ancestors of either; but the frequent intermarriages which take place among them, have tended to such a degree to blend together the peculiar characteristics of both, that in many families, and even whole tribes, they have ceased to exist; and, therefore, the offspring of such unions form a third class, who may, perhaps, often differ to a trifling extent in appearance, from their progenitors, although they are incorporated into one or other of the classes. I conceive it here necessary to state again, what I have done at the commencement of this chapter, in order to prevent confusion, that the aggregate population is exclusively known by the name of Belooches, which adheres to one of the two classes it diverges into; but as they must be considered separately, I shall henceforward always distinguish each as Belooches or Brahooés.

The Belooches, from the most accurate information I could acquire on this perplexing subject, branch, in the first instance, from the original class of that name, into three principal tribes, called Nharooés, Rinds, and Mughsees. The former, the Nharooés, principally inhabit that portion of Beloochistan which lies to the westward of the desert, and their are likewise Kheils, or societies, of them at Nooshky, a village north-west of Kelat, and in Seistan: the other two tribes, the Rinds and Mughsees, are settled in Kutch Gundava, a low country to the eastward, at the base of the mountains, to which fertile plain they have emigrated at differed periods, from the province of Mukran, and have become incorporated with the Jeths, or cultivators of the soil, as the subjects of the Khans of Kelat: a few of them likewise reside in the hills to the north-eastward of Kutch Gundava, and on the skirts of the desert north of Kelat.

THE NHAROOES.

(From the same.)

The Nharooés are commonly a tall, handsome, active race of men, not possessing great physical strength, but adapted and inured to changes of climate and season; and

and accustomed to undergo every species of fatigue. They are fearless of death, and, in battle, said to fight with great gallantry, only requiring a leader to direct them to the proper point for a display of their impetuous valour. Bound by no laws, and restrained by no feelings of humanity, the Nharooés are the most savage and predatory class of Belooches; and, while they deem private theft dishonourable and disgraceful in the extreme, they contemplate the plunder and devastation of a country with such opposite sentiments, that they consider it an exploit deserving of the highest commendation; and, steeled by that feeling, they will individually recount the assistance they have rendered on such occasions, the numbers of men, women and children they have made captives and carried away or murdered, the villages they have burned and plundered, and the flocks they have slaughtered when unable to drive them off.

The lawless incursions, during which these outrages and cruelties are committed, are here called Chupaos; and as they are almost always conducted under the immediate superintendance and orders of the chiefs, they form a very considerable source of profit to them. The depredators are usually mounted on camels, and furnished, according to the distance they have to go, with food, consisting of dates, sour cheese, and bread; they also carry water in a small leathern bag, if requisite, which is often the case in the midst of their deserts. When all is prepared they set off, and march incessantly till within a few miles of the point whence the Chupao is to commence, and then halt in a jungul or some unfrequented spot, in order to give their camels rest. On the approach of night, they mount again; and as soon as the inhabitants have retired to repose, they begin their attack by burning, destroying, and carrying off whatever comes in their way. They never think of resting for one moment during the Chupao, but ride on, over the territory on which it is made, at the rate of eighty or ninety miles a day, until they have loaded their camels with as much pillage as they can possibly remove; and, as they are very expert in the management of those animals, each man on an average, will have charge of ten or twelve: if practicable, they make a circuit, which enables them to return by a different route from the one they came; this is attended with the advantage of affording a double prospect of plunder, and also misleads those who pursue the robbers, a step generally taken, though with little effect, when a sufficient body of men can be collected for that purpose.

From this description of Chupaos, which was given me by several different Belooches who had been upon them, they are evidently services of great peril and dangers. Many of the marauders, who are separated from their companions in the night and left behind, are seized, mutilated, and murdered in the most cruel manner by the exasperated inhabitants; others are killed in the skirmishes which take place, and some die from fatigue and want of

of rest. It might, therefore, be supposed to require a certainty of great gain, as an inducement to the Belooches to risk their lives in such desperate undertakings; but so entirely is this reversed, that the Chupaos are often unsuccessful, from the natives of the devoted districts having previous information, and taking means to repel them; and again, some that succeed in a partial manner, barely repay them for the camels that die during or after it from over-work. At times, however, the robbers reap the reward of their intrepidity, and Mihrab Khan Rukhshanee told me that he himself once shared, from a Chupao into the Persian province of Laristan, slaves and other spoil to the amount of six thousand rupees, a large sum in the estimation of a savage.

The Rinds and Mughsees are less predal in their habits and mode of life than the Nharooés; but whether that proceeds from an innate detestation of such outrages, or a dread of the Khan of Kelat, I am unable to pronounce with certainty. I should, however, be inclined to suspect the latter cause as operating more forcibly than the former; for we find that the Muzareés, Direshks, and other Rind tribes, who live in the hills, and are in a great measure out of the immediate precincts of the Khan's authority, infest the roads and commit the most atrocious robberies and murders on travellers, a practice more to be reprobated than even that pursued by the Nharooés; in extenuation of whom I may observe, that as they never enter into any engagements, they always deem themselves into a state of warfare with the surrounding nations, and the Chupaos I have described, form their system of carrying on hostilities. The Rinds and Mughseés resemble the Nharooés in size and stature; and like them have good features and expressive countenances, but are not capable of bearing an equal portion of hardships and labour. The climate of the country, in which they chiefly now reside, seems to have enervated and deprived them of that energy of mind and body which doubtless once appertained to them in their native mountains of Mukran, and which is still to be traced in the tribes already mentioned as inhabiting the hills. They are darker in colour than the Nharooés, a circumstance also to be attributed to the heat of the climate of Kutch Gundavee. The men of these two classes, or any of the tribes emanating from them, whom I met with, either during my journey or since my return to India, did not strike me as differing from each other in manners or appearance, and a stranger might readily have supposed they were all of the same class, which is not the case with the Nharooé and its different ramifications; but as I shall have an opportunity, in the course of my narrative, of exemplifying the distinctions I perceived amongst them, I now proceed to finish the sketch of the Belooche character, by describing those points in which they all appeared to me to correspond.

With regard to religion, they are, with a very few exceptions to the westward, Soonee, Moosulmans

mans, and inveterate in their hatred and enmity against the Sheeas, under which persuasion, I am convinced it would be more dangerous to appear in Beloochistan, than even as a Christian.

The hospitality of a Belooche is proverbial, and I found it equally conspicuous in every part of the country which I visited. Among them pilfering is considered a most despicable act; and when they once offer, or promise to afford protection to a person who may require or solicit it, they will die before they fail in their trust. They obey their chiefs with alacrity and willingness, but this obedience seemed to me rather to result from a confidence placed on the propriety of what they are ordered to perform, and a wish to uphold the respectability of their tribes, which depends much on that of the Surdars or chiefs, than from any feeling of deference and respect that they entertain towards the latter; for I observed, that in many instances, even under their immediate eye, they acted as if they held themselves scarcely amenable to their authority. In their domestic habits, the Belooches are almost all pastoral; they usually reside in "Ghedans," or tents, made of black felt, or coarse blanket, stretched over a frame of wicker-work, formed from the branches of the Guz (Tamarisk) bush: and assemblage of these Ghedans constitute a Toomun, or village, and the inhabitants of it a Kheil, or society, of which, from the nature of their formation, it is clear there may be an unlimited number in one tribe; and I know half a dozen of instances where they exceed twenty or thirty: they are commonly discriminated by a titular prefix, such as Umeerée, Daodée, Surdaree, &c. to the word Kheil, as the Umeerée Kheil, the noble society, Daodée, Kheil David's society, &c. &c. This complicated subdivision of the tribes into Kheils, is likely to confuse a casual observer, and more especially from their changing, as they often do, their distinguishing titles with their places of residence. For example, when I was at Nooshky, on the borders of the desert, there was a Kheil of Mingull Brahooés, (a people whose country is to the southward of Kelat,) encamped about two miles off; and, on my asking one of them his tribe, he replied, Mingull, and his Kheil, Nooshkyée, or the society of Nooshky. It is right to add, that some of the Belooches, particularly the Nharooé clans, prefer mud houses to tents, and even live in forts; nor is it uncommon, in the western parts of Beloochistan, to find one half the Kheil residing in Ghedans, and the other in huts; I believe that the preference which is shown to the latter, is on account of the cold.

Their reception of guests is simple, yet impressive. When a visitor arrives at a Toomun, a carpet is spread in front of the door of the Mihman Khanu, or house for guests, of which there is one in every town or village in Beloochistan; the Sirdar, or head of the Kheil, immediately appears, and he and the stranger having embraced, and mutually kissed hands, the followers of the latter successively approach, and the Sirdar gives them his hand, which they

they press to their foreheads and lips. So far the reception is conducted in profound silence, and the parties now sit down, on which the chief addresses the stranger, and asks him, four several times, how he does, to which the other answers in the usual complimentary terms; he then inquires in the same manner for his family and friends, and even for the health of his followers who are present, to whom the visitor turns, as if to appeal for information; they all nod assent to being in good health; and the ceremony concludes, by the new-comer making an equal number of inquiries for the welfare of the family, Kheil or society, followers, and friends of the Sirdar. By nature the Belooches are extremely indolent, and, unless occupied by some favourite amusement, they will spend whole days in lounging from one Ghedan to another, smoking and gambling; many of them are addicted to the pernicious custom of chewing opium and Bhung, but I neither met with, or heard of a single instance of habitual ebriety, from spirituous liquors or wine; in fact that species of the vice of drunkenness seems to be unknown amongst them. Their various foods are wheaten and barley cakes, rice, dates, cheese, sweet and sour milk, which last they infinitely prefer; soup made from dholl, or peas, and seasoned with red pepper, and other heating herbs, and flesh-meat whenever they can procure it, including that of young camels, and every kind of game: of vegetables they prize onions, garlic, and the leaves and stalk of the asafœtida plant, which they roast or stew in butter, raw or clarified. They usually limit themselves to one or two wives, and their chiefs four; but this totally depends on choice. I saw men of the lowest station, who had seven or eight living, and Mihrab Khan, chief of the Rukhshaness, had just espoused his sixteenth when I was at his capital. They treat their women with attention and respect, and are not so scrupulous about their being seen by strangers as most other Moosulmans, although they by no means allow them to appear in public at all times.

The Belooches keep great numbers of slaves of both sexes, the fruits of their Chupaos, whom they treat with a kindness and liberality that is quite gratifying to see. When first taken, they look upon themselves as the most unfortunate beings in existence, and, to say the truth, the treatment they then experience, is of the harshest and most discouraging description; they are blindfolded and tied on camels, and in that manner transported, to prevent the possibility of their knowing how to return; the women's hair, and men's beards, are also shaved off, and the roots entirely destroyed by a preparation of quicklime, to deter them from any wish to revisit their native soil; but they shortly get reconciled to their fate, and become very faithful servants. I shall relate an anecdote, which will best exemplify the footing on which they live with their masters. Captain Christie, speaking on this subject, expressed his surprize to Eidel Khan Rukhshanee, the Sirdar of Nooshky, that the numerous slaves

slaves which he had, should work so diligently, without any person to look after them. "Why not," said he, "they are clothed, fed, and treated like the other members of my family, and if they do not labour, they are well aware that bread will be scarce, and they must then suffer as well as ourselves; it is their interest to have plenty, because they know whatever may fall to my lot, they get a share of it." Captain Christie assented to the justness of these observations, but added, that he should have thought them likely to run away. "Nothing of the kind," replied the old Sirdar, "they are too wise to attempt it: in the first place they don't know the way to their own country; but even admitting they did, why should they wish to return? They are much happier here, and have less worldly cares; were they at home, they must toil full as hard as they now do; beside which, they would have to think of their clothes, their houses and their food; situated as they now are, they look to me for all those necessaries; and, in short, that you may judge yourself of their feelings I need only inform you, that the severest punishment we can inflict on one of them, is to turn him about his business."

The common dress of the Belooches is a coarse white or blue calico shirt, open about fourteen inches down the front, buttoning round the neck, and reaching below the knee; their trowsers are made of the same cloth, or a striped kind of stuff called Soosee, and puckered round the ancles; on their heads they seldom wear any thing except a small silk or cotton quilted cap, which is made to sit to the shape of the skull, and over this, when in full dress, they add a turband, either checked or blue, and a Kummurbund or sash, of the same colour, round their waists. The chiefs and their relatives likewise appear in winter with a Ulkhaliq, or tunic, of chintz, lined and stuffed with cotton; and the poorer classes, when out of doors, wrap themselves up in a surtout made of a peculiar kind of cloth, manufactured from a mixture of goat's hair and sheep's wool. The women's attire is very similar to that of the men, their shift's are usually cotton cloth, dyed red or brown, very long, quite down to the heels, open in front below the bosom, and as they wear nothing under them, their persons are considerably exposed; their trowsers are preposterously wide, and made of silk, or a fabrication from that and cotton mixed. The young women, both married and unmarried, have a very ingenious method of fastening their hair up, by dividing it into different locks, twisting them round the head, and inserting all the ends in a knot on the crown; it looks very tidy, and at a short distance I repeatedly mistook it for a cap. The old women tie handkerchiefs round their heads, flowered with worsted or silk. When they go abroad, both young and old muffle up their faces so as not to be seen, but in their houees they are not, as I have already stated, at all particular; and when I was at the village of Nooshky, I

was

was frequently in the Sirdar's Ghedan, when his whole family was present.

A Belooche soldier, when armed cap-a-pee, makes a very formidable display. He carries a matchlock, sword, spear, dagger, and shield, besides a multiplicity of powder flasks, priming horns, and pouches; the latter crammed with balls, slugs, flints, tinder boxes, and other warlike apparatus, which, on active service, must encumber him beyond conception; they do not, however, seem to mind it, and a warrior's prowess is often estimated by the weight of his accoutrements. They are all capital marksmen, and on that account in battle, avoid as much as possible, coming to close combat; but when they have no alterative, they either throw away their fire arms, or sling them by the side of the camel, or horse on which they are mounted. The best and most prized warlike weapons they have, are of foreign manufacture. Matchlocks, swords, and daggers, they get from Persia, Khorasan, and Hindoostan; shields from the latter country; and for spears they are generally indebted to their neighbours the Sindians. At Kelat there is an armoury for matchlocks, swords, and spears, belonging exclusively to the Khan, but the workmanship I saw from it was bad and clumsy.

The amusements of the Belooches are such as we should expect to find among a wild and uncivilized people; they are enthusiastically fond of every species of field sports: and much of their time is passed in shooting, hunting, and coursing, for which latter purpose; they bestow a vast deal of attention on the training of their greyhounds; a good one is valued at two or three camels, or even more, and I was informed that the Khan of Kelat has been known to pay to the value of four hundred rupees for one dog. Firing at marks, cudgelling, wrestling, practising with swords, and throwing the spear, are, likewise, all favourite diversions with them; and neighbouring Kheils cope with each other at these exercises; the four latter they understand scientifically, and at the former, some of them are so incredibly expert, that I am assured they can invariably hit a target, not more than six inches square, off a horse at full gallop; and I can positively affirm that the different guides I had during my journey killed, at the distance of fifty or sixty yards, every small bird, such as larks, sparrows, &c., they fired at with a single ball; nor did they appear to consider this as any signal proof of their dexterity as marksmen. Before I close this enumeration of their diversions, I may describe a very hazardous, though popular one among all classes, which they perform on horseback, and call Nezuh Bazee, or spear play. A wooden stake of moderate thickness is driven into the ground, and a horseman, at full speed, pierces it with the point of his spear in such a manner as to force it out of the earth, and carry it along with him; the difficulty and danger in accomplishing this feat, is evidently augmented or decreased, according to the depth that the stake is in the ground; but in its easiest form, it requires a violent

and dexterous exertion of the arm and wrist, combined with the most critical management of the horse and spear at the same instant.

THE BRAHOOE.

(From the same.)

The Brahooé or second great class of the natives of Beloochistan now remains to be spoken of, but as I have been obliged to characterize it in most instances, while contrasting the Belooches and that people, I have but a few brief particulars to add regarding them. They are, as the Belooches, divided into an indefinite number of tribes and Kheils, and are a still more unsettled wandering nation, always residing in one part of the country during the summer, and emigrating to another for the winter season: they likewise change their immediate places of abode many times every year in quest of pasturage for their flocks, a practice which is rare amongst the Belooches. In activity, strength, and hardiness, few people surpass the Brahooés; they are alike inured to the cold of the mountainous regions of Beloochistan, and the heat of the low plain of Kutch Gundava. They differ so much from the Belooches in external appearance, that it is impossible to mistake a man of one class for a member of the other. The Brahooés instead of the tall figure, long visage, and raised features of their fellow-countrymen, have short thick bones, with round faces, and flat lineaments; in fact, I may assert, that I have not seen any other Asiatics to whom they bear any resemblance, for numbers of them have brown hair and beards. In husbandry and other domestic occupations, they are laborious hard workers, and those who reside in the vicinity of the plains to the southward of Kelat, till large tracts of land, and dispose of the produce for exportation to the Hindoos of Kelat, Bela, and Khozdar; this and the sale of the cheese and Ghee, made from the flocks, with a few coarse blankets, carpets, and felts, form the only traffic the Brahooés enter into. Their food is the same as the Belooches, except that they prefer flesh meat to every thing else, and devour it in a half-dressed state, without bread, salt, or vegetables; they are famous for having most voracious appetites, and their flocks of sheep and goats, being very numerous and prolific, enable them to indulge their inclination for meat by consuming a greater quantity. They affirm, perhaps with truth, that in the cold mountains which they inhabit, it would be impossible to survive during the winter without a certain portion of animal food, which they deem not only nutritious, but to have the same heating properties that are attributed to spirituous liquors in Europe, and to serve for this consumption they accordingly cure a supply of meat the latter end of Autumn, by drying it in the sun and then smoking it over a fire of green wood: the meat thus prepared has by no means a disagreeable flavour, and its taste may be very aptly compared to that of the reindeer's tongues exported from Russia; it will keep for several months, and when they store it up for the cold weather, the only precaution

precaution they conceive requisite is to place it so, that one piece shall not touch another.

The Brahooés are equally faithful in an adherence to their promises, and equally hospitable with the Belooches, and on the whole I greatly prefer their general character. From what I have already said on it, it is evident that they are a more quiet and industrious class, and their habits are decidedly averse from that system of rapine and violence pursued by the other; nor can we fairly ascribe this to any sentiment save a good one, for in personal bravery and endurance of privations and hardships, the Brahooés are esteemed superior to the inhabitants of all the neighbouring countries: their chiefs exercise a much more despotic authority in the various tribes and Kheils, than among the Belooches, and the people are equally tenacious of their respectability, though they obey them from a different feeling; in manner they are mild and inoffensive, though very uncivilized and uncouth; but as the latter is evidently the effect of a want of worldly knowledge and guile, their awkward attempts to be civil please, because we see that they are incited to make them by a natural propensity to oblige, unaccompanied by any interested motive. They are free from the worst traits of the Belooches, which are comprised in being avaricious, revengeful, and cruel, and they seldom look for any reward for their favours or services: their gratitude is lasting, and fidelity such, that even the Belooche chiefs retain them as their most confidential and trust-worthy servants.

The amusements of this class are so correspondent with those already described of the Belooches, that I need not particularize them: in general the Brahooés pride themselves on being better marksmen than the Belooches, who admit the fact, and ascribe it to their having more practice, for none of them ever quit their Ghedans, even to go a few hundred yards, without a matchlock: they are likewise good swordsmen, but never use spears, considering them a useless cumbersome weapon. A Brahooé always dresses in the same style, and whether it be summer or winter, freezing hard, or under a vertical sun, his whole clothes are comprised in a loose white shirt, a pair of trousers of the same texture, and a felt cap: the shepherds sometimes wear a covering of white felt, made so as to wrap round the body, and come to a peak above the crown of the head; this habit will keep off a vast deal of rain or snow, and is exclusively used for that purpose. The domestic life of the Brahooés is simple in the extreme; the men tend the flocks, till the ground, and do other out-door labour, in which they are, if needful, assisted by the women; but commonly the duties of the latter are to attend to the household affairs, such as milking, making butter, cheese, and Ghee, and they also weave and work carpets, felts, and coarse white cloth. They are not, as I have previously remarked, secluded from the society of the men, but all live and eat together. Their dress consists of a long shift and pair of trousers, both of cotton cloth,

and after they arrive at the age of Puberty they wear over the former a kind of stays, made to lace behind, the fronts of which are decorated with ridiculous devices of birds or animals worked in coloured worsted. In religion the Brahooés are all Soonnitte Moosulmans, and their external forms of religion, marriage, and interment, are practised according to the tenets of that sect.

People of the Teng'gar Mountains.

(From Gov. Raffles's Speech, delivered to the Literary and Scientific Society at Java, Sept. 1815.)

To the eatward of Surabaia and and on the range of hills connected with Gunning Dasar, and lying partly in the district of Pasuraun and partly in that of Probolingo, known by the name of the Teng'gar mountains, we find the remnant of a people still following the Hindu worship, who merit attention not only on account of their being the depositaries of the last trace of that worship discovered at this day on Java, but as exhibiting a peculiar singularity and simplicity of character.

These people occupy about 40 villages, scattered along this range of hills in the neighbourhood of the Sandy Sea, and are partly under Pasuraun and partly under Probolingo. The site of the villages, as well as the construction of the houses, is peculiar, and differs entirely from what is elsewhere observed in Java. The houses are not shaded by trees, but built on spacious open terraces, rising one above the other, each house occupying a terrace, and being in length from thirty to seventy, and even eighty feet. The door is invariably in one corner, at the opposite end of the building to that in which the fire place is built. The building appears to be first constructed with the ordinary roof, but along the front, is an enclosed veranda or gallery of about eight feet broad, with a less inclined pitch in the roof, formed of bamboos, which are so placed as to slide out, either for the admission of air, or to afford a channel for the smoke to escape, there being otherwise no aperture, except a small opening, of about a foot square, at one end of the building, above the fire place, which is built of brick, and so highly venerated, that it is considered sacrilege for any stranger to pollute it by the touch. Across the upper part of the building, rafters are run across, so as to form a kind of attic story, in which they deposit their valuables and instruments of husbandry.

The head of the village takes the title of Petingi, as in the low lands, and he is generally assisted by a Kabayan; both elected by the people from their own village. There are four priests, who are here termed Dukuns, having charge of the sacred records.

These Dukuns, who are in general intelligent men, have no tradition of the time when they were first established on these hills; from what country they came or who intrusted them with the sacred books to the faith contained in which they still adhere. These latter, they state, were handed down to them by their fathers, their office being hereditary, and the sole duty required of them being to perform the *puga* according thereto, and again to hand

hand them down in safety to their children. They consist of three compositions written on the Lontar leaf, describing the origin of the world, the attributes of the Deity, and the forms of worship to be observed on different occasions. Copies were taken on the spot; and as the language does not essentially differ from the ordinary Javanese, I hope at an early period to place the Society in possession of translations. In the mean time some notices of their customs, and of the ceremonies performed at births, marriages, and funerals, may be interesting.

When a woman is delivered of her first child, the Dukun takes a leaf of the Alang Alang grass, and scraping the skin of the hands of the child and of the mother with it, as well as the ground, pronounces a short benediction.

When a marriage is agreed upon, the bride and bridegroom being brought before the Dukun within the house, in the first place, bow with respect towards the south—then to the fire-place, —then to the earth, and lastly, on looking up to the upper story of the house, where the implements of husbandry are placed, perform the same ceremony. The parties then submissively bowing to the Dukun, he repeats a prayer commencing with the words, "*Hong! Gendogo Bromo ang'gas siwong'go nomo siwoho sany yang g'ni siro kang*, &c." while the bride washes the feet of the bridegroom. This ceremony over, the friends and family of the parties make presents to each of creeses, buffaloes, implements of husbandry, &c. in return for which the bride and bridegroom respectfully present them with betel-leaf.

At the marriage feast which ensues, the Dukin repeats two *puja*, which will be found in the collection. The marriage is not consummated till the fifth day after the above ceremony—which delay is termed by the *undung mantu*. A similar delay is, in some cases, still observed by the Javanese in other parts of the island, under the term *undoh mantu*.

On the death of an inhabitant of Teng'gar, the corpse is lowered into the grave, the head being placed to the south (contrary to the direction observed by the Mahometans) and bamboos and planks are placed over, so as to prevent the earth from touching it. When the grave is closed, two posts are planted over the body, one perpendicular from the breast, the other from the lower part of the belly. Between these two a hollowed bamboo is inserted in the ground, into which, during seven successive days, they daily pour a vessel of pure water, placing beside the bamboo, two dishes also daily replenished with eatables. At the expiration of the seventh day, the feast of the dead is announced, and the relations and friends of the deceased assemble to be present at the ceremony and partake of the entertainment, which is conducted as follows;

An image of leaves, ornamented with variegated flowers, made to represent the human form, and of about a cubit high, is prepared and placed in a conspicuous place, and supported round the body by the clothes of the deceased. The Dukun

Dukun then places in front of the garland an incense-pot, with burning ashes, and a vessel containing water, and repeats the two *puja* to fire and water; the former commencing with "*Hong Gendogo Bromo ang'gas siwong'go nomo siwoho*," &c. and the latter with "*Hong, hong gong'go moho terto roto mejel saking hati*," &c. burning *dupu* (incense) at stated periods during the former, and occasionally sprinkling the water over the feast during the repetition of the latter.

The clothes of the deceased are then divided among the relatives and friends; and, the garland burned, another *puja* commencing "*Hong, awigno mastu nomo sidam hong! araning*," &c. is then repeated, while the remains of the sacred water is sprinkled over the feast; after which the parties sit down to the enjoyment of it, invoking a blessing from the Almighty on themselves, their houses and their lands. Nothing more occurs until the expiration of a thousand days: when, if the memory of the deceased is beloved and cherished, the ceremony and feast are repeated: otherwise no further notice is taken.

On questioning them regarding the tenets of their religion, they replied, that they believed in a *dewa*, who was all powerful; that the term by which the *dewa* was designated, was *Bumi Truko Sangyang Dewoto Bator*; and that the particulars of their worship were contained in the book called *Panglawa*, which they presented to me.

On being questioned regarding the *adat* against adultery, theft and other crimes, their reply was unanimous and ready; that crimes of the kind were unknown to them, and that consequently no punishment was fixed either by law or custom; that if a man did wrong the head of the village chid him for it, the reproach of which was always sufficient punishment for a man of Teng'gar. This account of their moral character is fully confirmed by the Regents of the districts under whose authority they are placed, and also by the Residents. They literally seem to be almost without crime. They are universally peaceable; interfere with no one; neither quarrel among themselves. It may be superfluous to add, that they are unacquainted with the vices of gaming and opium-smoking!

The aggregate population amounts to about twelve hundred souls. They occupy, without exception, the most beautiful, rich and romantic spots in Java. The thermometer, in their country, is frequently as low as 42°. The summits and slopes of the hills are covered with alpine firs, and the vegetation common to a European climate generally prevails.

Their language does not differ much from the Japanese of the present day, though more gutturally pronounced: in a comparison of about a hundred words of the vernacular Javanese, two only differed. They do not intermarry nor mix with the people of the low lands, priding themselves on their independence and purity in this respect.

BALI.

Passing from this last vestige of the Hindu worship now remaining

maining in Java, (for the *Bedui*, though descendants of the fugitives of Pajajaran, scarcely merit notice in this respect), I proceed to mention some of the leading observations which I made in Bali. The notices regarding the prevalence of Hinduism in Bali, and of the nature of the government and country, have hitherto been so scanty, that on such interesting ground I may be pardoned for entering into some detail, without which it is impossible to convey a just notion of the subject.

The island of Bali is at present divided under seven separate authorities, each independent of the other; and, of this heptarchy, the state of Klongkong is acknowledged to be the most ancient; its princes tracing their descent from the princes of Java, and having once possessed authority over the whole island. Among the regalia of this state are reported to be still preserved the creese of Majapahit, and the celebrated gong named Bentur Kadaton; and, although the other governments do not at the present day admit of any interference on the part of this state, they still evince a marked respect and courtesy to that family, as the Asal Rajah Bali, (the stock from which they sprung).

The population is roughly estimated by the number of male inhabitants whose teeth have been filed, and whose services each prince can command, and who amount to upward of 200,000. The female population is understood rather to exceed the male; and, as it may be considered that only the active and able bodied men are included in the above list, an average of four to a family may be fairly taken, giving a total population for the whole island exceeded eight hundred thousand souls.

The form of government, institutions and prevailing habits, are represented to be the same throughout the island; and the following sketch of *B'liling* may afford a just notion of the whole.

The government is despotic, and vested in the prince alone, who is assisted in all affairs relating to the internal administration of the country, by a head Perbakal, (immediately under officers of this name, are placed the heads of villages), and by a Radin Tumung-gung, who conducts the details of a more general nature, of commerce and foreign intercourse. The constitution of each village is the same; the head or chief is termed Perbakal, and the assistant, Kalian Tempek. These officers are invariably selected from among the people of the village; the son, however, generally succeeding the father, if competent to perform the duties. Under the head Perbakal, who has the designation of Perbakal Rajah, are several inferior Perbakals for general duties and communications with the villages; and under the Radin Tumun'gung a similar establishment, bearing the rank and designation of Kalian Tempek. Among the heads of villages are many whose families have formerly distinguished themselves in the wars of Bali, and who are termed Gusti. The command of the military is at present vested in a chief of the Bramana cast, and who seems to receive

receive honours and respect next to the prince himself.

Whatever, at former periods, may have been the extent and influence of the Hindu religion, Bali is now the only island in the Eastern seas, in which that religion is still prevailing as the national and established religion of the country. That high spirit of enterprize which burst the bounds of the extensive confines of India, like the dove from the ark, rested its weary wing for a while in Java, till driven from thence it sought a refuge in Bali, where even amongst the rudest and most untutored of savages, it found an asylum. The four grand divisions of the Hindus are here acknowledged, and the number of Bramana (Bramins) attached to the small state of B'liling exceeds four hundred, of whom about one hundred are termed Pandita.

Without entering into the particular tenets of the prevailing Hinduism of Bali, which can only be treated of with propriety and correctness after a more thorough acquaintance with the practical duties, and some knowledge of what is contained in their sacred records, it may be affirmed without hazard, that Hinduism, as it exists at the present day in Bali, is rather to be considered as the nationalized Hinduism of Bali, in which a large portion of the native institutions and customs are admitted, than Hinduism as it is understood to prevail on the continent of India. The Brahmins, however, are held in high veneration; and, on being questioned as to their doctrines and to what sect they belong, they answer invariably, they are Bramana Siwa.

They have the same appearance as Bramins wherever they are met with, and the Indian features at once distinguish them as descended from a foreign race. The town and small temples which we occasionally observed, have the appearance of the Maharatta village, and the eye is struck with every thing strictly Hindhu, forming a most unexpected contrast with the present style of building and appearance of the country on passing through Java and the other Eastern Islands.

On inquiring into the relative rank and importance of their deities, they invariably described Bitara Guru as the first in rank; then Bitara Brama, the spirit of fire; Bitara Wisnu, the spirit of the waters; and lastly, Bitara Siwa, the spirit of the winds.

Beside these, they describe numerous subordinate deities, to whom they pay adoration; as Dewa Gid'e Segara, the divinity of the great sea; Dewa Gid'e Dalam, the divinity who presides over death; Gid'e Bali Agung, the great and popular deity of Bali; Dewa Gid'e Gunning Agung, the great deity of the mountain; which last is the deity of most general worship.

Bitara Guru, though considered as the highest object of worship, is declared to be subordinate to, and only the mediator with the divinity, whom they designate by the expressive and appropriate term of Sang Yang Tung'gal, THE GREAT AND ONLY ONE.

The bodies of deceased persons are invariably burnt, and the wives and concubines of the higher classes perform the sacrifice of *Satia*. A few days previous

vious to my landing on Bali, nineteen young women the wives and concubines of the younger rajah, who was lately put to death, sacrificed themselves in this manner.

The written language of Bali differs but little from that of Java; but the character has a more ancient form. The Kawi is the sacred language, and understood or pretended to be understood by the Bramins. The common language is a mixture of the original language of the country and that of Java, in which the latter predominates.

Deferring until another occasion a more particular review of the religion, institutions and habits of this people, I will, for the present, confine myself to such observations as occur on the contemplation of the peculiar and extraordinary character they exhibit: for the Balinese differs widely both in appearance and character from the Javan, and indeed from every other inhabitant of the Archipelago.

The natives of Bali are about the middle size of Asiatics; larger and more athletic than the Javans or Malays, and possessed of an air of independence different altogether from the appearance of their more polished neighbours on the coast of Java. The women, in particular, are well proportioned. They seem to be on a perfect equality with the men. They are not secluded from society; and their general intercourse with strangers, even Europeans, is frank and cheerful. They are fairer than the women in Java; and, wearing no covering above the waist, the natural beauty and symmetry of their shape is neither restrained nor concealed.

There are two kinds of slavery existing in Bali, and sanctioned by the laws of the country. The first is termed "*paniak*;" by which is understood a perfect state of slavery; the second, "*kowang*," which resembles the condition of the slave-debtor in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. "*Paniac*" is synonimous with "*humba*" among the Malays, and signifies a slave. The master has complete posssession of his person; and may lawfully transfer and punish with death, according to his will and pleasure, it being contrary to usage for the prince to interfere. In the mode of acquiring this absolute property there appears to be but little restriction. Prisoners taken in war, or families carried off from their countries are daily sold and transferred; the deed of transfer, called in Bali, "*padol*" being authenticated by the Tumung'gung. In cases where an outrage is committed in a neighbouring state in alliance, application from the injured party, transmitted through the proper chief, will cause the persons to be restored, and the perpetrators of the outrage are liable to the punishment of death; but, in cases where the countries are not immediately in alliance, or when the parties carried off from a friendly state happen to want friends to make application in their favour, no notice is taken of such occurrences. If a free man wishes to marry a female slave, he may obtain her by purchase, provided he can agree with the proprietor; otherwise, he may

may be admitted to marry her on condition that he becomes a servant with her: this second degree of slavery comes under the title of "*rowang*." Persons convicted of offences not of the first magnitude, are generally sold for slaves by the prince, or taken to serve him as such. The term "*rowang*" is used to express the second, or modified degree of slavery. If a man happens to be indebted, and without the means of payment (the debt exceeding ten dollars) he may be sold by the Jaxa, and the amount for which he is disposed of is appropriated to repay his creditor; the surplus being divided between the prince, the jaxa, and the creditor, as a recompense for their trouble; the man sold in this manner becomes a rowang. The state of servitude embraces every feature of slavery, excepting that the rowang cannot be sold, put to death, nor sent out of the country. If a rowang wishes to marry, he may do so on receiving his master's consent, but the woman becomes a rowang also. But the rowang possesses this advantage, that he may redeem himself at any time, by paying the amount of the debt, or the money may be advanced for him; so that his condition is that of a debtor bound to serve his creditor until the amount of his debt is discharged. In the event of the debt not amounting to ten dollars, the party cannot be sold; but the jaxa will order the goods and property of the debtor to be disposed of and an obligation to be given for the payment of the remainder, whenever his circumstances may admit. A person indebted to another, and unable to pay, may make over his wife and children to the creditor, who, in such case, will become rowangs; and on eventual payment of his debt, he may demand back his family.

In marriage, the dowry established by custom, for all persons of equal rank, is forty dollars, to be paid to the parents of the bride; but as it happens, in many cases, that the husband is unable to pay this sum, he becomes indebted to the parents for the amount, and this constitutes a third branch of slavery, under the term *Tatung'gon*. The man and wife reside in the house of the bride's father, and the man performs service in attendance on the family, or in assisting in the cultivation of the land. When the husband is enabled to pay the dowry, he is then at liberty to quit the father's house, and to maintain an independent establishment, under the term of "Orang Merdika," or freeman. If the new-married man, however, behaves to the satisfaction of his wife's family, it often happens, that after a certain time, the father-in-law consents to remit whole or part of the dowry, according to the circumstances of the parties.

The punishments for crimes are death, confinement, and selling into slavery; neither torture to obtain confession, mutilation, nor even corporal punishment are used. Theft and robbery are punished with death; and, for murder, treason, and gang robbery, in aggravated cases, the punishment of death is inflicted by

by breaking the limbs with a hatchet: this, though it assimilates to the manner of breaking on the wheel, does not appear to have been adopted from Europeans, the practice being of ancient date. The party is left to linger, sometimes for several days, before death ensues. All executions are in public. Other capital punishments are usually performed with a creese. Open robbery by day-light is punished by death; but stealing, by confinement only: robbery by night invariably by death. All offences are punished in the jaxa's court, which consists of two jaxas and two kancha or registers; the perbakal being the prosecutor. The sentence of the court must be confirmed by the prince; previous to execution, his warrant or *lontar* is necessary in all cases; in civil cases, the confirmation of the prince is only required when persons are sold into slavery. A regular table of fees, in civil as well as criminal cases, is exhibited in court; and the amount divided between the members and the prince. In criminal cases, when the punishment is capital, the property is confiscated, and divided in like manner; but, in other punishments, the parties retain their property. Adultery is punished with death to the man, and the woman becomes a slave to the prince. Theft is the most prevalent crime. Adultery is uncommon; perhaps not twenty cases in a year. The husband has the power, by law, to kill both parties at the moment, if he detects them in the fact; but not otherwise.

In their domestic relations, however, the conduct of the Balinese appears unexceptionable; and there is indeed a superior delicacy to what might be expected, and their tenderness towards early age speaks strongly in favour of their natural disposition. The parental authority is exercised with such tenderness, that it is peculiarly striking when taken in the same view with the apparently rude character of the people. They seem to evince a careless indifference to the rod of despotism which hangs over their head; and an air of good humour and general satisfaction prevails throughout. Temperate in their diet, and strangers to drunkenness, the ruling passion is gaming, from cockfighting to an inordinate and unprincipled desire for conquest.—Such is the energy of the character, that it must find some powerful vent; something on which to discharge itself; and, not being subjected to a form of government calculated to repress their energies, they evidently feel no inclination to stand still in the scale of civilization. As a nation, they are certainly invincible, as to any native power in the Eastern Seas. Still maintaining a high and noble independence of character, they perhaps exhibit in a concentrated spot as much of human nature, checked by regulation, and yet not lowered or refined by it, as is to be found in any part of the universe.

ANCIENT POPULATION OF THE ISLANDS.

If we contemplate the various nations and tribes which inhabit the Southern peninsula of India, and the innumerable islands composing

posing that portion of the globe which is comprehended within Polynesia and Austral Asia, our attention is arrested by the striking uniformity in habits and language which prevails throughout; and which induces the inference, either of one common origin, or of early and very general intercourse.

Such customs as the singular practice of filing the teeth and dying them black, noticed by the authors who have written on Pegu, Siam, Camboja and Tonquin, and prevailing generally throughout the whole Malayan archipelago; the practice of distending the perforated lobe of the ear to an enormous size, noticed in like manner to exist in the same parts of the peninsula, and prevailing throughout the Archipelago, in a greater or less degree in proportion with the extension of Islamism; the practice of tattooing the body, noticed among the Burmans and people of Laos, common to many tribes in Borneo, and particularly distinguished in some of the islands in the Pacific Ocean, betray a common original; and if it is recollected that this custom, as well as that of plucking the beard, was noticed in South America, the question may arise, in what course or direction the tide of population has flowed. In a recent publication, an idea has been started, in reference to the similiarity of the languages, that the population of the Philipines and of the islands in the South Sea originally emigrated from America. It will not be required of me to go into any description of those singular appendages to the virile member, noticed by the writers on Pegu, Siam and Camboja, and adopted among many tribes of Borneo and the Moluccas. Whatever may have been the origin of this very singular custom, traces are to be found, even in Java, of the veneration in which it once was held. The practice of triumphing over a subdued enemy may be common to the barbarous state in general; but the deliberate system of *man-hunting*, in order to procure heads as a trophy of manliness and military gallantry, however it may have originated in this feeling of uncivilized nature, may be ranked among the peculiarities of this portion of the globe.

The language of the different tribes of Borneo is ascertained to bear a strong resemblance to that of the scattered tribes of Camboja, Champa and Laos. The position maintained by Mr. Marsden, that the Malayan is a branch or dialect of the widely extended language prevailing through the islands of the Archipelago to which it gives name, as well as those of the South Sea, appears to be established and confirmed as our information advances; and, if we except the Papuas, and scattered tribes having curled hair, we find the general description given of the persons of the Siamese and the ruder population of the adjacent countries, which have not admitted any considerable admixture from the Chinese, to come very near to the inhabitants of the Archipelago, who, in fact, may be said to differ only in being of a smaller size, and in as far as foreign colonization and intercourse may have changed them.

To trace the sources whence this

this colonization and consequent civilization flowed, and the periods at which it was introduced into different states, is a subject new to the historian, and not uninteresting to the philosopher.

If we admit the natural inference, that the population of the islands originally emigrated from the continent, and, at the same time, the probability, that the country lying between Siam and China, is the immediate source from whence such emigration originally proceeded, the history of the Eastern Islands may, with reference to that of Java in particular, in which a powerful Hindu government was without doubt early established, be divided into five distinct periods.

The first division would include the period commencing with the earliest accounts of the population, down to the first establishment of a foreign colony in Java, of which the written annals of the country make mention. The date of this is pretty accurately ascertained, and may be fixed at about the commencement of the sixth century of the Javanese era, or A. D. 600; at which time only the period of authentic history can be considered to commence.

The origin of all nations is buried in obscurity; and, unless we may succeed in obtaining new lights from Siam or China, we shall have but little to guide us, during the early part of this division, beyond conjecture, and such general inferences as may be drawn from a similarity in person, language, and usages, still found to prevail among the less civilized tribes. According to the division of Sir William Jones, the original population of the islands were doubtless of the Tartar race, and probably from the same stock as the Siamese. The Javans date the commencement of their era from the arrival of Adi Saka, the minister of Prabu Joyo Boyo, sovereign of Hastina, and the fifth in descent from Arjuno the favorite of Krisna, and the leading hero of the B'rata Yud'ha. This epoch corresponds with that of the introduction of a new faith into China, and the further peninsula, by Saka, Shaka, or Sakia, as he is differently termed, and with the chronology of the Hindus, as explained by Sir William Jones, in which Saka is supposed to have reigned seventy-nine years subsequent to the commencement of the christian era. But whether Saka himself, or only some of his followers, assuming this name, found their way to Java, may be questionable; and it is not impossible that the Javanese may have subsequently adopted the era, on a more extended intercourse with the further peninsula. A connection would at any rate appear to have existed between Java and Siam; as this Adi Saka is not only represented to have founded the present era of Java, but to have introduced the original letters of the Javanese alphabet, by a modification of the letters used in Western India, and in Siam. It does not appear that either he or his followers established themselves in any authority; and we can trace but little with certainty during the following five centuries. Some of the Javanese accounts refer to the arrival of various settlers during this period; but we find no traces either of a govern-

government having existed, or of the establishment of any extensive colony, until the commencement of the sixth century. I should observe, in this place, that the Javanese year corresponds pretty nearly with the Hindhu year of Salivarna; and that the word *Saka*, in Sanscrit, means an epoch or era, and is applied to the founder of an era.

The Javanese occasionally use the numerals for recording dates; but more generally, and particularly in dates of importance, they adopt an hieroglyphical invention, termed "Chondro Sangkolo," in which the different numerals, from one to ten, are represented by particular objects. This is either effected in buildings and sculpture, by the actual representations of these objects; or, in writing, by the insertion of their names, the meaning frequently having some allusion to the fact which the date records; thus, the date of the destruction of Majaphit, in the Javanese year 1400, is recorded as follows, the order of the numerals being reversed:—

Sirna ilang Kertaning—Burni.
Gone—gone—is the work—of the land.
0 0 4 1

Anterior to this supposed arrival of Adi Saka, the two most eventful periods in the history of these countries of which tradition and history make mention, are—first, that which includes the excursions of the far-famed race, which have been supposed to have peopled South America, and according to Sir William Jones, "imported into the furthest parts of Asia, the rites and fabulous history of Rama:" and secondly, that which includes the consequences of the invasion of India by Alexander the Great. That the fabulous history of Rama as well as the exploits of Alexander, have been current in the Malayan Archipelago from time immemorial, cannot be questioned; and it may be remarked, that while the Javans use the term Rama for father, the Malays universally attempt to trace their decent from Alexander or his followers. Sumatra was long considered to have been the *Taprobane* of the ancients; and when we advert to the single circumstance, that this was said to be a country in which the north polar star was not visible, or only partially, we must still doubt the correctness of the modern conclusion in favour of Ceylon. The eastern islands furnish that peculiar kind of produce which has from the earliest times been in demand by continental nations, and the same avidity with which, in modern days, Europeans contended for the rich products of the Moluccas, actuated, in all probability, at a much earlier period, adventurers from Western India. Traces of intercourse with Ethiopia may be found at this day, in the scattered tribes of the woolly-haired race peculiar to Africa, which are to be found in the Andamans, in the southern part of the further peninsula, and throughout the Archipelago; and that the Hindus were at one period an enterprizing and commercial nation, may, I think, be established, with little difficulty, from the incontestable proofs which at this day exist in Java, and the traffic which still exists in native vessels and on native capital

capital between the Coromandel coast and the Malayan peninsula. If any country, therefore, in the Archipelago lays claim to this distinction more than another, it is Java; but probably it was rather to the Eastern Islands generally, than to one island in particular, that the appellation was given. Both Ptolemy and the Arabians would seem to have distinguished the islands by one general name. By the one they were termed "Jabadios Insulæ;" by the others, "Jau or Jawa;" and hence, probably, the confusion in the travels of Marco Polo, and the still disputed question between Java Major and Java Minor.

The second division would include the period between this first regular establishment from Western India, and the decline and fall of the first Eastern Empire in Java, which may be fixed with tolerable accuracy at about the Javanese year 1,000, or A.D. 1073.

During this period, by far the most eventful in the history of Java, we shall find that colonies of foreigners established themselves, not only in Java, but in various other islands of the Archipelago; that the arts, particularly those of architecture and sculpture, flourished in a superior degree, and that the language, literature and institutions of the continent of India were transfused in various directions through the oriental islands. It was during this period that the principal temples of which the ruins now exist in Java, were built, and, beside the concurring testimonies of tradition, and the written compositions of the country, the numerous inscriptions and dates, on stone and copper, the characters of which we are now able to decypher, as well as the ancient coins, would lend essential aid in establishing a correct chronology. On the one hand, it would be our task to direct our inquiries to the history of the various continental nations whence these foreigners may have proceeded, and on the other, to the nature and extent of the establishments, intercourse, and civilization introduced by them into the different islands.

This period will commence from the arrival of Awap, the reputed son of Balia Atcha, sovereign of Kudjirat, who came in search of a celebrated country, described in the writings of Saka; and who, under the name of Sewelo Cholo, established the first regular monarchy of which the Javanese annals make mention; and include the adventures of the celebrated Panji, the pride and admiration of succeeding ages. Our attention would also be directed, in a particular manner, to the intercourse between Java and the other islands, and the nature and extent of the foreign establishments formed by Java. Tradition, and the popular romances of the country represent, not only the kingdoms of Goa and Luhu in Celebes, but even the kingdom of Menangkabau in Sumatra, to have been established about the conclusion of this period by princes from Java.

The third division would include the period from the above date to the final overthrow of the second

second Eastern Empire in the Javanese year 1400. Some idea may be formed of the power and opulence of this second empire, established at Majapahit, from the extensive ruins of that city, still extant. These I took an opportunity of visiting during my late tour, and I believe I am within the mark, when I represent the walls to have enclosed a space of upward of twenty miles in circumference.

Within this period will be included the establishment of the Western Empire at Pajajaran, the subsequent division of the island under the princes of Majapahit and Pajajaran, the eventual supremacy of Majapahit, and the final overthrow of the government and ancient institutions of the country, by the general establishment of the Mahometan faith.

It is during this period that Java may be said to have risen to the highest pitch of her civilization yet known, and to have commanded a more extensive intercourse throughout the Archipelago, than at any former period. Colonies from Java were successively planted in Sumatra, the Malayan peninsular, Borneo and Bali, the princes of which countries still trace their descent from the house of Majapahit; and that adventurers from Western India, from Siam, from Champa, from China, and from Japan, frequented Java in the greatest number. But the object of the first importance will be, to trace the introduction, progress, and final establishment of the Mahometan faith in the various countries where it now is acknowledged as the established religion, and particularly in Java, where we find, that notwithstanding attempts to make proselytes were as early as the commencement of the twelfth century, such was the attachment of the people to their ancient faith and institutions, that these efforts did not effectually succeed till the latter end of the fifteenth century of the Christian era.

A fourth division would commence with the establishment of the Mahometan government in Java, and might be brought down to the establishment of the Dutch in the Eastern seas, which may be taken as A.D. 1600; and a fifth, and by no means uninteresting period, might include the history of the European establishments down to the conquests by the British arms in 1811.

The further prosecution of this extensive inquiry would lead me beyond the limits at present prescribed, and I must therefore conclude with drawing your attention to the striking similarity between the early state of Greece, and that of the Malayan islands. Change but the names, and the words of Mitford's Introduction to his History of Greece will be found equally applicable to this more extensive Archipelago.

"Thus," he observes, "Greece in its early days was in a state of perpetual marauding and piratical warfare; cattle, as the great means of subsistence, were first the great object of plunder; then, as the inhabitants of some parts by degrees settled to agriculture, men, women, and children, were sought for as slaves. But Greece had nothing more peculiar than its adjacent sea, where small islands were so thickly scattered that

that their inhabitants, and in some measure those of the shores of the urrounding continents also, were mariners by necessity. Water expeditions, therefore, were soon found most commodious for carrying off spoil. The Greeks, moreover, in their more barbarous state, became acquainted with the precious metals, for the Phœnicians, whose industry, ingenuity, and adventurous spirit of commerce led them early to explore the further shores of the Mediterranean, and even to risk the dangers of the ocean beyond, discovered mines of gold and silver in some of the islands of the Ægean, and on its northern coast they formed establishments in several of the islands, and Thasus, which lay convenient for communication with the most productive mines, became the seat of their principal factory. Thus was offered the most powerful incentive to piracy, in a sea whose innumerable islands and ports afforded singular opportunity for the practice. Perhaps the conduct of the Phœnicians towards the uncivilized nations among whom the desire of gain led them, was not always the most upright or humane; hostilities would naturally ensue, and hence might first arise the estimation of piracy, which long prevailed among the Greeks as an honourable practice."

Java has long been advanced beyond that state in which piracy and robbery are held to be honourable in the eyes of men; but the picture will be found pretty correct of those islands strictly denominated Malayan.

The superior and extraordinary fertility of the soil may serve to account for the extensive population of Java, compared with that of the other islands; and when, to the peaceable and domestic habits of an agricultural life, are added the facilities for invasion along an extensive line of coast, accessible in every direction, it will not have been surprising that she should have fallen an easy prey to the first invader. She appears to have lost, by these invasions, much of that martial spirit and adventurous enterprize which distinguishes the population of the other isles; but at the same time to have retained, not only the primitive simplicity of her own peculiar usages, but all the virtues and advantages of the more enlightened institutions, which have been introduced at different periods from a foreign source. At all events, when we consider that her population cannot be less than four millions, and when we witness the character and literature of the people, as it is even now exhibited, we must believe that Java had once attained a far higher degree of civilization than any other nation in the southern hemisphere.

Japan.

You will, however, expect from me some notice regarding Japan —"that celebrated and imperial island," which, to use the words of Sir William Jones, "bears a pre-eminence among eastern kingdoms, analogous to that of Britain among the nations of the west;" and, however slender may have been the information procured, such as it is, I venture to submit it to you, nearly as I received

ceived it from the verbal communications of Dr. Ainslie.

It may be satisfactory and gratifying in the first place to observe, that every information which has been obtained, tends to confirm the accuracy, the ability, and the impartiality of Kæmpfer, whose account of Japan is perhaps one of the best books of the kind that ever was written, considering the circumstances under which he was sent. I am assured that there is not a misrepresentation throughout; he was a man of minute accuracy, and felicity of talent, who saw every thing as it was, and not through the mist or medium of any preconception. The Japanese observe of him, that he is, in his History "the very apostle of their faith," from whose works alone they know even their own country. Their first enquiry was for a copy of Kæmpfer; and, endeavouring to evince the estimation in which this author was held by them, their observation literally was, that "He had drawn out their heart from them, and laid it palpitating before us, with all the movements of their government, and the actions of their men!"

Referring you, therefore, to the works of Kæmpfer for an account of their history, institutions, and acquirements as the genuine data on which this interesting people may be appreciated, I need only offer a few notices on the character which they appeared to Dr. Ainslie to display, during a residence of four months, and as far as he had an opportunity of judging.

They are represented to be a nervous, vigorous people, whose bodily and mental powers assimilate much nearer to those of Europe than what is attributed to Asiatics in general. Their features are masculine and perfectly European, with the exception of the small lengthened Tartar eye, which almost universally prevails, and is the only feature of resemblance between them and the Chinese. The complexion is perfectly fair, and indeed blooming; the women of the higher classes being equally fair with Europeans, and having the bloom of health more generally prevalent among them than usually found in Europe.

For a people who have had very few, if any external aids, the Japanese cannot but rank high in the scale of civilization. The traits of a vigorous mind are displayed in their proficiency in the sciences, and particularly in metaphysics and judicial astrology. The arts they practise speak for themselves, and are deservedly acknowledged to be in a much higher degree of perfection than among the Chinese, with whom they are by Europeans so frequently confounded; the latter have been stationary, at least as long as we have known them, while the slightest impulse seems sufficient to give a determination to the Japanese character, which would progressively improve until it attained the same height of civilization with the European. Nothing indeed is so offensive to the feelings of a Japanese as to be compared in any one respect with the Chinese, and the only occasion on which Dr. Ainslie saw the habitual politeness of a Japanese

Japanese ever surprized into a burst of passion was, when, upon a similitude of the two nations being unguardedly asserted, the latter laid his hand upon his sword!

The people are said to have a strong inclination to foreign intercourse, notwithstanding the political institutions to the contrary, and perhaps the energy which characterizes the Japanese character cannot be better elucidated than by that extraordinary decision which excluded the world from their shores, and confined within their own limits a people who had before served as mercenaries throughout all Polynesia, and traded with all nations—themselves adventurous navigators.

There is by no means that uniformity among them which is observed in China, where the impression of the government may be said to have broken down all individuality and left one Chinese the counterpart of another. Unlike the Chinese, the women here are by no means secluded—they associate among themselves, like the ladies of Europe. During the residence of Dr. Ainslie, frequent invitations and entertainments were given; on these occasions, and at one in particular, a lady from the court of Jeddo is represented to have done the honours of the table with an ease, elegance, and address that would have graced a Parisian. The usual dress of a Japanese woman of middle rank costs perhaps as much as would supply the wardrobe of an European lady of the same rank for twenty years.

The Japanese, with an apparent coldness, like the stillness of the Spanish character, and derived nearly from the same causes, that system of *espionage*, and that principle of disunion dictated by the principles of both governments, are represented to be eager for novelty, and warm in their attachments, open to strangers, and, abating the restrictions of their political institutions, a people who seem inclined to throw themselves into the hands of any nation of superior intelligence. They have at the same time a great contempt and disregard of every thing below their own standard of morals and habits, as instanced in the case of the Chinese.

This may appear to be contradicted by the mission from Russia in 1814, under Count Kreusenstern; but the circumstances under which that mission was placed should be considered. From the moment of their arrival they were under the influence of an exclusive factor, who continued to rain upon them evevy possible ignominy which can be supposed to have flowed from the despotism of Japan, through the medium of an interested and avaricious man, who dreaded competition or the publication of his secret. The warehouse in which the Russian mission had been lodged was pointed out to Dr. Ainslie, who observes that "as the rats were let out, the Count and his suite were let in, where they remained for six long months, with scarce room to turn; the mark of obloquy to the Japanese, and the laughing stock of the European factory." So lively, indeed, was the impression of the occurrence,

that the chief Japanese officer asked the English commissioner if he too would condescend to play the part of the Russian count! The officer answering to his own question, "No, I trust not."

The mistaken idea of the illiberality of the Japanese in religious matters, seems to have been fully proved, and the late mission experienced the reverse in a degree hardly credible, and little expected by themselves from the representations previously made to them. The story of the annual test of trampling on the crucifix at Nanggasaki and the other important cities, is a story derided by the Japanese priesthood. On visiting the great temple on the hills of Nanggasaki, the English commissioner was received with marked regard and respect by the venerable patriarch of the northern provinces, eighty years of age, who entertained him most sumptuously. On showing him round the courts of the temple, one of the English officers present heedlessly exclaimed in surprize, *Jasus Christus!* The patriarch, turning half round, with a placid smile, bowed significantly, expressive of "We know you are *Jasus Christus*: well, don't obtrude him upon us in our temples, and we remain friends;" and so, with a hearty shake of the hands, these two opposites parted This leave-taking reminded Dr. Ainslie very forcibly of the story Dr. Moore tells so well of the Duke of Hamilton and himself, taking leave of the Pope. The Pope, who had conceived a regard for the young Duke, on the latter making his *congé* said, "I know you laugh at the benediction of a Pope, but the blessing of an old man can do you no harm;" and, so saying, laid his hand on his head, and blessed him.

The massacre of Samebarra is by the Japanese attributed to European intrigue, and even Kæmpfer notices that the European ships of war formed the practicable breach, through which the Japanese entered, and perpetrated that massacre, to which it would appear they had been originally prompted by others.

That the negotiations from England on a former occasion should not have been more successful than the late attempt from Russia may easily be accounted for, when we reflect on the possibility of the favoured factor having said to them, "Forty years ago your throne had been all but overturned by the intrigue of these *heretics*; this embassy comes from the king who has married the daughter of the head of that caste, and from whom you can expect nothing less than an irruption still more fatal to your tranquillity." Such an argument, pushed by a narrow-minded and interested factor, could not but carry weight with the Japanese, accustomed to respect and to place all confidence in their western visitors.

They are not averse to the indulgence of social excess, and on these occasions, give a latitude to their speech which one would hardly suppose they dared to do in Japan.

It is an extraordinary fact, that for seven years past, since the visit of Captain Pellew, notwithstanding the determination of the empire

empire not to enter into foreign commerce, the English language has, in obedience to an edict of the Emperor, been cultivated with considerable success by the younger members of the College of Interpreters, who indeed were found eager in their inquiries after English books.

While the commissioner was at Nanggasaki, there arrived a large detachment of officers of rank, who had been out nearly four years and not yet completed one fourth of a survey on which they were engaged. These officers were attended by a numerous and splendid retinue, and were employed in making an actual survey of every foot of the empire and the dependent isles. The survey appeared to be conducted on a scientific principle, to be most minute and accurate in its execution and to have for its object the completion of a regular geographical and statistical description of the country.

In a word, the opinion of Dr. Ainslie is, that the Japanese are a people with whom the European world might hold intercourse without compromise of character. For the Japanese themselves, they are wonderfully inquisitive in all points of science, and possess a mind curious and anxious to receive information, without inquiring from what quarter it comes.

In the same spirit let us hope, that now, when

> That spell upon the minds of men
> Breaks, never to unite again—

no withering policy may blast the fair fruits of that spirit of research which has gone forth from this hall; nor continue, under any circumstances, to shut out one half of the world from the intelligence which the other half may possess.

NATURAL HISTORY.

WHITE BEAR.

(*From Lewis and Clark's Travels.*)

OF the strength and ferocity of this animal, the Indians had given us dreadful accounts: they never attack him but in parties of six or eight persons, and even then are often defeated with the loss of one or more of their number. Having no weapons but bows and arrows, and the bad guns with which the traders supply them, they are obliged to approach very near to the bear; and as no wound except through the head or heart is mortal, they frequently fall a sacrifice if they miss their aim. He rather attacks than avoids a man, and such is the terror which he has inspired, that the Indians who go in quest of him paint themselves and perform all the superstitious rites customary when they make war on a neighbouring nation. Hitherto those we had seen did not appear desirous of encountering us, but although to a skilful rifleman the danger is very much diminished, yet the white bear is still a terrible animal. On approaching these two, both Captain Lewis and the hunter fired and each wounded a bear; one of them made his escape; the other turned upon Captain Lewis and pursued him seventy or eighty yards, but being badly wounded he could not run so fast as to prevent him from reloading his piece, which he again aimed at him, and a third shot from the hunter brought him to the ground: he was a male not quite full grown, and weighed about three hundred pounds; the legs are somewhat longer than those of the black bear, and the talons and tusks much larger and longer. The testicles are also placed much farther forward, and suspended in separate pouches from two to four inches asunder, while those of the black bear are situated back between the thighs, and in a single pouch like those of the dog; its colour is a yellowish brown; the eyes small, black, and piercing; the front of the fore legs, near the feet, is usually black, and the fur is finer, thicker, and deeper than that of the black bear; add to which, it is a more furious animal, and very remarkable for the wounds which it will bear without dying.

BROWN

BROWN BEAR.

(*From the same*).

Towards evening the men in the hindmost canoes discovered a large brown bear lying in the open grounds, about three hundred paces from the river; six of them, all good hunters, immediately went to attack him, and concealing themselves by a small eminence came unperceived within forty paces of him; four of the hunters now fired, and each lodged a ball in his body, two of them directly through the lungs; the furious animal sprang up and ran open-mouthed upon them; as he came near, the two hunters who had reserved their fire gave him two wounds, one of which breaking his shoulder, retarded his motion for a moment; but before they could reload he was so near that they were obliged to run to the river, and before they reached it he had almost overtaken them; two jumped into the canoe; the other four separated, and concealing themselves in the willows, fired as fast as each could reload; they struck him several times, but instead of weakening the monster each shot seemed only to direct him towards the hunter, till at last he pursued two of them so closely, that they threw aside their guns and pouches, and jumped down a perpendicular bank of twenty feet into the river; the bear sprang after them, and was within a few feet of the hindmost, when one of the hunters on shore shot him in the head and finally killed him; they dragged him to the shore, and found that eight balls had passed through him in different directions.

BUFFALOE HUNTING.

(*From the same.*)

On the north we passed a precipice about one hundred and twenty feet high, under which lay scattered the fragments of at least one hundred carcasses of buffaloes, although the water which had washed away the lower part of the hill must have carried off many of the dead. These buffaloes had been chased down the precipice in a way very common on the Missouri, and by which vast herds are destroyed in a moment. The mode of hunting is to select one of the most active and fleet young men, who is disguised by a buffaloe skin round his body; the skin of the head with the ears and horns fastened on his own head in such a way as to deceive the buffaloe; thus dressed, he fixes himself at a convenient distance between a herd of buffaloes and any of the river precipices, which sometims extend for several miles. His companions in the meantime get in the rear and side of the herd, and at a given signal show themselves, and advance towards the buffaloes; they instantly take the alarm, and finding the hunters beside them, they run towards the disguised Indian or decoy, who leads them on at full speed towards the river, when suddenly securing himself in some crevice of the cliff which he had previously fixed on, the herd is left on the brink of the precipice;

precipice; it is then in vain for the foremost to retreat or even to stop; they are pressed on by the hindmost rank, who seeing no danger but from the hunters, goad on those before them till the whole are precipitated and the shore is strewed with their dread bodies. Sometimes in this perilous seduction the Indian is himself either trodden under foot by the rapid movements of the buffaloe, or missing his footing in the cliff is urged down the precipice by the falling herd.

THE MISSOURI.

(*From the same.*)

We have now reached the extreme navigable point of the Missouri, which our observation places in latitude 43° 30′ 43″ north. It is difficult to comprise in any general description the characteristics of a river so extensive, and fed by so many streams which have their sources in a great variety of soils and climates. But the Missouri is still sufficiently powerful to give to all its waters something of a common character, which is of course decided by the nature of the country through which it passes. The bed of the river is chiefly composed of a blue mud, from which the water itself derives a deep tinge. From its junction here to the place near which it leaves the mountains, its course is embarassed by rapids and rocks which the hills on each side have thrown into its channel. From that place, its current, with the exception of the Falls, is not difficult of navigation nor is there much variation in its appearance till the mouth of the Platte. That powerful river throws out vast quantities of coarse sand which contribute to give a new face to the Missouri, which is now much more impeded by islands. The sand, as it is drifted down, adheres in time to some of the projecting points from the shore, and forms a barrier to the mud, which at length fills to the same height with the sandbar itself; as soon as it has acquired a consistency, the willow grows there the first year, and by its roots assists the solidity of the whole; as the mud and sand accumulate the cottonwood tree next appears; till the gradual excretion of soils raises the surface of the point above the highest freshets. Thus stopped in its course the water seeks a passage elsewhere, and as the soil on each side is light and yielding, what was only a peninsula, becomes gradually an island, and the river indemnifies itself for the usurpation by encroaching on the adjacent shore. In this way the Missouri like the Mississippi is constantly cutting off the projections of the shore, and leaving its ancient channel, which is then marked by the mud it has deposited and a few stagnant ponds.

Description of the objects of Natural History observed in Lewis and Clarke's Expedition.

VEGETABLES.

The vegetable productions of the country, which furnish a large

large proportion of the food of the Indians, are the roots of a species of thistle, the fern, the rush, the liquorice, and a small cylindric root, resembling in flavour and consistency the sweet potatoe.

1st. The thistle, called by the natives shanatanque, is a plant which grows in a deep, rich, dry loam, with a considerable mixture of sand. The stem is simple, ascending, cylindric, and hispid, and rising to the height of three or four feet. The cauline life, which, as well as the stem of the last season, is dead, is simple, crenate, and oblong; rather more obtuse at its apex than at its insertion, which is decurrent, and its position declining; whilst the margin is armed with prickles, and its disk is hairy. The flower too is dry and mutilated; but the pericarp seems much like that of the common thistle. The root-leaves, which still possess their verdure, and are about half grown, are of a pale green colour. The root, however, is the only part used. It is from nine to fifteen inches long, about the size of a man's thumb, perpendicular, fusiform, and with from two to four radicles. The rind is of a brown colour, and somewhat rough. When first taken from the earth, it is white, and nearly as crisp as a carrot, and in this state is sometimes eaten without any preparation. But after it is prepared by the same process used for the pascheco quamash, which is the most usual and the best method, it becomes black, and much improved in flavour. Its taste is exactly that of sugar, and it is indeed the sweetest vegetable employed by the Indians. After being baked in the kiln, it is either eaten simply or with train oil; sometimes pounded fine and mixed with cold water, until it is reduced to the consistence of sagamity, or Indian mush, which last method is the most agreeable to our palates.

2. Three species of fern grow in this neighbourhood, but the root of only one is eaten. It is very abundant in those parts of the open lands and prairies which have a deep, loose, rich, black loam, without any sand. There, it attains the height of four or five feet, and is a beautiful plant with a fine green colour in summer. The stem, which is smooth, cylindric, and slightly grooved on one side, rises erectly about half its height, when it divides into two branches, or rather long footstalks, which put forth in pairs from one side only, and near the edges of the groove, declining backwards from the grooved side. These footstalks are themselves grooved and cylindric, and as they gradually taper towards the extremities, put forth others of a smaller size, which are alternate, and have forty or fifty alternate, pinnate, horizontal, and sessile leaves; the leaves are multipartite for half the length of their footstalk, when they assume the tongue-like form altogether; being, moreover, revolute, with the upper disk smooth, and the lower resembling cotton; the top is annual, and therefore dead at present, but it produces no flour or fruit; the root itself is perennial and grows horizontally; sometimes a little diverging, or obliquely descending, and frequently dividing itself as it proceeds, and shooting up a number of stems. It lies about four inches under the surface of the earth

earth, in a cylindrical form, with few or no radicles, and varies from the size of a goose quill to that of a man's finger. The bark is black, thin, brittle, and rather rough, and easily separates in flakes from the part which is eaten: the centre is divided into two parts by a strong, flat, and white ligament, like a piece of thin tape; on each side of which is a white substance, resembling, after the root is roasted, both in appearance and flavour, the dough of wheat. It has, however, a pungency which is disagreeable, but the natives eat it voraciously, and it seems to be nutritious.

3. The rush is most commonly used by the Killamucks, and other Indians on the seacoast, along the sands of which it grows in the greatest abundance. From each root a single stem rises erectly to the height of three or four feet, somewhat thicker than a large quill, hollow and jointed; about twenty or thirty long, lineal, stellate, or radiate and horizontal leaves surround the stem at each joint, about half an inch above which, its stem is sheathed like the sand rush. When green, it resembles that plant also in appearance, as well as in having a rough stem. It is not branching: nor does it bear, as far as we can discover, either flower or seed. At the bottom of this stem, which is annual, is a small, strong radicle, about an inch long, descending perpendicularly to the root, while just above the junction of the radicle with the stem, the latter is surrounded in the form of a wheel with six or nine small radicles, descending obliquely: the root attached to this radicle is a perennial solid bulb, about an inch long, and of the thickness of a man's thumb, of an ovate form, depressed on one or two of its sides, and covered with a thin, smooth, black rind: the pulp is white, brittle, and easily masticated. It is commonly roasted, though sometimes eaten raw; but in both states is rather an insipid root.

4. The liqourice of this country does not differ from that common to the United States. It here delights in a deep, loose, sandy soil, and grows very large, and abundantly. It is prepared by roasting, in the embers, and pounding it slightly with a small stick, in order to separate the strong ligament in the centre of the root, which is then thrown away, and the rest chewed and swallowed. In this way it has an agreeable flavour, not unlike that of the sweet potatoe. The root of the cattail, or cooper's flag, is eaten by the Indians. There is also, a species of small, dry, tuberous root, two inches in length, and about the thickness of the finger. They are eaten raw, are crisp, milky, and of an agreeable flavour.

5. Beside the small cylindric root mentioned above, is another of the same form and appearance, which is usually boiled and eaten with train oil. Its taste, however, is disagreeably bitter. But the most valuable of all the Indian roots, is

6. The wappatoo, or bulb of the common sagittafolia, or common arrowhead. It does not grow in this neighbourhood, but is in great abundance in the marshy grounds of that beautiful valley,

valley, which extends from near Quicksand river for seventy miles westward, and is a principal article of trade between the inhabitants of that valley and those of the sea coast.

The shrub rises to the height of four or five feet; the stem simple and much branched. The bark is of a reddish dark brown; the main stem somewhat rough, while that of the bough is smooth; the leaf is about one-tenth of an inch long, obtuse at the apex, and acute and angular at the insertion of the pedicle. The leaf is three fourths of an inch in length, and three eighths in width, smooth, and of a paler green than evergreens generally are. The fruit is a small deep purple berry, and of a pleasant flavour; the natives eat the berry when ripe, but seldom collect such quantities as to dry for winter use.

FRUITS.

The native fruits and berries in use among the Indians, are what they call the shallun; the solme; the cranberry; a berry like the black haw; the scarlet berry of the plant called sacacommis; a purple berry, like the huckleberry.

1. The shallun is an evergreen plant, abounding in this neighbourhood, and its leaves are the favourite food of the elk. It is a thick growth, cylindrically rising to the height of three, and sometimes five feet, and varying from the size of a gooze quill, to that of a man's thumb. The stem is simple, branching, reclining, and partially fluxuose, with a bark which, on the elder part, is of a reddish brown colour, while the younger branches are red where exposed to the sun, and green elsewhere. The leaf is three fourths of an inch in length, and two and a half in breadth; of an oval form; the upper disk of a glossy deep green, the under of a pale green; the fruit is a deep purple berry, about the size of a common black cherry, oval and rather bluntly pointed; the pericarp is divided into five acute angular points, and envelops a soft pulp, containing a great number of small brown seeds.

2. The solme is a small, pale, red berry, the production of a plant, resembling in size and shape that which produces the fruit, called in the United States, Solomon's sealberry. The berry is attached to the stem in the same manner. It is of a globular form; containing a soft pulp, which envelops four seeds about the size of the seed of the common small grape. It grows amongst the woodland moss, and is, to all appearance, an annual plant.

3. The cranberry is of the low and viny kind, and grows in the marshes or bogs of this neighbourhood; it is precisely the same as the cranberry of the United States.

4. The fruit, which, though rather larger, resembles in shape the black haw, is a light brown berry, the fruit of a tree about the size, shape, and appearance in every respect, of that of the United States, called the wild crab-apple. The leaf is also precisely the same; as also the bark in texture and colour. The berries grow in clumps at the end of the small branches; each berry supported

supported by a separate stem, and as many as from three to eighteen or twenty in a clump: the berry is ovate, with one of its extremities attached to a peduncle, where it is to a small degree concave, the wood of which is excessively hard. The natives make their wedges of this wood, in splitting their boards, their firewood, and in hollowing out their canoes; the wedge when driven into solid dry pine, receives not the slightest injury. Our party made use of it likewise for wedges and axe-handles. The fruit is exceedingly acid, and resembles the flavour of the wild crab. The pericarp of the berry contains a soft pulpy substance, divided into four cells, each containing a single seed; the outer coat of the pericarp, is a thin, smooth, though firm and tough pellicle.

The plant called sacacommis by the Canadian traders, derives its name from this circumstance, that the clerks of the trading companies are generally very fond of smoking its leaves, which they carry about with them in a small bag. It grows generally in an open piny woodland country, or on its borders. We found this berry in the prairies bordering on the Rocky mountains, or in the more open woodlands. It is indiscriminately the growth of a very rich or a very poor soil, and is found in the same abundance in both. The natives on the western side of the Rocky mountains are very fond of this berry, although to us it was a very tasteless and insipid fruit: the shrub is an evergreen, and retains its verdure in the same perfection the whole season round. However inclement the climate, the root puts forth a great number of stems which separate near the surface of the ground; each stem from the size of a small quill to that of a man's finger: these are much branched, the branches forming an acute angle with the stem, and all more properly procumbent than creeping: although it sometimes puts forth radicles from the stems and branches, which strike obliquely into the ground: these radicles are by no means general or equable in their distances from each other, nor do they appear calculated to furnish nutriment to the plant: the bark is formed of several layers of a smooth, thin, brittle and reddish substance easily separated from the stem: the leaves with respect to their position are scattered, yet closely arranged, and particularly near the extremities of the twigs: the leaf is about three-fourths of an inch in length; oval, pointed and obtuse; of a deep green, slightly grooved; and the footstalk is of proportionable length: the berry is attached in an irregular manner to the small boughs among the leaves, and always supported by separate, small and short peduncles: the insertion produces a slight concavity in the berry, while its opposite side is slightly convex. The outer coat of the pericarp is a thin, firm, tough pellicle: the inner coat consists of a dry, mealy powder, of a yellowish white colour, enveloping from four to six large, light brown seeds: the colour of the fruit is a fine scarlet: the natives eat these berries without any preparation; the fruit ripens in September, and remains on the bushes

bushes all winter unaffected by the frost; they are sometimes gathered and hung in the lodges in bags, where they are dried without further trouble.

6. The deep purple berry, like the huckleberry, terminates bluntly, and has a cap or cover at the end; the berries are attached separately to the sides of the boughs by a short stem, hanging underneath, and they often grow very near each other, on the same bough; the berry separates very easily from the stem; the leaves adhere closely; the shrub rises to the height of six or eight feet, and sometimes grows on high lands, but more frequently on low marshy grounds; the shrub is an evergreen, and about ten inches in circumference, divides into many irregular branches, and seldom more than one stem springs from one root, although they associate very thickly: the bark is somewhat rough and of a reddish brown colour: the wood is very hard: the leaves are alternate and attached by a short footstalk to the horizontal sides of the boughs: the form is a long oval, rather more acute towards the apex than at the point of insertion: its margin slightly serrate, its sides collapsing, thick, firm, smooth, and glossy; the under surface is of a pale or whitish green, and the upper of a fine deep green. This beautiful shrub retains its verdure throughout the year, and is more peculiarly beautiful in winter. The natives sometimes eat the berries without preparation; sometimes they dry them in the sun, and at others in their sweating kilns; they very frequently pound, them, and bake them in large loaves, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds; the bread keeps very well for one season, and retains its juices better by this mode of preparation than any other; this bread when broken is stirred in cold water, until it acquires the consistency of soup, and then eaten.

TREES.

The trees of a larger growth are very abundant; the whole neighbourhood of the coast is supplied with great quantites of excellent timber. The predominating growth is the fir, of which we have seen several species. There is one singular circumstance attending all the pine of this country, which is, that when consumed it yields not the slightest particle of ashes. The first species grows to an immense size, and is very commonly twenty-seven feet in circumference, six feet above the earth's surface; they rise to the height of two hundred and thirty feet, and one hundred and twenty of that height without a limb. We have often found them thirty-six feet in circumference. One of our party measured one, and found it to be forty-two feet in circumference, at a point beyond the reach of an ordinary man. This trunk for the distance of two hundred feet was destitute of limbs; this tree was perfectly sound, and at a moderate calculation, its size may be estimated at three hundred feet. The timber is throughout, and rives better than any other species; the bark scales off in flakes irregularly round, and of a reddish brown colour, particularly the younger growth; the trunk

is

is simple, branching, and not very proliferous. The leaf is acerose, one tenth of an inch in width, and three fourths in length, firm, stiff, and accuminate. It is triangular, a little declining, thickly scattered on all sides of the bough, and springs from small triangular pedestals of soft, spongy, elastic bark at the junction of the boughs. The bud-scales continue to encircle their respective twigs for several years. Captain Lewis has counted as many as the growth of four years beyond the scales; it yields but little rosin, and we have never been able to discover the cone, although we have felled several.

The second is a much more common species, and constitutes at least one half of the timber in this neighbourhood. It seems to resemble a spruce, rising from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and eighty feet, is from four to six in diameter, straight, round, and regularly tapering. The bark is thin, of a dark colour, much divided in small longitudinal interstices: the bark of the boughs and young trees is somewhat smooth, but not equal to the balsam fir: the wood is white, very soft, but difficult to rive: the trunk is a simple, branching, and diffuse stem, not so proliferous as the pines and firs usually are. It puts forth buds from the sides of the small boughs, as well as from their extremities: the stem terminates like the cedar, in a slender pointed top; the leaves are petiolate, the footstalks short, acerose, rather more than half a line in width, and very unequal in length; the greatest length seldom exceeds one inch, while other leaves intermixed on every bough, do not exceed a quarter of an inch. The leaf has a small longitudinal channel on the upper disk, which is of a deep and glossy green, while the under disk is of a whitish green only; it yields but little rosin. What is remarkable, the cone is not longer than the end of a man's thumb; it is soft, flexible, of an ovate form, and produced at the ends of the small twigs.

The third species resembles in all points, the Canadian balsam fir. It grows from two and a half to four feet in diameter, and rises to the height of eighty or an hundred feet. The stem is simple, branching, and proliferous; its leaves are sessile, acerous, one eighth of an inch in length, and one sixteenth in width thickly scattered on the twigs, and adhere to the three under sides only; gibbous, a little declining, obtusely pointed, soft, and flexible. The upper disk is longitudinally marked with a slight channel, of a deep, glossy, green; the under of a pale green and not glossy. This tree affords in considerable quantities, a fine deep aromatic balsam, resembling the balsam of Canada in taste and appearance. The small pistils filled, rise like a blister on the trunk and the branches. The bark that envelops these pistils, is soft and easily punctured; the general appearance of the bark is dark and smooth; but not so remarkable for that quality as the white pine of our country. The wood is white and soft.

The fourth species in size resembles the second. The stem is simple,

simple, branching, ascending, and proliferous; the bark is of a reddish dark brown, and thicker than that of the third species, divided by small longitudinal interstices, not so much magnified as in the second species. The relative position of the leaves resembles those of the balsam fir, excepting that they are only two-thirds the width, and little more than half the length, and that the upper disk is not so green and glossy. The wood yields no balsam, and but little rosin. The wood is white and tough although rather porous.

The fifth species in size resembles the second, and has a trunk simple, branching, and proliferous. The bark is of a thin dark brown, divided longitudinally by interstices, and scaling off in thin rolling flakes. It yields but little balsam; two-thirds of the diameter of the trunk in the centre presents a reddish white; the remainder is white, porous, and tough; the twigs are much longer and more slender than in either of the other species; the leaves are acerose, one-twentieth of an inch in width, and one inch in length; sessile, inserted on all sides of the bough, straight, and obliquely pointing towards the extremeties. The upper disk has a small longitudinal channel, and is of a deep green, and not so glossy as the balsam fir. The under disk is of a pale green.

We have seen a species of this fir on low marshy grounds, resembling in all points the foregoing, excent that it branches more diffusively. This tree is generally thirty feet in height, and two in diameter. The diffusion of its branches may result from its open situation, as it seldom grows in the neighbourhood of another tree. The cone is two and a half inches in length, and three and three quarters in its greatest circumference. It tapers regularly to a point, and is formed of imbricated scales, of a bluntly rounded form. A thin leaf is inserted in the pith of the cone, which overlays the centre of, and extends half an inch beyond the point of each scale.

The sixth species does not differ from what is usually denominated the white pine in Virginia. The unusual length of the cone seems to constitute the only difference. It is sometimes sixteen or eighteen inches in length, and is about four in circumference. It grows on the north side of the Columbia, near the ocean.

The seventh, and last species, grows in low grounds, and in places frequently overflown by the tide, seldom rising higher than thirty-five feet, and not more than from two and a half to four in diameter; the stem is simple, branching, and proliferous; the bark resembles that of the first species, but more rugged: the leaves are acerose, two-tenths of an inch in width, three-fourths in length, firm, stiff, and a little acuminated; they end in short pointed tendrils, gibbous, and thickly scattered on all sides of the branch, though they adhere to the three under sides only; those inserted on the under side incline sidewise, with upward points, presenting the leaf in the shape of a sithe; the others are pointing upwards, sessile, and like those of the first species, grow from

from the small triangular pedestals, of a bark, spongy, soft, and elastic. The under disk is of a deep glossy green; the other of a pale whitish green; the boughs retain the leaves of a six years growth; the bud scales resemble those of the first species; the cone is of an ovate figure, three and a half inches in length, and three in circumference, thickest in the middle, and tapering and terminating in two obtuse points; it is composed of small flexible scales, imbricated, and of a reddish brown colour. Each of these scales covers two small seeds, and is itself covered in the centre by a small thin, inferior scale, acutely pointed; these scales proceed from the sides of the bough, as well as from its extremities. It was nowhere seen above the Wappatoo. The stem of the black alder arrives to a great size. It is simple, branching, and diffuse; the bark is smooth, of a light colour, with white spreading spots, resembling those of the beech; the leaf, fructification, &c. resemble precisely those of the common alder of our country; the shrubs grow separately from different roots, and not in clusters, like those of the United States. The black alder does not cast its leaf until the first of December. It is sometimes found growing to the height of sixty or seventy feet, and is from two to four in diameter.

There is a tree common to the Columbia river, below the entrance of Cataract river, when divested of its foliage, much resembling the ash. The trunk is simple, branching, and diffuse; the leaf is petiolate, plain, divided by four deep lines, resembling those of the palm, and considerably lobate: the lobes terminate in from three to five angular points, and their margins are indented with irregular and somewhat circular incisures; the petiole is cylindrical, smooth, and seven inches long; the leaf itself eight inches in length, and twelve in breadth; this tree is frequently three feet in diameter, and rises from forty to fifty feet; the fruit is a winged seed, somewhat resembling that of the maple.

In the same part of the country there is also another growth, resembling the white maple, though much smaller, and is seldom to be seen of more than six or seven inches in diameter. These trees grow in clusters, from fifteen to twenty feet in height, from the same bed of roots, spreading and leaning outwards; the twigs are long and slender, the stem simple and branching, the bark, in colour, resembling the white maple, the leaf is petiolate, plain, scattered, nearly circular, with acute, angular incisures round the margin, of an inch in length, and from six to eight in number; the acute angular points so formed, are crenate, three inches in length and four in width; the petiole is cylindric, smooth, and an inch and a quarter in length, and the fruit is not known.

The undergrowth consists of honeysuckles, alder, seven bark or nine bark, huckleberry, a shrub, like the quillwood, a plant, like the mountain holly, a green briar, the fern.

1. The honeysuckle common to the United States we found in this neighbourhood

neighbourhood. We first discovered the honeysuckle on the waters of the Kooskooskee, near the Chopunnish nation, and again below the Grand rapids.

2. The alder, which is also common to our country, was found in great abundance in the woodlands, on this side of the Rocky mountains. It differs in the colour of its berry: this being of a pale sky blue, while that of the United States is of a deep purple.

3. The seven bark, or, as it is usually denominated, the nine bark of the United States is also common to this country.

4. The huckleberry. There is a species of huckleberry, common to the highlands, from the commencement of the Columbian valley to the sea-coast, rising to the height of six or eight feet, branching and diffuse; the trunk is cylindrical, of a dark brown colour; the collateral branches are green, smooth, and square, and put forth a number of alternate branches of the same colour, and from the two horizontal sides only. The fruit is a small deep purple berry, held in much esteem by the natives; the leaf is of a pale green, and small, three-fourths of an inch in length, and three-eighths in width, oval, terminating more acutely at the apex than at the insertion of the footstalk; the base is nearly entire, and but slightly serrate; the footstalks are short; their relative position is alternate, two-ranked, and proceeding from the horizontal sides of the boughs only.

5. There are two species of shrubs, first seen at the Grand rapids of the Columbia, and which have since been seen elsewhere; they grow in rich dry grounds, usually in the neighbourhood of some water-course; the roots are creeping and cylindrical: the stem of the first species is from a foot to eighteen inches in height, and about as large as an ordinary goose quill; it is simple, unbranched, and erect: its leaves are cauline, compound, and spreading: the leaflets are jointed, and oppositely pinnate, three pair, and terminating in one sextile, widest at the base, and tapering to an acuminate point; it is an inch and a quarter in its greatest width, and three inches and a quarter in length; each point of the margin is armed with a subulate thorn, and from thirteen to seventeen in number; are veined, glossy, carinated and wrinkled; their points obliquely tending towards the extremity of the common footstalk; the stem of the second species is procumbent, about the size of that of the first species, jointed and unbranched; its leaves are cauline, compound, and oppositely pinnate; the rib is from fourteen to sixteen inches in length, cylindric and smooth; the leaflets are two inches and a half long, and one inch wide, and of the greatest width half an inch from the base; this they regularly surround, and from the same point tapering to an acute apex; this is usually terminated with a small subulate thorn; they are jointed and oppositely pinnate, consisting of six pair, and terminating in one; sessile, serrate, and ending in a small subulate spire, from twenty-five to twenty-seven in number; they are smooth, plain, and of a deep green, and

all obliquely tending towards the extremity of the footstalk; they retain their green all winter. The large leafed thorn, has a leaf about two inches and a half long, which is petiolate, and conjugate; the leaflets are petiolate, acutely pointed, having their margins cut with unequal and irregular incisures; the shrub, which we had once mistaken for the large leafed thorn, resembled the stem of that shrub, excepting the thorn; it bears a large three-headed leaf; the briar is of the class polyandria, and order poligynia; the flowers are single; the peduncle long and cylindrical; the calyx is a perianth, of one leaf, five cleft and acutely pointed; the perianth is proper, erect, inferior in both petals and germen; the corolla consists of five acute, pale scarlet petals, inserted in the receptacle with a short and narrow cleft; the corolla is smooth, moderately long, situated at the base of the germen, permanent, and in shape resembling a cup; the stamens and filiaments are subulate, inserted into the receptacle, unequal and bent inwards, concealing the pystilium; the anther is two lobed and influted, situated on the top of the filiament of the pystilium: the germ is conical, imbricated, superior, sessile and short; the styles are short, compared with the stamen, capillary, smooth and obtuse; they are distributed over the surface of the germ, and deciduous without any perceptible stamen.

7. The green briar grows most abundantly in rich dry lands, in the vicinity of a water-course, and is found in small quantities in piny lands, at a distance from the water. In the former situation the stem is frequently of the size of a man's finger, and rises perpendicularly four or five feet; it then descends in an arch, becomes procumbent, or rests on some neighbouring plants; it is simple, unbranched, and cylindric; in the latter situation it grows much smaller, and usually procumbent; the stem is armed with sharp and forked briars; the leaf is petiolate, ternate, and resembles in shape and appearance that of the purple raspberry, so common to the Atlantic states; the fruit is a berry resembling the blackberry in all points, and is eaten when ripe by the natives, which they hold in much esteem, although it is not dried for winter consumption. This shrub was first discovered at the entrance of Quicksand river; it grows so abundantly in the fertile valley of Columbia, and the islands, that the country is almost impenetrable; it retains its verdure late in summer.

8. Besides the fern already described as furnishing a nutritious root, there are two other plants of the same species, which may be divided into the large and the small; the large fern rises three or four feet; the stem is a common footstalk, proceeding immediately from the radix, somewhat flat, about the size of a man's arm, and covered with innumerable black coarse capillary radicles issuing from every part of its surface; one of these roots will send forth from twenty to forty of these common footstalks, bending outwards from the common centre; the ribs are cylindric, and marked longitudinally their whole length,

length, with a groove on the upper side: on either side of this groove, and a little below its edge, the leaflets are inserted; these are shortly petiolate for about two thirds the length of the middle rib, commencing from the bottom, and from thence to the extremity sessile; the rib is terminated by a single undivided lanceolate leaflet; these are from two to four inches in length, and have a small acute angular projection, and obliquely cut at the base; the upper surface is smooth and of a deep green; the under surface of a pale green, and covered with a brown protuberance of a woolly appearance, particularly near the central fibre; the leaflets are alternately pinnate, and in number, from one hundred and ten to one hundred and forty; they are shortest at the two extremities of the common footstalk, largest in the centre, gradually lengthening, and diminishing as they succeed each other. The small fern rises likewise with a common footstalk from the radix, from four to eight in number; from four to eight inches long; the central rib is marked with a slight longitudinal groove throughout its whole length; the leaflets are oppositely pinnate, about one-third of the length of the common footstalk, from the bottom, and thence alternately pinnate; the footstalk terminates in a simple undivided lanceolate leaflet; these are oblong, obtuse, convex, absolutely entire, and the upper disk is marked with a slight longitudinal groove; near the upper extremity these leaflets are decursively pinnate, as are all those of the large fern. Both of these species remain green during the winter.

QUADRUPEDS.

The quadrupeds of this country from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean, may be conveniently divided into the domestic and the wild animals. The first embraces the horse and dog only.

The horse is confined principally to the nations inhabiting the great plains of the Columbia, extending from latitude forty to fifty north, and occupying the tract of territory lying between the Rocky mountains, and a range of mountains which pass the Columbia river about the Great Falls from longitude sixteen to one hundred and twenty-one west. The Shoshonees, the Chopunnish, Sokulks, Escheloots, Eneshures, and Chilluckittequaws, all enjoy the benefit of that docile, noble, and generous animal; and all of them, except the last three, possess immense numbers.

The horse appears to be of an excellent race, lofty, elegantly formed, active and durable; many of them appear like fine English coursers; some of them are pied, with large spots of white irregularly scattered and intermixed with a dark brown bay; the greater part, however, are of an uniform colour, marked with stars and white feet, and resemble in fleetness and bottom, as well as in form and colour, the best blooded horses of Virginia. The natives suffer them to run at large in the plains, the grass of which affords them their only winter subsistence: their masters taking no trouble to lay in a winter's store for them; nevertheless, they

will, unless much exercised, fatten on the dry grass afforded by the plains during the winter. The plains are rarely, if ever, moistened by rain, and the grass is consequently short and thin. The natives, excepting those of the Rocky mountains, appear to take no pains in selecting their male horses for breed; and, indeed, those of that class appear much the most indifferent. Whether the horse was originally a native of this country or not, the soil and climate appear to be perfectly well adapted to the nature of this animal. Horses are said to be found wild in many parts of this extensive country. The several tribes of Shoshonees who reside towards Mexico, on the waters of the Mutlomah river, and particularly one of them, called Shaboboah, have also a great number of mules, which the Indians prize more highly than horses. An elegant horse may be purchased of the natives for a few beads or other paltry trinkets, which in the United States would not cost more than one or two dollars. The abundance and cheapness of horses will be extremely advantageous to those who may hereafter attempt the fur trade to the East Indies, by the way of the Columbia river, and the Pacific ocean.

2. The dog is unusually small, about the size of an ordinary cur; he is usually parti-coloured, amongst which, the black, white, brown, and brindle, are the colours most predominant; the head is long, the nose pointed, the eyes small, the ears erect and pointed, like those of the wolf; the hair is short and smooth, excepting on the tail, where it is long and straight, like that of the ordinary cur dog. The natives never eat the flesh of this animal, and he appears to be in no other way serviceable to them than in hunting the elk.

The second division comprehends the brown, white, or grisly bear, the black bear; the deer; common red deer, the black-tailed fallow deer, the mule deer, the elk, the wolves, the large brown wolf, the small wolf of the plains, the tiger-cat, the foxes, the common red fox, the silver fox, the fisher, or black fox, the large red fox of the plains, the kit fox, or small fox of the plains the antelope, the sheep, beaver, common otter, sea otter, mink, seal, racoon, squirrels, large gray squirrel, small gray squirrel, small brown squirrel, ground squirrel, braro, rat, mouse, mole, panther, hare, rabbit, polecat, or skunk.

First, the brown, white, or grisly bear, which seem to be of the same family, with an accidental variation of colour only, inhabit the timbered parts of the Rocky mountains. They are rarely found on the western side, and are more commonly below the Rocky mountains, in the plains, or on their borders, amidst copses of brush and underwood, and near the water courses. We are unable to learn that they inhabit at all in the woody country bordering on the coast, as far in the interior as the range of mountains which pass the Columbia, between the great falls and the rapids of that river.

2. The black bear differs in no respect from those common to the United States. They chiefly inhabit timbered parts of the Rocky mountains,

mountains, and likewise the borders of the great plains of the Columbia. They are sometimes found in the tract which lies between those plains and the Pacific ocean. One of our hunters saw one of this species, which was the only one we have discovered since our residence in Fort Clatsop.

3. The deer are of three kinds: the common red deer, the black-tailed fallow deer, and the mule deer.

1. The common red deer inhabit the rocky mountains, in the neighbourhood of the Chopunnish, and about the Columbia, and down the river as low as where the tide water commences. They do not appear to differ from those of the United States being the same in shape, size, and appearance. The tail is however different, which is of an unusual length, far exceeding that of the common deer. Captain Lewis measured one, and found it to be seventeen inches long.

2. The black-tailed fallow deer are peculiar to this coast, and are a distinct species, partaking equally of the qualities of the mule and the common deer. Their ears are longer, and their winter coat darker than those of the common deer. The receptacle of the eye more conspicuous, their legs shorter, their bodies thicker and larger. The tail is of the same length with that of the common deer, the hair on the under side white, and on its sides and top of a deep jetty black; the hams resemble in form and colour those of the mule, which it likewise resembles in its gait. The black-tailed deer never runs at full speed, but bounds with every foot from the ground, at the same time, like the mule deer. He sometimes inhabits the woodlands, but more often the prairies and open grounds. It may be generally said, that he is of a size larger than the common deer, and less than the mule deer. The flesh is seldom fat, and in flavour is far inferior to any other of the species.

3. The mule deer inhabit both the sea-coast and the plains of the Missouri, and likewise the borders of the Kooskooskee river, in the neighbourhood of the Rocky mountains. It is not known whether they exist in the interior of the great plains of the Columbia, or on the lower borders, near the mountains which pass the river above the Great Falls. The properties of this animal have already been noticed.

4. The elk is of the same species with that which inhabits much the greatest part of North America. They are common to every part of this country, as well the timbered land as the plains, but are much more abundant in the former than in the latter. In the month of March we discovered several which had not cast their horns, and others where the new horns, had grown to the length of six inches. The latter were in much the best order, and from hence we draw the inference that the leanest elk retain their horns the longest.

5. The wolf is either the large brown wolf, or the wolf of the plains, of which last there are two kinds, the large and the small. The large brown wolf inhabits the woody countries on the borders of the Pacific, and the mountains

tains which pass the Columbia river, between the Great Falls and Rapids, and resembles in all points those of the United States.

The large and small wolves of the plains principally inhabit the open country and the woodlands on their borders. They resemble, both in appearance and habit, those of the Missouri plains. They are by no means abundant in the plains of the Columbia, as they meet there but very little game for their subsistence.

6. The tiger-cat inhabits the borders of the plains and the woody country in the neighbourhood of the Pacific. This animal is of a size larger than the wild cat of our country, and much the same in form, agility, and ferocity. The colour of the back, neck and sides, is of a reddish brown, irregularly variegated with small spots of dark brown: the tail is about two inches long, and nearly white, except the extremity, which is black. It terminates abruptly, as if it had been amputated: the belly is white, and beautifully variegated with small black spots: the legs are of the same colour with the sides and the back is marked transversely with black stripes: the ears are black on the outer side, covered with fine, short hair, except at the upper point, which is furnished with a pencil of hair, fine, straight, and black, three-fourths of an inch in length. The hair of this animal is long and fine, far exceeding that of the wild cat of the United States, but inferior in that quality to that of the bear of the north-west. The skin of this animal is in great demand amongst the natives, for of this they form their robes, and it requires four to make up the complement.

7. Of the foxes we have seen several species.

The large red fox of the plains, and the kit-fox or small red fox of the plains, are the same as are found on the banks of the Missouri. They are found almost exclusively in the open plains, or on the tops of brush within the level country: the common red fox of the United States inhabits the country bordering the coast, nor does this animal appear to have undergone any alteration.

The black fox, or, as it is termed in the neighbourhood of Detroit, the fisher, is found in the woody country bordering on the coast. How it should have acquired this appellation it is difficult to imagine, as it certainly does not prey upon fish. These animals are extremely strong and active, and admirably expert in climbing: this they perform with the greatest ease, and bound from tree to tree in pursuit of the squirrel or racoon, their most usual food. Their colour is of a jetty black, excepting a small white spot upon the breast: the body is long, the legs short, and resembling those of the ordinary turn-spit dog. The tail is remakably long, and not differing in other particulars from that of the ordinary fox.

The silver fox is an animal very rare, even in the country he inhabits. We have seen nothing but the skins of this animal, and those in the possession of the natives of the woody country below the Columbia Falls, which makes us conjecture it to be an inhabitant of that country exclusively. From the

the skin it appeared to be of the size of the large red fox of the plains, resembling that animal in form, and particularly in the dimensions of the tail. The legs Captain Lewis conjectured to be somewhat larger. It has a long deep lead-coloured fur, for foil, intermixed with long hairs, either of a white or black colour at the lower part, and invariably white at the top, forming a most beautiful silver grey. Captain Lewis thought this the most beautiful of the whole species, excepting one which he discovered on the Missouri, near the natural walls.

8. The antelope inhabits the great plains of the Columbia, and resembles those found on the banks of the Missouri, and indeed in every part of the untimbered country, but they are by no means so abundant on this as on the other side of the Rocky mountains. The natives in this place make themselves robes of their skins, and preserve the hair entire. In the summer and autumn, when the salmon begin to decline, the majority of the natives leave the sides of the river, and reside in the open plains, to hunt the antelope, which they pursue on horseback, and shoot with their arrows.

9. The sheep is found in many places, but mostly in the timbered parts of the Rocky mountains. They live in greater numbers on the chain of mountains forming the commencement of the woody country on the coast, and passing the Columbia between the falls and the rapids. We have only seen the skins of these animals, which the natives dress with the wool, and the blankets which they manufacture from the wool. The animal, from this evidence, appear, to be of the size of our common sheep, of a white colour; the wool is fine on many parts of the body, but in length not equal to that of our domestic sheep. On the back, and particularly on the top of the head, this is intermixed with a considerable proportion of long straight hairs. From the Indian account, these animals have erect pointed horns; one of our engagees informed us he had seen them in the black hills, and that the horns were lunated like those of our domestic sheep. We have nevertheless too many proofs to admit a doubt of their existing, and in considerable numbers on the mountains near the coast.

10. The beaver of this country is large and fat; the flesh is very palatable, and at our table was a real luxury. On the 7th of January, 1806, our hunter found a beaver in his traps, of which he made a bait for taking others; this bait will entice the beaver to the trap as far as he can smell it, and this may be fairly stated to be at the distance of a mile, as their sense of smelling is very acute. To prepare beaver bait, the castor or bark stone is first gently pressed from the bladder-like bag which contains it, into a phial of four ounces, with a large mouth; five or six of these stones are thus taken, to which must be added a nutmeg, a dozen or fifteen cloves and thirty grains of cinnamon, finely pulverized and stirred together, and as much ardent spirits added to the composition as will reduce the whole to the consistency of mustard. All this must be carefully corked, as it soon loses

lose its efficacy if exposed to the open air. The scent becomes much stronger in four or five days after preparation, and, provided proper precaution is exercised, will preserve its efficacy for months. Any strong aromatic spices will answer; their sole virtue being to give variety and pungency to the scent of the bark stone. The male beaver has six stones, two of which contain a substance much like finely pulverized bark, of a pale yellow colour, and in smell resembling tanner's ooze; these are called bark stones or castors. Two others, which like the bark stone resemble small bladders, contain pure strong oil, of a strong rank smell, and are called the oil stone, and the other two are the testicles. The bark stones are two inches in length: the others are somewhat smaller, of an oval form, and lie in a bunch together, between the skin and the root of the tail, with which they are closely connected, and seem to communicate. The female brings forth once in a year only, and has sometimes two and sometimes four at a birth, which usually happens in the latter end of May and the beginning of June: at this time she is said to drive the male from the lodge, who would otherwise destroy the young. They propagate like the fowl, by the gut, and the male has no other sexual distinction that we could discover.

11. The common otter has already been described, and this species does not differ from those inhabiting the other parts of America.

12. The sea-otter resides only on the sea-coast, or in the neighbourhood of the salt water. When fully grown, he arrives to the size of a large mastiff dog. The ears and eyes, particularly the former, which are not an inch in length, are thick, pointed, fleshy, and covered with short hair: the tail is ten inches long, thick at the point of insertion and partially covered with a deep fur on the upper side: the legs are very short, and the feet, which have five toes each, are broad, large, and webbed; the legs are covered with fur, and the feet with short hair; the body of this animal is long, and of the same thickness throughout; from the extremity of the tail to the nose they measure five feet. The colour is a uniform dark brown, and, when in good order and season, perfectly black. This animal is unrivalled for the beauty, richness, and softness of his fur; the inner part of the fur, when opened, is lighter than the surface in its natural position; there are some black and shining hairs intermixed with the fur, which are rather longer, and add much to its beauty; the fur about the ears, nose and eyes, in some of this species, presents a lighter colour, sometimes a brown; their young are often seen of a cream-coloured white about the nose, eyes and forehend, and which are always much lighter than their other parts: their fur is however much inferior to that of the full grown otter.

13. The mink inhabits the woody country bordering on the coast, and does not differ in any point from those of the United States.

14. The seal are found on this coast in great numbers, and as far

far up the Columbia river as the Great Falls, and none have been discovered beyond them. The skins of such as Captain Lewis examined, were covered with a short, coarse, stiff, and glossy hair, of a reddish brown colour. This animal, when in the water, appeared of a black colour, and sometimes spotted with white. We believe that there are several species of this animal to be found in this country, but we could not procure a sufficient number to make the examination; the skins were precisely of the same kind as our countrymen employ in the manufacture of trunks.

15. The racoon inhabits woody countries bordering on the coast, in considerable numbers, and is caught by the natives with snares or pitfalls; they hold their skins in but little or no estimation, and very seldom make them into robes.

16. The squirrels we have seen, are.

The large gray squirrel. This animal appears to be an inhabitant of a narrow tract of country, well covered with whiteoak timber, and situated on the upper side of the mountains just below Columbia Falls. This animal we have only found in those tracts which have been covered with timber; for in countries where pine is most abundant, he does not appear; he is much superior in size to the common gray squirrel, and resembles in form, colour and size, the fox-squirrel of the Atlantic states; the tail exceeds the whole length of the body and head; the eyes are dark, the whiskers long and black; the back sides of the head and tail, and outward part of the legs, are all of a blue coloured gray; the breast, belly, and inner part of the body, are all of a pure white; the hair is short, like that of the fox-squirrel, though much finer, and intermixed with a portion of fur. The natives hold the skin of this animal in high estimation, which they use in forming their robes. He subsists on the acorn and filberts, which last grows in great abundance in the oak country.

The small gray squirrel is common to every part of the Rocky mountains where timber abounds. He differs from the dark brown squirrel in colour only. The back, sides, neck, head, tail and outer side of the legs, are of a brownish lead-coloured gray; the tail is slightly touched with a dark reddish colour, near the extremity of some of the hairs; the throat, breast, belly, and inner parts of the legs, are of the colour of a tanner's ooze, and have a narrow strip of black, commencing behind each shoulder, and entering longitudinally about three inches, between the colours of the sides and belly. Their habits are precisely those of the dark brown squirrel, and like them they are extremely nimble and active.

There is also a species of squirrel, evidently distinct, which we have denominated the burrowing squirrel. He inhabits these plains, and somewhat resembles those found on the Missouri; he measures one foot and five inches in length, of which the tail comprises two and a half inches only; the neck and legs are short; the ears are likewise short, obtusely pointed, and lie close to the head, and

and the aperture larger than will generally be found among burrowing animals. The eyes are of a moderate size, the pupil black, and the iris of a dark sooty brown; the whiskers are full, long, and black: the teeth, and indeed, the whole contour, resemble those of the squirrel: each foot has five toes; the two inner ones of the fore-feet are remarkably short, and are equipped with blunt nails; the remaining toes on the front feet are long, black, slightly curved, and sharply pointed; the hair of the tail is thickly inserted on the sides only, which gives it a flat appearance, and a long oval form; the tips of the hair forming the outer edges of the tail are white, the other extremity of a fox red; the under part of the tail resembles an iron gray; the upper is of a reddish brown; the lower part of the jaws, the under part of the neck, legs, and feet, from the body and belly downwards, are of a light brick red; the nose and eyes are of a darker shade, of the same colour; the upper part of the head, neck, and body, are of a curious brown gray, with a slight tinge of brick red; the longer hairs of these parts of a reddish white colour, at their extremities, and falling together, give this animal a speckled appearance. These animals form in large companies, like those on the Missouri, occupying with their burrows sometimes two hundred acres of land; the burrows are separate, and each possesses, perhaps, ten or twelve of these inhabitants. There is a little mound in the front of the hole, formed of the earth thrown out of the burrow, and frequently there are three or four distinct holes, forming one burrow, with these entrances around the base of these little mounds. These mounds, sometimes about two feet in height and four in diameter, are occupied as watch-towers by the inhabitants of these little communities. The squirrels, one or more, are irregularly distributed on the tract they thus occupy, of the distance of ten, twenty, or sometimes from thirty to forty yards. When any one approaches, they make a shrill whistling sound, somewhat resembling tweet, tweet, tweet, the signal for their party to take the alarm, and to retire into their intrenchments. They feed on the roots of grass, &c.

The small brown squirrel is a beautiful little animal, about the size and form of the red squirrel of the eastern Atlantic states, and western lakes. The tail is as long as the body and neck, and formed like that of the red squirrel; the eyes are black, the whiskers long and black, but not abundant; the back, sides, head, neck, and outer part of the legs, are of a reddish brown; the throat, breast, belly, and inner part of the legs, are of a pale red; the tail is a mixture of black and fox-coloured red, in which the black predominates in the middle, and the other on the edges and extremity; the hair of the body is about half an inch long, and so fine and soft it has the appearance of fur; the hair of the tail is coarser, and double in length. This animal subsists chiefly on the seeds of various species

species of pine, and is always found in the pine country.

The ground-squirrel is found in every part of this country, as well in the prairies as in the woodlands, and is one of the few animals which we have seen in every part of our journey, and differs in no respect from those of the United States.

There is still another species, denominated by Captain Lewis, the barking squirrel, found in the plains of the Missouri. This animal commonly weighs three pounds: the colour is a uniform bright brick red and grey, and the former predominates: the under side of the neck and belly are lighter than the other parts of the body; the legs are short, and the breast and shoulders wide; the head is stout and muscular, and terminates more bluntly, wider, and flatter than that of the common squirrel; the ears are short, and have the appearance of amputation; the jaw is furnished with a pouch to contain his food, but not so large as that of the common squirrel: the nose is armed with whiskers on each side, and a few long hairs are inserted on each jaw, and directly over the eyes: the eye is small and black: each foot has five toes, and the two outer ones are much shorter than those in the centre. The two inner toes of the fore feet are long, sharp, and well adapted to digging and scratching. From the extremity of the nose to the end of the tail this animal measures one foot and five inches, of which the tail occupies four inches. Notwithstanding the clumsiness of his form, he is remarkably active, and he burrows in the ground with great rapidity. These animals burrow and reside in their little subterraneous villages like the burrowing squirrel. To these apartments, although six or eight usually associate together, there is but one entrance. They are of great depth, and Captain Lewis once pursued one to the depth of ten feet, and did not reach the end of the burrow. They occupy, in this manner, several hundred acres of ground, and when at rest their position is generally erect on their hinder feet and rump; they sit with much confidence, and bark at the intruder as he approaches, with a fretful and harmless intrepidity. The note resembles that of the little toy-dog; the yelps are in quick and angry succession, attended by rapid and convulsive motions, as if they were determined to sally forth in defence of their freehold. They feed on the grass of their village, the limits of which they never venture to exceed. As soon as the frost commences, they shut themselves up in their caverns, and continue till the spring opens. The flesh of this animal is not unpleasant to the taste.

17. Sewellel is a name given by the natives to a small animal found in the timbered country on this coast. It is more abundant in the neighbourhood of the Great Falls and Rapids of the Columbia, than on the coast which we inhabit.

The natives make great use of the skins of this animal in forming their robes, which they dress with the fur on, and attach them together with sinews of the elk or deer: the skin when dressed, is from fourteen to eighteen inches long,

long, and from seven to nine in width; the tail is always separated from the skin by the natives when making their robes. This animal mounts a tree and burrows in the ground precisely like a squirrel; the ears are short, thin, and pointed, and covered with a fine short hair, of a uniform reddish brown; the bottom, or the base of the long hairs, which exceed the fur but little in length, as well as the fur itself, are of a dark colour next to the skin for two thirds of the length of this animal; the fur and hair are very fine, short, thickly set, and silky; the ends of the fur, and tip of the hair, are of a reddish brown, and that colour predominates in the usual appearance of the animal. Captain Lewis offered considerable rewards to the Indians, but was never able to procure one of these animals alive.

18. The braro, so called from the French engagees, appears to be an animal of the civet species, and much resembles the common badger. These animals inhabit the open plains of the Columbia, sometimes those of the Missouri, and are sometimes found in the woods; they burrow in hard grounds with surprising ease and dexterity, and will cover themselves in a very few moments; they have five long fixed nails on each foot; those on the fore-feet are much the longest, and one of those on each hind foot is double, like that of the beaver: they weigh from fourteen to eighteen pounds: the body is long in proportion to its thickness; the fore legs are remarkably large, muscular, and are formed like those of the turnspit dog, and, as well as the hind legs, are short: these animals are broad across the shoulders and breast: the neck is short, the mouth wide, and furnished with sharp straight teeth, both above and below, with four sharp, straight pointed tusks, two in the upper and two in the lower jaw: the eyes are black and small; whiskers are placed in four points on each side near the nose, and on the jaws near the opening of the mouth: the ears are short, wide, and oppressed, as if a part had been amputated: the tail is four inches in length, the hair of which is longest at the point of the junction with the body, and growing shorter until it ends in an acute point: the hairs of the body are much longer on the sides and rump than those on any other part, which gives the body an apparent flatness, particularly when the animal rests upon his belly: the hair is upwards of three inches in length, especially on the rump, where it extends so far towards the point of the tail, it conceals the shape of that part, and gives to the whole of the hinder parts of the body the appearance of a right-angled triangle, of which the point of the tail forms an acute angle: the small quantity of coarse fur intermixed with the hair is of a reddish pale yellow.

19. The rats which inhabit the rocky Mountains, like those on the borders of the Missouri, in the neighbourhood of the mountains, have the distinguishing trait of possessing a tail covered with hair like the other parts of the body. These animals are probably of the same species with those of the Atlantic states, which have not this

this characteristic distinction: the ordinary house rat we found on the banks of the Missouri, as far up as the woody country extends, and the rat, such as has been described, Captain Lewis, found in the state of Georgia, and also in Madison's cave in Virginia.

20. The mouse which inhabits this country is precisely the same with those which inhabit the United States.

21. The mole. This animal differs in no respect from the species so common in the United States.

22. The panther is found indifferently, either in the great plains of the Columbia, the western side of the Rocky mountains, or on the coast of the Pacific. He is the same animal so well known on the Atlantic coast, and most commonly found on the frontiers, or unsettled parts of our country. He is very seldom found, and when found, so wary, it is difficult to reach him with a musket.

23. The hare on this side of the Rocky mountains inhabits the great plains of the Columbia. To the eastward of those mountains they inhabit the plains of the Missouri. They weigh from seven to eleven pounds; the eye is large and prominent, the pupil of a deep sea-green, occupying one-third of the diameter of the eye; the iris is of a bright yellowish and silver colour; the ears are placed far back, and very near each other, which the animal can, with surprising ease and quickness, dilate, and throw forward, or contract, and hold upon his back at pleasure: the head, neck, back, shoulders, thighs, and outer part of the legs and thighs are of a lead colour: the sides, as they approach the belly, become gradually more white; the belly, breast and inner parts of the legs and thighs are white, with a light shade of lead colour; the tail is round and bluntly pointed, covered with white, soft, fine, fur, not quite so long as on the other parts of the body; the body is covered with a deep, fine soft, close fur. The colours here described are those which the animal assumes from the middle of April to the middle of November; the rest of the year he is of a pure white, except the black and reddish brown of the ears, which never change. A few reddish brown spots are sometimes intermixed with the white, at this season (February 26, 1806), on their heads and the upper parts of their necks and shoulders; the body of the animal is smaller and longer in proportion to its height than the rabbit; when he runs he conveys his tail straight behind, in the direction of his body; he appears to run and bound with surprising agility and ease: he is extremely fleet, and never burrows or takes shelter in the ground when pursued. His teeth are like those of the rabbit, as is also his upper lip, which is divided as high as the nose. His food is grass, herbs, and in winter he feeds much on the bark of several aromatic herbs, growing on the plains. Captain Lewis measured the leaps of this animal, and found them commonly from eighteen to twenty-one feet; they are generally found separate, and are never seen to associate in greater numbers than two or three.

24. The

24. The rabbit is the same with those of our own country, and are found indifferently, either on the prairies or the woodlands, and are not very abundant.

25. The polecat is also found in every part of this country; they are very abundant on some parts of the Columbia, particularly in the neighbourhood of the Great Falls and Narrows of that river, where they live in the cliffs along the river, and feed on the offal of the Indian fishing shores. They are of the same species as those found in the other parts of North America.

Birds.

The birds which we have seen between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific may be divided into two classes, the terrestrial and the aquatic. In the former class are to be arranged,

1. The grouse or prairie-hen. This is peculiarly the inhabitant of the great plains of the Columbia, and does not differ from those of the upper portion of the Missouri. The tail is pointed, the feathers in the centre, and much longer than those on the sides. This species differs essentially in the formation of the plumage from those of the Illinois, which have their tails composed of feathers of an equal length. In the winter season this bird is booted to the first joint of the toes; the toes are curiously bordered on their lower edges with narrow hard scales, which are placed very close to each other, and extend horizontally about one eighth of an inch on each side of the toes, adding much to the broadness of the feet, a security which bounteous nature has furnished them for passing over the snows with more ease, and, what is very remarkable, in the summer season these scales drop from the feet. This bird has four toes on each foot; the colour is a mixture of dark brown, reddish and yellowish brown, with white confusedly mixed. In this assemblage of colours, the reddish brown prevails most on the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, and the white underneath the belly, and the lower parts of the breast and tail. These birds associate in large flocks in autumn and winter, and even in summer are seen in companies of five or six. They feed on grass, insects, and leaves of various shrubs in the plains, and on the seeds of several species of speth and wild rye, which grow in richer soils. In winter their food consists of the buds of the willow, and cotton wood, and native berries.

2. The cock of the plains is found on the plains of the Columbia in great abundance, from the entrance of the south-east fork of the Columbia to that of Clarke's river. It is about two and three fourths the size of our ordinary turkey; the beak is large, short, covered, and convex, the upper exceeding the lower chap; the nostrils are large, and the back black; the colour is an uniform mixture of a dark brown, resembling the dove, and a reddish and yellowish brown, with some small black specks. In this mixture the dark brown prevails, and has a slight cast of the dove-colour; the wider side of the large features of the wings are

of

of a dark brown only. The tail is composed of nineteen feathers, and that inserted in the centre is the longest, the remaining nine on each side gradually diminish. The tail, when folded, comes to a very sharp point, and appears proportionably long, when compared with the other parts of the body. In the act of flying, the tail resembles that of the wild pigeon, although the motion of the wings is much like that of the pheasant and grouse. This bird has four toes on each foot, of which the hindmost is the shortest, and the leg is covered with feathers about half the distance between the knee and foot. When the wing is expanded, there are wide openings between its feathers, the plumage being too narrow to fill up the vacancy. The wings are short in comparison with those of the grouse or pheasant. The habits of this bird resemble those of the grouse, excepting that his food is that of the leaf and buds of the pulpy-leafed thorn. Captain Lewis did not remember to have seen this bird, but in the neighbourhood of that shrub, which they sometimes feed on, the prickly pear. The gizzard is large, and much less compressed and muscular than in most fowls, and perfectly resembles a maw. When this bird flies, he utters a cackling sound, not unlike that of the dunghill fowl. The flesh of the cock of the plains is dark, and only tolerable in point of flavour, and is not so palateable either as that of the pheasant or grouse. The feathers about the head are pointed, and stiff and short, fine and stiff about the ears; at the base of the beak, several hairs are to be seen. This bird is invariably found in the plains.

3. The pheasant, of which we distinguish the large black and white pheasant, the small speckled pheasant, and the small brown pheasant.

1. The large black and white pheasant differs but little from those of the United States; the brown is rather brighter, and has a more reddish tint. This bird has eighteen feathers in the tail, of about six inches in length. He is also booted to the toes; the two tufts of long black feathers on each side of the neck, so common in the male of this species inhabiting the United States, are no less observable in this pheasant—the feathers on the body are of a dark brown, tipped with white and black, in which mixture the black predominates—the white are irregularly intermixed with those of the black and dark brown in every part, but in greater proportion about the neck, breast, and belly. This mixture makes this bird resemble much that kind of dunghill fowl which the housewives of our country call Dominicker. On the breast of some of this species, the white predominates; the tufts on the neck leave a space about two and a half inches long, and one inch in width, where no feathers grow, though concealed by the plumage connected with the higher and under parts of the neck; this space enables them to contract or dilate the feathers on the neck with more ease; the eye is dark, the beak is black, curved, somewhat pointed, and the upper exceeds the under chap; a narrow vermillion

vermillion stripe runs above each eye, not protuberant but uneven, with a number of minute rounded dots. The bird feeds on wild fruits, particularly the berry of the sacacommis, and exclusively resides in that portion of the Rocky Mountains watered by the Columbia.

2. The small speckled pheasant resides in the same country with the foregoing, and differs only in size and colour. He is half the size of the black and white pheasant, associates in much larger flocks, and is very gentle; the black is more predominant, and the dark brown feathers less frequent in this than in the larger species; the mixture of white is more general on every part. This bird is smaller than our pheasant, and the body more round—the flesh of both these species is dark, and with our means of cooking, not well flavoured.

3. The small brown pheasant is an inhabitant of the same country, and is of the same size and shape as the speckled pheasant, which he likewise resembles in his habits. The stripe above the eye in this species is scarcely perceptible, and is, when closely examined, of a yellow or orange colour, instead of the vermillion of the other species. The colour is a uniform mixture of dark yellowish brown, with a slight aspersion of brownish white on the breast, belly, and feathers underneath the tail; the whole appearance has much the resemblance of the common quail: this bird is also booted to the toes—the flesh of this is preferable to the other two.

4. The buzzard is, we believe, the largest bird of North America. One which was taken by our hunters was not in good condition, and yet the weight was twenty-five pounds. Between the extremity of the wings, the bird measured nine feet and two inches—from the extremity of the beak to the toe, three feet nine and a half inches—from the hip to the toe, two feet. The circumference of the head was nine and three-quarter inches—that of the neck seven and a half inches—that of the body inclusive of two feet three inches; the diameter of the eye is four and a half tenths of an inch; the iris is of a pale scarlet red, and the pupil of a deep sea green; the head and part of the neck are uncovered by feathers—the tail is composed of twelve feathers of equal length, each of the length of fourteen inches; the legs are uncovered and not entirely smooth—the toes are four in number, three forward, and that in the centre much the largest; the fourth is short, inserted near the inner of the three other toes, and rather projecting forward; the thigh is covered with feathers as low as the knee, the top or upper part of the toes is imbricated with broad scales, lying transversely; the nails are black, short, and bluntly pointed, The under side of the wing is covered with white down and feathers; a white stripe of about two inches in width marks the outer part of the wing, embracing the lower points of the plumage, covering the joints of the wing—the remainder is of a deep black. The skin of the beak and head, to the joining of the neck, is of a pale orange colour; the other part, destitute of plumage, is of a light

a light flesh colour. It is not known that this bird preys upon living animals: we have seen him feeding on the remains of the whale and other fish thrown upon the coast by the violence of the waves. This bird was not seen by any of the party until we had descended Columbia river, below the Great Falls, and he is belived to be of the vulture genus, although the bird lacks some of the characteristics, particularly the hair on the neck, and the plumage on the legs.

5. The robin is an inhabitant of the Rocky mountains; the beak is smooth, black, and convex; the upper chap exceeds the other in length, and a few small black hairs garnish the sides of its base; the eye is of a uniform deep sea-green colour; the legs, feet, and talons are white, of which the front one is of the same length as the leg, including the talon; these are slightly imbricated, curved, and sharply pointed; the crown, from the beak back to the neck, embracing more than half the circumference of the neck, the back, and tail, are all of a bluish dark brown; the two outer feathers of the tail are dashed with white near their tips, imperceptible when the tail is folded; a fine black forms the ground of their wings; two stripes of the same colour pass on either side of the head, from the base of the beak to the junction, and embrace the eye to its upper edge; a third stripe of the same colour passes from the sides of the neck to the tips of the wings, across the crop, in the form of a gorget; the throat, neck, breast, and belly, are of fine brick red, tinged with yellow; a narrow stripe of this colour commences just above the centre of each eye, and extends backwards to the neck till it comes in contact with the black stripe before mentioned, to which it seems to answer as a border; the feathers forming the first and second ranges of the coverts of the two joints of the wing next to the body, are beautifully tipped with this brick red, as is also each large feather of the wing, on the short side of its plumage. This beautiful little bird feeds on berries. The robin is an inhabitant exclusively of the woody country; we have never heard its note, which the coldness of the season may perhaps account for.

6. The crow and raven is exactly the same in appearance and note as that on the Atlantic, except that it is much smaller on the Columbia.

7. The hawks too of this coast do not differ from those of the United States. We here see the large brown hawk, the small or sparrow hawk, and one of an intermediate size, called, in the United States, the hen hawk, which has a long tail and blue wings, and is extremely fierce, and rapid in its flight. The hawks, crows, and ravens are common to every party of this country, their nests being scattered in their high cliffs, along the whole course of the Columbia and its south-eastern branches.

8. The large blackbird is the same with those of our country, and are found every where in this country.

9. The large hooting owl we saw

saw only on the Kooskooskee under the Rocky mountains. It is the same in form and size with the owl of the United States, though its colours, particularly the reddish brown, seem deeper and brighter.

10 The turtle-dove and the robin (except the Columbian robin already described) are the same as those of the United States, and are found in the plains as well as in the common broken country.

11. The magpie is most commonly found in the open country, and resembles those of the Missouri, already described.

12. The large woodpecker or laycock, the lark woodpecker, and the common small white woodpecker, with a red head, are the inhabitants exclusively of the timbered lands, and differ in no respect from birds of the same species in the United States.

13. The lark, which is found in the plains only, and is not unlike what is called in Virginia, the old field lark, is the same with those already described as seen on the Missouri.

14. The flycatcher is of two species.

The first is of a small body, of a reddish brown colour; the tail and neck short, and the beak pointed: some fine black specks are intermingled with the reddish brown. This is of the same species with that which remains all winter in Virginia, where it is sometimes called the wren.

The second species has recently returned, and emigrates during the winter. The colours of this bird are, a yellowish brown, on the back, head, neck, wing and tail; the breast and belly are of a yellowish white: the tail is in the same proportion as that of the wren, but the bird itself is of a size smaller than the wren: the beak is straight, pointed, convex, rather large at the base, and the chaps are of equal length. The first species is smaller, and in fact the smallest bird which Captain Lewis had ever seen, excepting the humming-bird. Both of this species are found exclusively in the woody country.

15. Corvus. The blue-crested, and the small white-breasted corvus, are both natives of the piny country, and are invariably found as well on the Rocky mountains as on this coast. They have already been described.

16. The snipe, &c. The common snipe of the marshes, and the common sand snipe, are of the same species as those so well known in the United States. They are by no means found in such abundance here as they are on the coast of the Atlantic.

17. The leathern winged bat, so familiar to the natives of the United States, is likewise found on this side of the Rocky mountains.

18 The white woodpecker likewise frequents these regions, and reminds our party of their native country, by his approaches. The head of this bird is of a deep red colour, like that of the United States. We have conjectured that he has lately returned, as he does not abide in this country during the winter. The large woodpecker, and the lark woodpecker, are found in this country, and resemble those of the United States.

19. The black woodpecker is found

found in most parts of the Rocky mountains, as well as in the western and south-western mountains. He is about the size of the lark woodpecker, or turtle-dove, although his wings are longer than the wings of either of those birds; the beak is one inch in length, black, curved at the base, and sharply pointed; the chaps are the same in length; around the base of the beak, including the eye and a small part of the throat, there is a fine crimson red; the neck, as low down as the crop in front, is of an iron grey; the belly and breast present a curious mixture of white and blood-red, which has much the appearance of paint, where the red predominates; the top of the head, back, sides, and upper surface of the wings and tail, exhibit the appearance of a glossy green, in a certain exposure to the light; the under side of the wings and tail, is of a sooty black; the tail is equipped with ten feathers, sharply pointed, and those in the centre the longest, being about two and a half inches in length; the tongue is barbed and pointed, and of an elastic and cartiliaginous substance; the eye is rather large, the pupil black, and the iris of a dark and yellowish brown: the bird in its actions when flying, resembles the small red-headed woodpecker common to the United States, and likewise in its notes; the pointed tail renders essential service when the bird is sitting in retaining his resting position against the perpendicular sides of a tree; the legs and feet are black, and covered with wide imbricated scales; he has four toes on each foot, two in the rear and two in front, the nails of which are much curved and pointed remarkably sharp; he feeds on bugs and a variety of insects.

20. The calumet eagle sometimes inhabits this side of the Rocky mountains. This information Captain Lewis derived from the natives, in whose possession he had seen their plumage. These are of the same species with those of the Missouri, and are the most beautiful of all the family of eagles in America. The colours are black and white, and beautifully variegated. The tail feathers, so highly prized by the natives, are composed of twelve broad feathers of unequal length, which are white, except within two inches of their extremities, where they immediately change to a jetty black; the wings have each a large circular white spot in the middle, which is only visible when they are extended; the body is variously marked with black and white; in form they resemble the bald eagle, but they are rather smaller, and fly with much more rapidity. This bird is feared by all his carnivorous competitors, who, on his approach, leave the carcass instantly, on which they had been feeding. The female breeds in the most inaccessible parts of the mountains, where she makes her summer residence, and descends to the plains only in the fall and winter seasons. The natives are at this season on the watch, and so highly is this plumage prized by the Mandans, the Minnetarees, and the Ricaras, that the tail feathers of two of these eagles will be purchased by the exchange

of a good horse or gun, and such accoutrements. Amongst the great and little Osages, and those nations inhabiting the countries where the bird is more rarely seen, the price is even double of that above-mentioned. With these feathers the natives decorate the stems of their sacred pipes or calumets, from whence the name of the calumet eagle is derived. The Ricaras have domesticated this bird in many instances, for the purpose of obtaining its plumage. The natives, on every part of the continent, who can procure the feathers, attach them to their own hair, and the manes and tails of their favourite horses, by way of ornament. They also decorate their war caps or bonnets with these feathers.

As to the aquatic birds of this country, we have to repeat the remark, that, as we remained near the coast during the winter only, many birds, common both in the summer and autumn, might have retired from the cold, and been lost to our observation. We saw, however,

The large blue and brown heron; the fishing hawk; the blue crested fisher; several species of gulls; the cormorant; two species of loons; brant of two kinds; geese; swan; and several species of the ducks.

1. The large blue and brown herons, or cranes, as they are usually termed in the United States, are found on the Columbia below tide-water. They differ in no respect from the same species of bird in the United States. The same may be observed of

2. The fishing hawk, with the crown of the head white, and the back of a mealy white, and

3. Of the blue-crested or king-fisher, both of which are found everywhere on the Columbia and its tributary waters; though the fishing hawk is not abundant, particularly in the mountains.

4. Of gulls, we have remarked four species on the coast and the river, all common to the United States.

5. The cormorant is, properly speaking, a large black duck that feeds on fish. Captain Lewis could perceive no difference between this bird and those ducks which inhabit the Potomack and other rivers on the Atlantic coast. He never remembered to have seen those inhabiting the Atlantic states, so high up the river as they have been found in this quarter. We first discovered the corvus on the Kooskooskee, at the entrance of Chopunnish river; they increased in numbers as we descended, and formed much the greatest portion of the water-fowl which we saw until we reached the Columbia at the entrance of the tides. They abound even here, but bear no proportion to the number of other water-fowl seen at this place.

6. The loon: there are two species of loons; the speckled loon, found on every part of the rivers of this country. They are of the same size, colour and form, with those of the Atlantic coast.

The second species we found at the Falls of the Columbia, and from thence downwards to the ocean. This bird is not more than half the size of the speckled loon; the neck is, in front, long, slender and white: the plumage on the body and back of the head and neck are of a dun or ash colour; the breast and belly are white, the

the beak like that of the speckled loon; and like them, it cannot fly, but flutters along on the surface of the water, or dives for security when pursued.

7. The brant are of three kinds; the white, the brown, and the pied. The white brant are very common on the shores of the Pacific, particularly below the water, where they remain in vast numbers during the winter; they feed like the swan-geese, on the grass, roots, and seeds which grow in the marshes; this bird is about the size of the brown brant, or a third less than the common Canadian wild goose; the head is rather larger, the beak thicker than that of the wild goose, shorter, and of much the same form, being of a yellowish white colour, except the edges of the chaps, which are frequently of a dark brown; the legs and feet are of the same form as the goose, and are of a pale flesh colour; the tail is composed of sixteen feathers of equal length with those of the goose and brown brant, and bears about the same proportion in point of length; the eye is of a dark colour, and nothing remarkable in size: the wings are large when compared with those of the goose, but not so much so as in the brown brant: the colour of the plumage is a pure uniform white, except the large feathers at the extremity of the wings, which are black: the large feathers at the first joint of the wing next to the body are white: the note of this bird differs essentially from that of the goose; it more resembles that of the brown brant, but is somewhat different; it is like the note of a young domestic goose, that has not perfectly attained its full sound: the flesh of this bird is exceedingly fine, preferable to either the goose or brown brant.

2. The brown brant are much of the same colour, form, and size as the white, only that their wings are considerably longer and more pointed: the plumage of the upper part of the body, neck, head, and tail, is much the colour of the Canadian goose, but somewhat darker, in consequence of some dark feathers irregularly scattered throughout. They have not the same white on the neck and sides of the head as the goose, nor is the neck darker than the body: like the goose, they have some white feathers on the rump at the joining of the tail: the beak is dark, and the legs and feet also dark wth a greenish cast: the breast and belly are of a lighter colour than the back, and are also irregularly intermixed with dark brown and black feathers, which give them a pied appearance: the flesh is darker and better than that of the goose. The habits of these birds resemble those of the geese, with this difference, that they do not remain in this climate in such numbers during the winter as the others, and that they set out earlier in the fall season on their return to the south, and arrive later in the spring than the goose. There is no difference between this bird and that called simply the brant, so common on the lakes of the Ohio and Mississippi. The small goose of this country is rather less than the brant; its head and neck like the brant.

3. The

3. The pied brant weigh about eight and a half pounds, differing from the ordinary pied brant in their wings, which are neither so long nor so pointed; the base of the beak is for a little distance white, suddenly succeeded by a narrow line of dark brown; the remainder of the neck, head, back, wings, and tail, all except the tips of the feathers, are of a bluish brown of the common wild goose; the breast and belly are white, with an irregular mixture of black feathers, which give those parts a pied appearance. From the legs, back, underneath the tail, and around its junction with the body above, the feathers are white: the tail is composed of eighteen feathers, the longest in the centre, and measures six inches with the barrel of the quill; those on the sides of the tail are something shorter, and bend with the extremities inwards towards the centre of the tail; the extremities of these feathers are white: the beak is of a light ash colour; the legs and feet, which do not differ in structure from those of the goose or brant of other species, are of an orange colour; the eye is small, the iris of a dark yellowish brown, and pupil black; the note is much the same as that of the common pied brant, from which, in fact, they are not to be distinguished at a distance, although they certainly are of a distinct species; the flesh is equally palatable with that of common pied brant. They do not remain here during the winter in such numbers as the bird above-mentioned; this bird is here denominated the pied brant, on account of the near resemblance, and for want of another appellation.

8. The geese are either the large or small kind; the large goose resembles our ordinary wild or Canadian goose; the small is rather less than the brant, which it resembles in the head and neck, where it is larger in proportion than that of the goose; the beak is thicker and shorter; the note like that of a tame goose. In all other points it resembles the large goose, with which it associates so frequently, that it was some time before it was discovered to be of a distinct species.

9. The swans are of two kinds, the large and the small; the large swan is the same common to the Atlantic states; the small differs only from the large in size and in note; it is about one-fourth less, and its note is entirely different. It cannot be justly imitated by the sound of letters; it begins with a kind of whistling sound, and terminates in a round full note, louder at the end; this note is as loud as that of the large species, whence it might be denominated the whistling swan; its habits, colour, and contour, appear to be precisely those of the larger species. These birds were first found below the great narrows of the Columbia, near the Chilluckittequaw nation; they are very abundant in this neighbourhood, and remained with the party all winter, and in number they exceed those of the larger species in the proportion of five to one.

10. Of ducks, we enumerate many kinds; the duckinmallard, the canvass-back duck, the red-headed fishing-duck, the black and white duck, the little brown duck,

duck, black duck, two species of divers, and blue-winged teal.

1. The duckinmallard, or common large duck resembles the domestic duck, are very abundant, and found in every part of the river below the mountains; they remain here all winter, but during this season do not continue much above tide-water.

2. The canvass-back duck is a most beautiful fowl, and most delicious to the palate; it is found in considerable numbers in this neighbourhood. It is of the same species with those of the Delaware, Susquehannah, and Potomack, where it is called the canvass-back duck; and in James' river it is known by the name of the shelled drake. From this last-mentioned river it is said, however, that they have almost totally disappeared. To the epicure of those parts of the United States, where this game is in plenty, nothing need be said in praise of its exquisite flavour, and those on the banks of the Columbia are equally delicious. We saw nothing of them until after we had reached the marshy islands.

3. The red-headed fishing duck is common to every part of the river, and was likewise found in the Rocky mountains, and was the only duck discovered in the waters of the Columbia within those mountains. They feed chiefly on craw-fish, and are the same in every respect as those on the rivers and the mountains bordering on the Atlantic ocean.

4. The black and white duck is small, and a size larger than the teal. The male is beautifully variegated with black and white; the white occupies the side of the head, breast, and back, the tail, feathers of the wings, and two tufts of feathers which cover the upper part of the wings, when folded, and likewise the neck and head; the female is darker. This is believed to be the same species of duck common to the Atlantic coast, and called the butter-box; the beak is wide and short, and, as well as the legs, of a dark colour, and the flesh extremely well flavoured. In form it resembles the duckinmallard, although not more than half the size of that bird. It generally resorts to the grassy marshes, and feeds on grass seeds, as well as roots.

5. The black duck is about the size of the blue-winged teal; the colour of a dusky black; the breast and belly somewhat lighter, and of a dusky brown; the legs stand longitudinally with the body, and the bird, when on shore, stands very erect; the legs and feet are of a dark brown; it has four toes on each foot, and a short one at the heel; the long toes are in front, unconnected by the web; the webs are attached to each side of the several joints of the toe, and divided by several sinews at each joint, the web assuming in the intermediate part an elliptical form; the beak is about two inches long, straight, fluted on the sides, and tapering to a sharp point; the upper chap is the longest, and bears on its base, at its junction with the head, a little conic protuberance of a cartilaginous substance, being of a reddish brown at the point; the beak is of an ivory colour; the eye dark. These ducks usually associate in large flocks, are very noisy, and have a sharp shrill whistle; they are fat, and agreeably flavoured; feed prin-

principally on moss and vegetable productions of the water; they are not exclusively confined to the water at all seasons. Captain Lewis has noticed them on many parts of the rivers Ohio and Mississippi.

6. The divers are the same with those of the United States. The smaller species have some white feathers about the rump, with no perceptible tail, and are very acute and quick in their motion; the body is of a reddish brown: the beak sharp and somewhat curved, like that of the pheasant; the toes are not connected, but webbed, like those of the black duck. The larger species are about the size of the teal and can fly a short distance, which the smaller but seldom attempt; they have a short tail; their colour is also a uniform brick reddish brown; the beak is straight and pointed; the feet are of the same form with the other species: the legs remarkably thin and flat, one edge being in front. The food of both species is fish and flesh: their flesh is unfit for use.

7. The blue-winged teal is an excellent duck, and in all respects the same as those of the United States. One of our hunters killed a duck which appeared to be a male. It was of a size less than the duckinmallard; the head, the neck as low as the crop, the back, tail, and covert of the wings were all of a deep fine black, with a slight mixture of purple about the head and neck; the belly and breast are white; some long feathers which lie underneath the wings, and cover the thighs, were of a pale dove colour, with fine black specks; the large feathers of the wings are of a dove colour; the legs are dark; the feet are composed of four toes, of which three are in front connected by a web; the fourth is short and flat, and placed high on the heel behing the leg: the tail is composed of fourteen short pointed feathers: the beak of this duck is remarkably wide, and two inches in length: the upper chap exceeds the under one, both in length and width, insomuch, that when the beak is closed, the under chap is entirely concealed by the upper: tongue indentures on the margin of the chaps, are like those of the mallard: the nostrils are large, longitudinal, and connected: a narrow stripe of white garnishes the base of the upper chap: this is succeeded by a sky-blue colour, occupying about an inch, which again is succeeded by a transverse stripe of white, and the extremity is a fine black: the eye is moderately large, the pupil black, and of a fine orange colour: the feathers on the crown of the head are longer than those on the upper part of the neck, and other parts of the head, which give it the appearance of being crested.

Fish.

The fish which we have had an opportunity of seeing, are the whale, porpoise, skait, flounder, salmon, red char, two species of salmon trout, mountain or speckled trout, bottlenose, anchovy, and sturgeon.

1. The whale is sometimes pursued, harpooned, and taken by the Indians, although it is much more frequently killed by running foul of the rocks in violent storms, and thrown on shore by the action of the wind and tide. In either case, the Indians preserve and eat

eat the blubber and oil; the bone they carefully extract and expose to sale.

2. The porpoise is common on this coast, and as far up the river as the water is brackish. The Indians sometimes gig them, and always eat their flesh when they can procure it.

3. The skait is also common in the salt water: we saw several of them which had perished, and were thrown on shore by the tide,

4. The flounder is also well known here, and we have often seen them left on the beach after the departure of the tide. The Indians eat this fish and think it very fine. These several species of fish are the same with those on the Atlantic coast.

5. The common salmon and red char are the inhabitants of both the seas and rivers; the former are usually the largest, and weigh from five to fifteen pounds: they extend themselves into all the rivers and little creeks on this side of the continent, and to them the natives are much indebted for their subsistence: the body of the fish is from two and a half to three feet long, and proportionably broad; it is covered with imbricated scales of a moderate size, and gills; the eye is large, and the iris of a silvery colour; the pupil is black, the rostrum or nose extends beyond the under jaw, and both jaws are armed with a single series of long teeth, which are subulate and inflected near the extremities of the jaws, where they are also more closely arranged: they have some sharp teeth of smaller size, and some sharp points placed on the tongue, which is thick and fleshy: the fins of the back are two; the first is placed nearer the head than the ventral fins, and has several rays: the second is placed far back, near the tail and has no rays. The flesh of this fish is, when in order, of a deep flesh-coloured red, and every shade from that to an orange yellow: when very meagre, it is almost white: the roes of this fish are in high estimation among the natives, who dry them in the sun, and preserve them for a great length of time: they are of the size of a small pea, nearly transparent, and of a reddish yellow cast; they resemble very much, at a little distance, our common garden currants, but are more yellow. Both the fins and belly of this fish are sometimes red, particularly the male; the red char are rather broader, in proportion to their length, than the common salmon; the scales are also imbricated, but rather larger; the rostrum exceeds the under jaw more, and the teeth are neither so large nor so numerous as those of the salmon; some of them are almost entirely red on the belly and sides; others are much more white than the salmon, and none of them are variegated with the dark spots which mark the body of the other; their flesh, roes, and every other particular, with regard to the form, are those of the salmon.

6. Of the salmon trout, we observe two species, differing only in colour: they are seldom more than two feet in length, and narrow in proportion to their length, much more so than the salmon or red char. The jaws are nearly of the

the same length, and are furnished with a single series of small subulate straight teeth, not so long nor so large as those of the salmon. The mouth is wide, and the tongue is also furnished with some teeth; the fins are placed much like those of the salmon. At the Great Falls we found this fish of a silvery white colour on the belly and sides, and a blush light brown on the back and head; the second species is of a dark colour on his back, and its sides and belly are yellow, with transverse stripes of dark brown; sometimes a little red is intermixed with these colours on the belly and sides towards the head. The eye, flesh, and roe, are like those described of the salmon; the white species found below the Falls, were in excellent order, when the salmon were entirely out of season and not fit for use. They associate with the red char, in little rivulets and creeks; the Indians say that the salmon begin to run early in May. The white salmon trout is about two feet and eight inches long, and weighs ten pounds; the eye is moderately large, the pupil black, with a small admixture of yellow, and iris of a silvery white, and a little turbid near its border with a yellowish brown. The fins are small in proportion to the fish; are bony but not pointed, except the tail and back fins, which are pointed a little; the prime back fin and ventral ones contain each ten rays, those of the gills thirteen, that of the tail twelve, and the small fin placed near and above the tail has no bony rays, but is a tough, flexible substance, covered with smooth skin. It is thicker in proportion to its width than the salmon; the tongue is thick and firm, beset on each border with small subulate teeth, in a single series; the teeth and the mouth are as before described. Neither this fish nor the salmon are caught with the hook; nor do we know on what they feed.

7. The mountain or speckled trout are found in the waters of the Columbia within the mountains; they are the same with those found in the upper part of the Missouri, but are not so abundant in the Columbia as in that river. We never saw this fish below the mountains, but from the transparency and coldness of the Kooskooskee, we should not doubt of its existence in that stream as low as its junction with the south-east branch of the Columbia.

8. The bottlenose is the same with that before mentioned on the Missouri, and is found exclusively within the mountains.

Of shell fish we observe the clam, periwinkle, common muscle, the cockle, and a species with a circular flat shell. The clam of this coast are very small; the shell consists of two valves, which open with hinges; the shell is smooth, thin, of an oval form like that of the common muscle, and of a sky-blue colour. It is about one and a half inch in length, and hangs in clusters to the moss of the rocks; the natives sometimes eat them. The periwinkle both of the river and the ocean are similar to those found in the same situation on the Atlantic coast. The common muscle of the river are also the same with

with those on the rivers of the Atlantic coast—the cockle is small, and resembles much that of the Atlantic; there is also an animal that inhabits a shell perfectly circular, about three inches in diameter, thin and entire on the margin, convex and smooth on the upper side, plain on the under part, and covered with a number of minute capillary fibres, by means of which it attaches itself to the sides of the rocks; the shell is thin, and consists of one valve—a small circular aperture is formed in the centre of the under shell. The animal is soft and boneless.

The pellucid substance and fuci. The pellucid jelly-like substance, called the sea-nettle, is found in great abundance along the strand, where it has been thrown up by the waves and tide: there are two species of the fuci thrown up in that manner. The first species at one extremity consists of a large vesicle or hollow vessel, which will contain from one to two gallons; it is of a conic form, the base of which forms the extreme end, and is convex and globular, bearing at its centre some short, broad, and angular fibres; the substance is about the consistence of the rind of a citron melon, and three fourths of an inch thick; the rind is smooth from the small extremity of the cone—a long hollow cylindric and regular tapering tube extends to twenty or thirty feet, and is then terminated with a number of branches, which are flat, half an inch in width, rough, particularly on the edges, where they are furnished with a number of little ovate vesicles or bags of the size of a pigeon's egg; this plant seems to be calculated to float at each extremity, while the little end of the tube, from whence the branches proceed, lies deepest in the water. The other species seen on the coast towards the Killamucks, resembles a large pumpkin; it is solid, and its specific gravity is greater than the water, though sometimes thrown out by the waves; it is of a yellowish brown colour, the rind smooth, and its consistence is harder than that of the pumpkin, but easily cut with a knife. There are some dark brown fibres, rather harder than any other part which pass longitudinally through the pulp or substance which forms the interior of this marine production.

The reptiles of this country are the rattlesnake, the garter-snake, lizard, and snail.

The gartersnake appears to belong to the same family with the common gartersnake of the Atlantic coast, and like that snake they inherit no poisonous qualities. They have one hundred and sixty scuta on the abdomen, and seventy on the tail; those on the abdomen near the head and jaws as high as the eye, are of a bluish white, which, as it recedes from the head, becomes of a dark brown; the field of the back and sides black—a narrow stripe of a light yellow runs along the centre of the back; on each side of this stripe there is a range of small transverse, oblong spots, of a pale brick red, diminishing as they recede from the head, and disappear at the commencement of the tail; the pupil of the eye is black, with a narrow ring of white bordering on its edge; the remainder of the iris is of a dark yellowish brown.

The horned lizard, called, and for

for what reason we never could learn, the prairie buffalo, is a native of these plains, as well as those on the Missouri; they are of the same size, and much the same in appearance as the black lizard; the belly is, however, broader, the tail shorter, and the action much slower. The colour is generally brown, intermixed with yellowish brown spots; the animal is covered with minute scales, interspersed with small horny points, like blunt prickles on the upper surface of the body; the belly and throat resemble those of the frog, and are of a light yellowish brown; the edge of the belly is likewise beset with small horny projections, imparting to those edges a serrate appearance; the eye is small and dark. Above and behind the eyes there are several projections of that bone, and their extremities also being armed with a firm black substance, resemble the appearance of horns sprouting from the head. These animals are found in great numbers in the sandy open plains, and appear in the greatest abundance after a shower of rain. They are sometimes found basking in the sunshine, but conceal themselves in little holes of the earth in much the greatest proportion of the time; this may account for their appearance in such numbers after the rain, as their holes may thus be rendered untenantable.

9. The anchovy, which the natives call olthen, is so delicate a fish, that it soon becomes tainted unless pickled or smoked; the natives run a small stick through the gills, and hang it up to dry in the smoke of their lodges, or kindle small fires under it for the purpose of drying. It needs no previous preparation of gutting, and will be cured in twenty four hours. The natives do not appear to be very scrupulous about eating them when a little fœtid.

Account of the late Earthquake in Scotland.

(From Thompson's Annals of Philosophy, Vol. VIII.)

At Inverness, which was certainly the focus of its action, the earthquake not only produced the most violent effects, but also created the greatest alarm. In the article from that town, the convulsion is distinctly stated to have lasted about 20 seconds, and to have been really very tremendous. The bells in many houses rung for more than a minute, and several of the inhabitants who had retired to rest were fairly tossed out of bed. The concussion on the houses was dreadful, and such was the terror it inspired, that they were all in one moment evacuated. Infants were torn from the cradle, and men, women and children, of all ages and ranks, many of them just as they had risen from their beds, and almost naked, were seen rushing into the streets, which were instantly filled with the most doleful female shrieks and lamentations. Under the dreadful apprehension of a second and more violent shock, which might perhaps bury them under the ruins of their houses, the motley and terror-struck groups of inhabitants crowded in various streams through the different outlets leading

ing towards the country, where many of them remained all night in the fields. Partly from fear, and partly from curiosity, few I believe occupied their homes, or their beds, until day-break, and many did not return to them till next evening. By fortunate accident, the streets had been almost deserted on the night of the earthquake, and before the shock, at an unusually early hour, and it was equally lucky that the violence of the concussion was in a great measure over before the people had time to crowd into them again, for so verp thick was the shower of large stones which were precipitated from the chimney tops, as well as of slates and tiles, which were shaken in great numbers from the roofs of the houses, that if the streets had not been empty, many deaths and dreadful accidents must have occurred. The thundering noise made by the stones in falling added to the other horrors of the night; many of them were projected completely across to the opposite side of the way. It is rather remarkable, that it was chiefly from the newer houses that the stones were thus thrown, many of the older ones having entirely escaped this dilapidation. It was not, however, until the morning's light that the most decisive proof of the violence of the shock was displayed. No sooner had day dawned than the beautiful spire which is attached to the county jail was observed to have been rent through, at the distance of several feet from the top, and the part which was above the fracture appeared twisted round several inches in a direction towards the north-west. This circumstance appears to be very satisfactorily accounted for by a gentleman at Inverness, who remarks, that "the motion of the undulation towards the south-east being communicated to the lower sooner than to the higher parts of the building, those parts of the latter whose cohesion was not sufficiently strong would naturally be left behind, and projected in a north-west direction." It is not impossible, however, that electricity, which, if not sometimes the cause of the sensation of earthquake, at least appears very generally to accompany such convulsions, might have had some share in producing this injury. Notwithstanding its vicinity to Inverness, and although it was agitated during the great earthquake of Lisbon, yet there is no account of Loch Ness having been affected on the late occasion. But it is not unlikely that it may have displayed some commotion, though from the lateness of the hour it would necessarily escape observation. Three gentlemen who at the time of the earthquake happened to be approaching Inverness from the west, when at a considerable distance from the town, distinctly heard the large bell toll twice. This circumstance was entirely unnoticed by those who were in the streets or houses of the place; people of every description having been too much alarmed, and too much occupied in providing for the safety of themselves and their families to remark it. It appears to have been admitted by many gentlemen of Inverness, who had resided long in foreign countries, particularly

ticularly in the West Indies, where such convulsions are very frequent, that they had never before felt so smart a shock.

From Tain, Dingwall, Dornoch, Wick, and all the towns to the northward of this, there were similar accounts to those given of Forres, and the other towns already mentioned. I had several very interesting and intelligent letters from Sutherland. One gentleman describes the sensation he and his party felt, to have been just as if they had been all suddenly launched in a boat from dry land to sea. At first he supposed, for a moment, that one side of his chair, and the wall against which he was leaning, had suddenly given way. The hens made a prodigious noise on their roost; and a pointer dog howled for a considerable time afterwards. On looking out immediately afterwards, this gentleman remarked that the night was warm, and quite clear, but rather dark; the atmosphere heavy, and forming one cloud, except on the eastern and south-east horizon, where it had the appearance generally observable before sunrise. Another gentleman, who was on the road near Brora, in a gig, writes me that he was not in the least sensible of any thing, and was quite ignorant of the shock, until he heard of it on reaching home, where he found his family had been alarmed. A lad who was standing on a rock in the middle of the country, at the time of the convulsion, declared that it moved up and down under him like a quaking bog.

At Aberdeen, Montrose, Dunkeld, Perth, Pitmain, and the other places intervening between this and the river Tay, the earthquake seems to have been generally felt, with equal violence, making allowance for variety of situation. At Aberdeen, a person who had been present during the earthquake in Lisbon on June 6, 1807, described the late shock as exactly resembling the commencement of it. In many houses the bells were set a ringing, and the wires continued to vibrate for some time after their sound had ceased. The houses were shaken to their foundations, and the heaviest articles of furniture were moved. A second, but more slight and partial shock, was felt about half an hour after the first; and this was also remarked by some individuals in almost every quarter where the chief one had been experienced. At Parkhill, the seat of General Gordon, near Aberdeen, a circumstance occurred which deserves particular attention. The sluice gate of a piece of water, weighing several tons, was raised from its foundation about 12 inches; and some large stones having accidentally rolled underneath it, kept it up in that situation till most of the waters escaped before it could be replaced. Several instruments have been from time to time proposed for measuring the degree of force of the shock of earthquakes but here was one perfectly fortuitous, which, though perhaps it did not mark the utmost extent of its energy, proved that the power of the late one had been at least equal to an elevation of 12 inches. In the neighbourhood of Montrose, a very amusing occurrence happened. Two excisemen having

having lain down, in concealment, on the ground, to watch for an expected party of smugglers, when the shock took place, one of them started up, exclaiming to his comrade, "There they are! for I feel the ground striking under their horses' feet." In the town of Montrose, the inhabitants felt their beds move, first in a horizontal direction, and then return to their former situation; after which a tremulous motion was felt, as when a body, after being agitated, settles gradually upon its basis. Some compared it to the slight rolling of a ship at sea. The bells in houses were rung, and the furniture shaken, as in other places, and the greatest alarm prevailed. A vivid flash of lightning was observed to follow after the shock.

The article from Perth speaks of two distinct shocks, the second occurring at an interval of a minute after the first. In other respects the effects there appear to have been similar to, and nearly as powerful, as those at Aberdeen and Montrose. At Dunkeld, a young man, who was stepping into bed at the moment of the shock, was nearly thrown down on the floor; and in one house the liquor in the glasses was nearly spilt by the concussion. A small meteor was seen to pass from east to west, just about the time of the earthquake.

A gentleman who has been for some time on a visit to this neighbourhood, who has resided long in Italy, and who tells of himself that he has always had a kind of luck for meeting with earthquakes, asserts that, whilst sitting at breakfast, about three days before the late shock occurred, he distinctly felt a slight concussion; which, from the recollection of what he had experienced abroad, gave him very considerable alarm, but which he did not wish to communicate to his friends at the time. This gentleman was also perfectly sensible of the second and slighter shock which followed on August 13, at an interval of half an hour after the more decided convulsion. In this family, too, we all of us felt this second concussion. But although we noticed it to each other at the time, yet I then suspected it to be nothing more than the sensation of the first shock, which still remained with us; as one is accustomed to think he feels the motion of the waves of the sea for a good while after he has landed from a ship. There cannot be any doubt, however, of the reality of this second movement of the earth; it having been noticed by some individual or other, and at the same interval of time, in almost every quarter where the more intense shock was experienced.

There is one fact which I conceive to be so peculiarly striking, that I cannot allow it to escape notice, having not only been very sensible of it in my own person, but having also learned, by inquiry of others, that the feeling was by no means a solitary one, but remarked pretty generally by a number of individuals. Immediately after the shock of the earthquake commenced, I felt myself assailed by a kind of faintishness, which did not altogether leave me until after I was asleep in bed about two hours afterwards. This sensation was perfectly

fectly different from that generally attending the apprehension of immediate danger. Indeed, no such feeling could possibly be present with me; for I no sooner knew it to be an earthquake, than all sense of dread was absorbed in the delight I felt in being so very lucky as to have my curiosity satisfied by the actual experience of so rare a phenomenon, the extent of which I naturally supposed, at the moment, might perhaps be confined to the narrow district around me. I have known several persons, quite incapable of being influenced by fear of any kind, who have remarked a similar sensation in themselves during the time of a thunder-storm. This faintish feeling on the late occasion, was in some people attended by a very slight degree of sickness.

Perhaps it might not have been altogether without its use to have given in this place a slight and general geological sketch of the various rocks composing the different parts of the extensive range of country throughout which the late earthquake was experienced in the greatest intensity. But if I could even venture to draw more largely on your patience, in order to make such an attempt, I do not feel sufficiently confident in possessing ability or information enough to enable me to do justice to the subject. I may only remark, that every geognostic denomination of country seems to have submitted to the influence of the agitating power; that rocky positions have in general been much shaken, and in some instances (as in that of this very house) more so than those less decidedly of that character. We have hardly any data to enable us to say whether the primitive or the floetz rocks yielded most easily to the vibratory motion. But the alluvial site of the town of Inverness, under which I believe there is also a great deal of peat moss, seems clearly and decidedly to have manifested by far the most violent appearances of convulsion; which, if my information be correct, was even by no means so great on the eminences in the immediate neighbourhood. As we have thus the most prominent example of the power of the earthquake, displayed upon an alluvial deposit; so we have reason to decide, from the body of the evidence, that almost all alluvial positions were in general more violently convulsed than the more stable formations in their close vicinity; although at the same time we find several anomalies militating against such a conclusion.

Upon the cause of earthquakes, to find a perfect solution of which has been a matter of difficulty to philosophers of all ages and countries, I do not dare to throw out any new speculation. I am, however, rather inclined to adopt that explanation which assigns it to the rarefaction, and conversion into steam, of large bodies of water, at considerable depths beneath the earth's surface. It is a general remark, in all countries where earthquakes are common, that they are preceded by the fall of copious rains. Such, for example, was the case with that of Lisbon, as well as with those of Calabria. In the domestic instance in question, too, we have had

had the same precursor in sufficient abundance; such a rainy summer as the past having been hardly remembered by any one. The rain water, gradually percolating into the bowels of the earth, may be converted into steam, by a combustion, to which a variety of causes may give excitement. Amongst these, the moistening of large beds of pyrites may perhaps be offered as one of the most simple explanations. Our late earthquake, however, may have not improbably had some remote connection with a subterraneous volcanic influence; and an account which appeared from Naples, informing us that, on August 7 last, Vesuvius was again in action, renders this last idea the less unlikely. Although, perhaps, not caused by electricity, it is very evident that this subtle agent was not entirely absent on the late occasion, as may be not only considered apparent from some of the effects produced, but is also proved by the flash of lightning seen to accompany the other phenomena at Montrose. The electric theory of earthquakes has been supported by Dr. Stukely, in his papers in vol. xlvi. of the Philosophical Transactions: and the Chevalier Vivenzio supposes the same cause to have operated in producing those of Calabria in 1783. But I cannot conceive electricity to have been the primary agent in producing the shock of August 13 last; otherwise it must have certainly left more unequivocal effects behind it. Having, however, endeavoured in this paper to bring before your readers most of the facts and appearances connected with the late earthquake, an opportunity may perhaps be afforded to you or them, either to strengthen one or other of the old theories, or to offer some new and still more rational explanation of a phenomenon which cannot fail highly to interest the enlightened and reflecting mind, as well as to impress it with the most profound admiration of the power of the Deity.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

THOMAS LAUDER DICK.

An Essay on the Oopas, or Poison tree of Java, by Thomas Horsefield, M.D.

(From the Seventh Volume of the Transactions of the Lit. and Phil. Soc. of Java.)

I have proposed to myself in the following essay, to offer you a short account of the Oopas of Java. I feel some satisfaction in being able, at a time when every subject relating to this island has acquired a degree of interest, to furnish you with a faithful description of the tree, made by myself on the spot where it grows, and to relate its effects on the animal system by experiments personally instituted and superintended; and I flatter myself that the practical information detailed in the following sheets will refute the falsehoods that have been published concerning this subject, at the same time that it will remove the uncertainty in which it has been enveloped.

The literary and scientific world has in few instances been more grossly and impudently imposed upon than by the account of the

Pohon Oopas, published in Holland about the year 1780. The history and origin of this celebrated forgery still remains a mystery. Foersch, who put his name to the publication, certainly was (according to information I have received from creditable persons who have long resided on the island) a surgeon in the Dutch East India Company's service, about the time the account of the Oopas appeared.* It would be in some degree interesting to become acquainted with his character. I have been led to suppose that his literary abilities were as mean, as his contempt of truth was consummate.

Having hastily picked up some vague information concerning the Oopas, he carried it to Europe, where his notes were arranged, doubtlessly by a different hand, in such a form, as by their plausibility and appearance of truth, to be generally credited.

It is in no small degree surprising that so palpable a falsehood should have been asserted with so much boldness and have remained so long without refutation—or that a subject of a nature so curious and so easily investigated, relating to its principal colony, should not have been inquired into and corrected by the naturalists of the mother-country.

To a person in any degree acquainted with the geography of the island, with the manners of the princes of Java, and their relation to the Dutch government at that period, or with its internal history during the last fifty years, the first glance at the account of Foersch must have evinced its falsity and misrepresentation. Long after it had been promulgated, and published in the different public journals in most of the languages of Europe, a statement of facts, amounting to a refutation of this account, was published in one of the volumes of the Transactions of the Batavian Society, or in one of its prefatory addresses. But not having the work at hand, I cannot with certainty refer to it, nor shall I enter into a regular examination and refutation of the publication of Foersch, which is too contemptible to merit such attention.

But though the account just mentioned, in so far as relates to the situation of the Poison Tree, to its effects on the surrounding country, and to the application said to have been made of the Oopas on criminals in different parts of the island, as well as the description of the poisonous substance itself, and its mode of collection, has been demonstrated to be an extravagant forgery,—the existence of a tree on Java, from whose sap a poison is prepared, equal in fatality, when thrown into the circulation, to the strongest animal poisons hitherto known, is a fact, which it is at present my object to establish and to illustrate.

The tree which produces this poison is called Antshar, and grows in the eastern extremity of the island. Before I proceed to the description of it and of the effects produced

* Foersch was a surgeon of the third class at Samarang in the year 1773. His account of the Oopas Tree appeared in 1783.

produced by its poison, I must premise a few remarks on the history of its more accurate investigation, and on the circumstances which have lately contributed to bring a faithful account of this subject before the public.

At the time I was prosecuting my inquiries into the botany and natural history of the island on behalf of the Dutch government, M. Leschenault de La Tour, a French naturalist, was making a private collection of objects of natural history for the governor of the north-east coast of Java. He shortly preceded me in my visit to the eastern districts of the island, and while I was on my route from Sourabaya in that direction, I received from him a communication containing an account of the poison-tree as he found it in the province of Blambangan. I am induced to make this statement, in order to concede, as far as regards myself, to Mr. Leschenault de La Tour, in the fullest manner, the priority of observing the Oopas of Java. I do this to prevent any reflection, in case a claim to the discovery should be made at a future period: but I must be permitted to add in justice to the series of inquiries which engaged me and the manner in which they were carried on, that the knowledge of the existence of this tree was by no means uncommon or secret in the district of Blambangan, in the environs of Banywoo-wangee; that the commandant of the place, a man of some curiosity and inquiry, was acquainted with it, and that it could not (in all probability) have escaped the notice of a person, who made the vegetable productions an object of particular inquiry, and noted with minute attention every thing that related to their history and operation.

It is in fact more surprizing that a subject of so much notoriety, in the district of Blambangan, and of so great celebrity and misrepresentation in every other part of the world, should so long have remained unexplored, than than it should finally have been noticed and described; and since my visit to that province I have more than once remarked the coincidence which led two persons of nations different from each other, and from that which has been long in possession of the island, who commenced their inquiries without any previous communication and with different objects in view, within the period of about six months, to visit and examine the Oopas Tree of Java.

The work of Rumphius contains a long account of the Oopas, under the denomination of Arbor Toxicaria; the tree does not grow in Amboyna, and his description was made from the information he obtained from Macassar.

His figure was drawn from a branch of that which was called the male tree, sent to him from the same place, and establishing the identity of the poison-tree of Macassar and the other Eastern Islands with the Antshar of Java.

The account of this author is too extensive to be abridged in this place. It concentrates all that has till lately been published on this subject; but the relation is mixed with many assertions and remarks of a fabulous nature, and it is highly probable that it was consulted in the fabrication of Foersch's story. It is, how-

ever, highly interesting, as it gives an account of the effects of the poisoned darts, formerly employed in the wars of the Eastern islands, on the human system, and of the remedies by which their effect was counteracted and cured.

The simple sap of the Arbor Toxicaria (according to Rumphius) is harmless, and requires the addition of ginger and several substances analogous to it, such as Ledoory and Lampoegang, to render it active and mortal. In so far it agrees with the Antshar, which in its simple state is supposed to be inert, and before being used as a poison, is subjected to a preparation which will be described after the history of the tree. The same effervescence and boiling which occurs on the mixture of the substances added to the milky juice by the Javanese in Blambangan, has been observed in the preparation of the poison of Macassar, and in proportion to the violence of these effects the poison is supposed to be active.

A dissertation has been published by Crisp. Æjmlæus at Upsal, which contains the substance of the account of Rumphius; an extract from it is given in Dr. Duncan's Medic. Comment, for the year 1790. 2d. vol. Vth. Decad.

It appears from the account of Rumphius that this tree is also found in Borneo, Sumatra and Bali.

Besides the true poison-tree, the Oopas of the Eastern Islands, and the Antshar of the Javanese, this island produces a shrub, which, as far as observations have hitherto been made, is peculiar to the same, and, by a different mode of preparation, furnishes a poison far exceeding the Oopas in violence. Its name is Tshettik, and its specific description will succeed to that of the Antshar. The genus has not before been discovered or described.

Description of the Antshar.

The Antshar belongs to the twenty-first class of Linnæus, the Monoecia. The male and female flowers are produced in catkins (amenta) on the same branch, at no great distance from each other, the female flowers are in general above the male.

The characters of the genus are:

MALE FLOWER—*Calix* consisting of several scales, which are imbricate.

Corol. None—*Stamines* Filaments many, very short, covered by the scales of the receptacle anthers.

The receptacle on which the filaments are placed, has a conical form, abrupt, somewhat rounded above.

FEMALE FLOWER — Catkins ovate. *Calix* consisting of a number of imbricate scales (generally more than in the male) containing one flower.

Corol. None.

Pistil—Germ single, ovate, erect: *styles* two, long, slender, spreading; *stigmas* simple, acute.

Seed-vessel, an oblong drupe, covered with the calix.

Seed, an ovate nut, with one cell.

Specific Description.

The Antshar is one of the largest trees in the forests of Java. The stem is cylindrical, perpendicular, and

and rises completely naked to the height of sixty, seventy or eighty feet. Near the surface of the ground it spreads obliquely, dividing into numerous broad appendages or wings, much like the *Canarian commune*, and several others of our large forest trees. It is covered with a whitish bark, slightly bursting in longitudinal furrows: near the ground this bark is, in old trees, more than half an inch thick, and, upon being wounded, yields plentifully the milky juice from which the celebrated poison is prepared. A puncture or incision being made in the tree, the juice or sap appears oozing out, of a yellowish colour (somewhat frothy); from old trees, paler; and nearly white from young ones; when exposed to the air, its surface becomes brown. The consistence very much resembles milk, only it is thicker and viscid. This sap is contained in the true bark (or cortex), which, when punctured, yields a considerable quantity, so that in a short time a cup full may be collected from a large tree. The inner bark (or liber) is of a close fibrous texture, like that of the *morus papyrifera*, and when separated from the other bark, and cleansed from the adhering particles, resembles a coarse piece of linen. It has been worked into ropes which are very strong, and the poorer class of people employ the innner bark of younger trees, which is more easily prepared, for the purpose of making a coarse stuff which they wear when working in the fields. But it requires much bruising, washing, and a long immersion in water before it can be used, and even when it appears completely purified, persons wearing this dress, on being exposed to the rain, are affected with an intolerable itching, which renders their flimsy covering almost insupportable.

It will appear from the account of the maner in which the poison is prepared, that the deleterious quality exists in the gum, a small portion of which still adhering to the bark, produces, when it becomes wet, this irritating effect, and it is singular, that this property of the prepared bark is known to the Javanese in all places where the tree grows (for instance in various parts of the provinces of Bangil and Malang, and even at Onarang), while the preparation of a poison from its juice, which produces a mortal effect when introduced into the body by pointed weapons, is an exclusive art of the inhabitants of the eastern extremity of the island.

One of the Regents in the eastern districts informed me, that having many years ago prepared caps or bonnets from the inner bark of the Antshar, which were stiffened in the usual manner with thick rice water, and handsomely painted for the purpose of decorating his Mantries, they all decidedly refused to wear them, asserting that they would cause their hair to fall off.

The stem of the Antshar having arrived at the before-mentioned height, sends off a few stout branches, which spreading nearly horizontally with several irregular curves, divide into smaller branches, and form a hemispherical, but not very regular crown.

The

The external branches are short, have several unequal bends, and are covered with a brown bark.

The leaves are alternate, oblong, heart shaped, somewhat narrower towards the base, entire, with a waving or undulated margin, which sometimes has a few irregular sinuosities. The longitudinal nerve divides the leaf somewhat obliquely, and the inferior division is generally the larger. The point is irregular, some are rounded at the end, others run off almost abruptly to a short point. The upper surface is shining and nearly smooth: some widely dispersed short villi are observed on it; the inferior surface is slightly rough, reticulated, and marked with oblique parallel veins. The petiole is short. The flowers are produced towards the extremity of the outer branches, in a few scattered catkins. The common peduncle of the males is slender and long, that of the females is shorter.

Previous to the season of flowering, about the beginning of June, the tree sheds its leaves, which re-appear when the male flowers have completed the office of fecundation. It delights in a fertile and not very elevated soil, and is only found in the largest forests. I first met with it (the Antshar) in the province of Poegar, on my way to Banjoowangee; in the province of Blambangan I visited four or five different trees, from which this description has been made, while two of them furnished the juice for the preparation of the Oopas. The largest of these trees had, where the oblique appendages of the stem entered the ground, a diameter of at least ten feet, and where the regularly round and straight stem began, the extent of at least ten feet between the points of two opposite appendages at the surface of the ground, its diameter was full three feet. I have since found a very tall tree in Passooroowang, near the boundary of Malang, and very lately I have discovered several young trees in the forests of Japara, and one tree in the vicinity of Onarang. In all these places, though the inhabitants are unacquainted with the preparation and effect of the poison, they distinguish the tree by the name of Antshar. From the tree I found in the province of Passooroowang I collected some juice, which was nearly equal in its operation to that of Blambangan. On of the experiments to be related below was made with the Oopas prepared by myself, after my return to the chief village. I had some difficulty in inducing the inhabitants to assist me in collecting the juice, as they feared a cutaneous eruption and inflammation, resembling, according to the account they gave of it, that produced by the Ingas of this island, the *Rhus vernix* of Japan, and the *Rhus radicans* of North America; but they were only affected by a slight heat and itching of the eyes. In clearing the new grounds in the environs of Benjoowangee for cultivation, it is with much difficulty the inhabitants can be made to approach the tree, as they dread the cutaneous eruption which it is known to produce when newly cut down.

But except when the tree is largely wounded, or when it is felled,

felled, by which a large portion of the juice is disengaged, the effluvia of which mixing with the atmosphere, affects the persons exposed to it, with the symptoms just mentioned, the tree may be approached and ascended like the other common trees in the forests.

The Antshar, like the trees in its neighbourhood, is on all sides surrounded by shrubs and plants; in no instance have I observed the ground naked and barren in its immediate circumference.

The largest tree I met with in Blambangan was so closely environed by the common trees and shrubs of the forest in which it grew, that it was with difficulty I could approach it. Several vines and climbing shrubs, in complete health and vigour, adhered to it, and ascended to nearly half its height. And at the time I visited the tree and collected the juice, I was forcibly struck with the egregious misrepresentation of Foersch. Several young trees spontaneously sprung from seeds that had fallen from the parent, reminded me of a line in Darwin's Botanic Garden, "Chained at his root two scion demons dwell;"—while in recalling his beautiful description of the Oopas, my vicinity to the tree gave me reason to rejoice that it is founded on fiction. The wood of the Antshar is white, light, and of a spongy appearance.

Description of the Tschettik.

The fructification of the Tshettik is still unknown: after all possible research in the district where it grows, I have not been able to find it in a flowering state. It is a large winding shrub.

The root extends creeping to a considerable distance, parallel to a the surface of the earth, sending off small fibres at different curves, while the main root strikes perpendicularly into the ground.

In large individuals it has a diameter of two or three inches; it is covered with a reddish brown bark, containing a juice of the same colour, of a peculiar, pungent, and somewhat nauseous odour. From this bark the poison is prepared.

The stem, which in general is shrubby, sometimes acquires the sive of a small tree; it is very irregular in its ascent and distribution: having made several large bends near the surface of the earth it divides (at long intervals) into numerous branches, which attach themselves to the neighbouring objects and pursue a winding course at no great distance from the ground and nearly parallel to it. In some instances the stem rises to the top of large trees; its form is completely cylindrical, and it is covered with a grey spotted bark.

The lesser branches arise from the stem in pairs (opposite) and are very long, slender, cylindrical, divergent or spreading, and covered with a smooth grey shining bark; on these the leaves are placed opposite, in single pairs or on a common footstalk, pinnate in two or three pairs; they are egged, spear-shaped, entire, terminating in a long narrow point completely smooth and shining on the upper surface, with a few parallel veins beneath. The petioles are short and somewhat

what curved. Toward their extremity the shoots produce cirrhi or tendrils, which appear without any regular distribution opposite to the leaflets; and some branches are entirely without them: they are about an inch long, slender, compressed and spirally turned back (recurvati); at their end near the base a small stipula is found.

The Tshettik grows only in close, shady, almost inaccessible forests, in a deep, black, fertile, vegetable mould. It is very rarely met with, even in the wildernesses of Blambangan.

Preparation 1st of the Antshar.—This process was performed for me by an old Javanese, who was celebrated for his superior skill in preparing the poison. About eight ounces of the juice of the Antshar, which had been collected the preceding evening in the usual manner, and preserved in the joint of a bamboo, was carefully strained into a bowl. The sap of the following substances, which had been finely grated and bruised, was carefully expressed and poured into it, viz. Arum, Nampoo (Javanese), Kæmpferia Galanga, Kontshur, Amomum, Bengley, (a variety of Zerambed), common onion and garlic, of each about half a dram; the same quantity of finely powdered black pepper was then added, and the mixture stirred.

The preparer now took an entire fruit of the *Capsicum fruticosum* or Guinea pepper, and having opened it, he carefully separated a single seed, and placed it on the fluid in the middle of the bowl.

The seed immediately began to reel round rapidly, now forming a regular circle, then darting towards the margin of the cup, with a perceptible commotion on the surface of the liquor which continued about one minute. Being completely at rest, the same quantity of pepper was again added, and another seed of the capsicum laid on as before: a similar commotion took place in the fluid, but in a less degree, and the seed was carried round with diminished rapidity. The addition of the same quantity of pepper was repeated a third time, when a seed of the capsicum being carefully placed in the centre of the fluid, remained quiet, forming a regular circle about itself, in the fluid, resembling the halo of the moon. This is considered as a sign that the preparation of the poison is complete.

The dried milk of the Antshar having been preserved close a considerable time, can still be prepared and rendered active. A quantity which I had collected about two months before, was treated in the following manner by the same person who prepared the fresh juice. Being infused in as much hot water as was barely sufficient well to dissolve it, it was carefully stirred till all the particles soluble in water were taken up; a coagulum of resin remained undissolved; this was taken out and thrown away. The liquor was now treated with the spices above-mentioned, the pepper and the seed of the capsicum, in the same manner as the fresh juice. The same whirling motion occurred as above described, on the seed being placed in the centre. Its activity will appear from one of the experiments to be related.

2d. Of the Tshettik.—The bark of

of the root is carefully separated, and cleared of all the adherent earth; a proportionate quantity of water is poured on, and it is boiled about an hour, when the fluid is carefully filtered through a white cloth; it is then exposed to the fire again and boiled down to nearly the consistence of an extract; in this state it much resembles a thick syrup. The following spices, having been prepared as above described, are added in the same proportion as to the Antshar, viz. Kæmpferia Galanga (Kontshur) Soonty, &c. Dshey, for common onion, garlic, and black pepper.

The expressed juice of these is poured into the vessel, which is once more exposed to the fire a few minutes, when the preparation is complete. The Oopas of both kinds must be preserved in very close vessels.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS OF MUD AND SALT IN THE ISLAND OF JAVA.

(By T.S. Goad, Esq. of the Hon. Company's Bengal Civil Service.)

Having received an extraordinary account of a natural phenomenon in the Plains of Grobogan, fifty pals or miles N.E. of Solo, a party, of which I was one, set off from Solo on the 8th of September, 1815, to examine it.

On approaching the village of Kuhoo, we saw, between two trees, in a plain, an appearance like the surf breaking over rocks, with a strong spray falling to leeward. The spot was completely surrounded by huts for the manufacture of salt, and at a distance looked like a large village. Alighting, we went to the Bludugs, as the Javanese call them. They are situated in the village of Kuhoo, and by Europeans are called by that name. We found them to be on an elevated plain of mud, about two miles in circumference, in the centre of which immense bodies of salt mud were thrown up to the height of from ten to fifteen feet, in the form of large globes, which, bursting, emitted volumes of dense white smoke. These large globes, or bubbles, of which there were two, continued throwing up and bursting seven or eight times in a minute by the watch. At times they throw up two or three or tuns of mud. We got to leeward of the smoke, and found it to smell like the washing of a gun-barrel. As the globes burst, they threw the mud out from the centre, with a pretty loud noise, occasioned by the falling of the mud upon that which surrounded it, and of which the plain is composed. It was difficult and dangerous to approach the large globes or bubbles, as the ground was all a quagmire, except where the surface of the mud had become hardened by the sun; upon this we approached cautiously to within fifty yards of the largest bubble, or mud-pudding, as it might very properly be called, for it was of the consistency of a custard-pudding, and of very considerable diameter; here and there, where the foot accidentally rested on a spot not sufficiently hardened to bear, it sunk, to the no small distress of the walker.

We

We also got close to a small globe or bubble (the plain was full of them of different sizes) and observed it closely for some time. It appeared to heave and swell, and when the internal air had raised it to some height, it burst and fell down in concentric circles, in which shape it remained quiet until a sufficient quantity of air was again formed internally to raise and burst another bubble. This continued at intervals from about one-half to two minutes. From various other parts of the quagmire round the large globes or bubbles, there were occasionally small quantities of mud shot up like rockets to the height of twenty or thirty feet, and accompanied by smoke. This was in parts where the mud was of too stiff a consistency to rise in globes or bubbles. The mud at all the places we came near was cold on the surface, but we were told it was warm beneath. The water which drains from the mud is collected by the Javanese, and by being exposed in the hollows of split bamboos to the rays of the sun, deposits crystals of salt. The salt thus made is reserved exclusively for the Emperor of Solo. In dry weather it yields thirty *dudjins* of one hundred *catties* each every month, but in wet or cloudy weather less.

In the afternoon we rode to a place in a forest called Ramsam, to view a salt lake, a mud hillock, and various boiling or rather bubbling pools. The lake was about half a mile in circumference, of a dirty looking water, boiling up all over in gurgling bodies, but more particularly in the centre, which appeared like a strong spring; the water was quite cold, and tasted bitter, salt, and sour, and had an offensive smell. About thirty yards from the lake stood the mud hillock, which was about fifteen feet high from the level of the earth. The diameter of its base was about twenty-five yards, and its top about eight feet, and in form an exact cone. The top is open, and the interior keeps constantly working and heaving up mud in globular forms, like the Bludugs. The hillock is entirely formed of mud, which has flowed out of the top; every rise of the mud was accompanied by a rumbling noise from the bottom of the hillock, which was distinctly heard for some seconds before the bubbles burst. The outside of the hillock was quite firm. We stood on the edge of the opening, and sounded it, and found it to be eleven fathoms deep. The mud was more liquid than at the Bludugs, and no smoke was emitted from the lake, hillock, or pools.

Close to the foot of the hillock was a small pool of the same water as the lake, which appeared exactly like a pot of water boiling violently; it was shallow, except in the centre, into which we thrust a stick twelve feet long, but found no bottom. The hole not being perpendicular, we could not sound it with a line.

About two hundred yards from the lake were several large pools or springs, two of which were eight and ten feet in diameter. They were like the small pool, but boiled more violently, and smelt excessively. The ground around them was hot to the feet, and the air which issued from them

them quite hot, so that it was most probably inflammable; but we did not ascertain this. We heard the boiling thirty yards before we came to the pools, resembling in noise a water fall. The pools did not overflow; of course the bubbling was occasioned by the rising of air alone. The water of one of the pools appeared to contain a mixture of earth and lime, and from the taste to be combined with alkali. The water of the Bludugs and the lake is used medicinally by the Javanese, and cattle drinking of the water are poisoned.

Some Observations on the Salt Mines of Cardona, made during a Tour in Spain, in the Summer of 1814. *By Thomas Stewart Traill, M.D. M.G.S.*

(From Transactions of the Geological Society, Vol. III.)

These celebrated mines occupy the head of a small valley in the immediate vicinity of Cardona, a town in the province of Catalonia.

This valley extends about half a mile in length, from the river Cardonero to the mines, in a direction from east-south-east to west-north-west. Its north-western side is bounded by a very steep and lofty ridge, the summit of which is crowned by the town and castle of Cardona. The opposite boundary is somewhat less elevated; but both sides are considerably higher than the upper surface of the fossil salt. On entering this valley, the attention is arrested by bold cliffs of a greyish white colour, which are soon discovered to consist of one vast mass of salt. The sides and bottom of the valley are compos d of reddish brown clay, forming a thick bed, from which here and there large imbedded masses of rock salt project in the manner of more ordinary rocks; especially along the winding ascent which leads up to the town of Cardona. The summits of the ridges which bound the valley on each side, are formed of a yellowish grey sandstone of a coarse texture, and containing many scales of grey mica.

The great body of the salt forms a rugged precipice, which is reckoned between 400 and 500 feet in height at the upper extremity of the valley, and is covvered by a thick bed of the clay avove mentioned.

The precipitous form is partly owing to the manner in which the mine has been wrought for a series of ages. There is no excavation; but the salt has been procured by working down perpendicularly as in an open quarry. The lowest part of the present works has a solid floor of pure salt which is not above the level of the bottom of the valley, where no salt is found; but the real depth of the bed of salt has never yet been ascertained. The upper surface of the salt is not level; but appears irregularly elevated, according to the general outline of the hill in which it occurs.

The salt has been usually represented as forming an entire mountain: but though it here appears supplying the place of common rock, from its being confined to this valley, and not attaining so high a level as the surrounding

surrounding hills, it would seem more correct to consider it as a mass or bed of salt filling up a valley, than as constituting a mountain, which according to some authors* is a league in circumference. These dimensions could only be obtained by considering the neighbouring heights as formed of this mineral; a supposition not countenanced by my personal observation, nor by the best information which I could collect on the spot.

The surfaces of the salt precipice which have been long exposed to the weather are not smooth, but cut into innumerable shallow channels, running in a tortuous manner, and divided from each other by thin edges, often so sharp as to cut the hands like broken glass. The channelled surface is evidently produced by the action of the winter rains, which have given the whole a striking resemblance to the surface of a mass of ice, which had been partially thawed and again frozen.

The general colour of the exposed surface is greyish white, with here and there a tinge of pale reddish brown, from the colouring matter of the superincumbent bed of clay. Towards the extremities of the mass of salt, extremely thin layers of a pure and plastic clay, are insinuated between layers of salt, so as to give it the waved delineations which often occur in some species of calcsniter. The general mass of salt is, however, of the greatest purity; and in order to be converted into snow white culinary salt requires no other process but grinding. The greyish hue of the external surface is owing to the rain penetrating a portion of the salt, and by diminishing its opacity, depriving it of the whiteness which the fresh fracture generally presents. At the period of my visit the surface of this immense mass was properly dry, and in some places, where water had most recently flowed, was covered with a snow white efflorescence. This circumstance, as well as the sharpness of the edges above mentioned, shew the little hygrometric water in the atmosphere of that country, and the general purity of the salt from earthy muriates.

The fracture of the salt is highly crystalline, and usually exhibits large granular distinct concretions, which give it sometimes the appearance of a breccia, or of containing imbedded crystals.

A perennial brine spring flows at the foot of the great precipice, and affords a strong proof of the little effect of water on this very compact salt. The aperture through which the stream has issued, for many years, is not wider externally than two feet, and suddenly contracts to a few inches; while the channel worn in a solid floor of salt, through which the stream has long flowed, is not a foot in depth. This is partly to be ascribed to the water being saturated with salt; but, during the rainy season, the stream is much augmented, and thus cannot be supposed so highly charged with saline matter. Notwithstanding

* Bowles' Introduction a la Historia Natural de Espana; Dillon who translates him, Laborde, Itineraire descriptif, &c.

withstanding this, neither the solvent, nor mechanical effects of the spring seem to have much effect on the fossil salt of Cardona. The waters of this spring flow into the Cardonero, leaving in the valley a thick scaly crust of salt, resembling the ice formed around our brooks in similar situations. During the rainy season, it is asserted, that the stream carries down such quantities of salt into the Cardonero, as to kill the fish in that river.* This assertion rests upon the authority of Bowles, an able naturalist; but he undoubtedly was led into error when he asserted, that the waters of the Cardonero at some leagues below the mines yield no trace of salt: from which he inferred, that salt may, by motion, be converted into earthy matter. At Manresa, which is about twenty miles below Cardona I tested the water of the Cardonero by nitrate of silver, which indicated the presence of an unusually large portion of muriate of soda. The taste of the brine spring at Cardona is intensely saline; and the hand immersed in it, on being exposed to the air, is instantly covered with a film of salt. The salt rock near its source, is most elegantly veined with delicate waved delineations of an ochre yellow colour

The clay which covers the bed of salt at Cardona, and forms the sides of the valley, exactly resembles the clay found in the salt district of Cheshire, having when dry some resemblance to shale, but becoming plastic when moistened. It is remarkably pure, and free from intermixture, except of salt; large masses of which are occasionally imbedded in it.

No fibrous salt was to be observed at Cardona; nor did I discover the slightest trace of gypsum in that neighbourhood; a remark which was also made by Bowles. On the soil near the town, a small quantity of a saline efflorescence was, however, observed, which had the taste of sulphate of soda; but the loss of the specimen I collected, has prevented a more accurate investigation of its properties.

The salt mine of Cordona is wrought like an open quarry with pickaxes and wedges, by which the mineral is raised in considerable tabular masses. The part at present wrought presents an extensive horizontal floor of pure rock salt: the level of which is a little lower than the foot of the great salt precipice. An enormous mass of the same mineral lies between this precipice and the present mine, the removal of which will, in time, render the appearance of this interesting spot still more magnificent; for then the vast front of the rock salt bed will at once strike the eye from the lowest part of the mine.

Like every other public work in Spain, the mines of Cardona are in a languid state from the effects of the late war, which has desolated the peninsula. Only 100 labourers are at present employed in quarrying the salt, and in wheeling it to the receiving house. Over these, eight overseers are appointed, who do duty in

* Introduction à la Historia Natural y à la Geografia Fiscia de Espana, por Don Guillermò Bowles. Madrid, 1775.

in rotation; and ten sentinels are continually stationed around the mine to defend it from the depredations of the peasantry. Several clerks are employed in an office built at the entrance to the mine, and the whole is under the direction of an Intendente or Inspector, who wears the uniform of an officer in the Spanish army; for the mine is the property of the crown, and is most rigidly guarded. Notwithstanding the rigour with which depredators are punished, the peasantry frequently attempt to deceive the vigilance of the guardians of the mine. When detected, the usual punishment for a peasant is, even on the first offence, two or three years labour among malefactors in some of the public works in the province. A soldier is however less severely punished when he commits a similar transgression; he is generally sentenced to a few days solitary confinement in a dungeon of the castle. On asking an overseer the reason of this disproportion in the punishment of different offenders, he replied, that the soldier's poverty was supposed to extenuate his crime, while the peasant of Catalonia enjoyed comparative wealth, and could afford to purchase salt for the consumption of his family.

Such is the boldness of the smugglers and the jealousy of the government, that it is dangerous to visit the mines without formal leave from the Intendente; as the sentinels have orders to fire on any one seen loitering about them.

The workmen here receive considerable wages, and are all free labourers; each man receives daily twelve reals vellon, which at the rate of exchange last year equals three shillings sterling: lads are paid at the rate of eight reals, or two shillings; and boys receive six reals or one shilling and sixpence.* The hours for work are from six in the morning to seven in the evening, (in summer); with the intervals of half an hour, between eight and nine o'clock, A.M. for breakfast, and two hours, from twelve to two, for dinner, and its usual sequel in Spain, the *siester*.

The produce of the mines is pulverized by grinding it in mills, on the exact construction of our common water mills. This operation reduces it into an excellent culinary salt of a snowy whiteness. In this state it is sold to the peasantry of the surrounding districts, at the rate of thirty reals vellon, or seven sh., six d. sterl. per fanega of five arrobas of Catalonia, which equal 116 pounds avoirdupois.

As there are no roads practicable for wheel carriages in this part of Catalonia, the salt is carried from Cardona on mules or asses; the only beasts of burden that could travel in safety the rugged defiles in which this district abounds. It seems a part of the perverse policy of the Spanish government to discourage the formation of proper roads,

* This may be considered as liberal wages where the necessaries of life, with the exception of bread, are cheap; at Cardona, mutton and beef costs 1 real vell. per 12oz. Bread of the best quality costs 1 real vell. per 12oz. Wine of the country (a very good red sort) is retailed at 6 quartos per bottle, or about two pence sterling.

lest

lest it should facilitate the operations of the smuggler.

It would not be difficult to connect Cardona, by means of a canal, with the ocean; and thus the valuable produce of its salt mines might increase the revenues of the crown, and the trade of Barcelona. The channels of the Cardonero and Lobregat always contain a large body of water, and might easily be rendered subservient to the purposes of inland navigation. Besides augmenting the value of the mines of Cardona, such a plan by facilitating the intercourse with the interior of this fine province, would stimulate the exertions of a people who only require an equitable government to become highly industrious.

It yet remains that I offer a few remarks on the nature of the country around Cardona, as materials for its geology.

Its general appearance is mountainous. The mountains are abrupt, but generally wooded. The vallies are narrow, and, where the declivities will permit cultivation, they produce abundance of good grapes and some corn. In coming from Barcelona, the traveller leaves, at a small distance on the left, the majestic Montserret; and gradually approaches a mountain chain proceeding from its northern extremity, which declines as it stretches towards Manresa. This chain consists of similar materials to Montserrat; viz. of vast beds of farcilite, composed of rounded masses of quartz, with angular pieces of siliceous slate, and fragments of clayslate united by a basis containing calcareous earth. The fragments of this farcilite become smaller as we go northward, and at last bear a striking resemblance to coarse greywacké; to which formation I am inclined to assign the puddingstone of Montserrat, and the chain of which it forms a part. *

On descending the rugged mountains of puddingstone into the valley of the Lobregat, before coming to Manresa, we observe strata of a bluish grey rock with interposed layers of a softer material of the same colour, which crumbles into sandy clay by exposure to the weather. These strata have some resemblance to sandstone-flag; but an attentive consideration convinced me that they ought to be considered as stratified greywacké approaching to greywacké slate. Above these we again find the farcilite, which is the prevailing rock about Manresa. All the rocks hitherto mentioned effervesce slightly with acids; a circumstance which connects them in some measure with the extensive limestone country to the south-west of Montserrat; and they all shew a tendency to split vertically into columnar

* It may not be improper here to remark that the common descriptions of Montserrat, are in several respects erroneous. It is *not an insulated mountain*, as generally represented; but is the highest point of a considerable chain. Its insular appearance, as seen from the high road between Igualada and Martorel, has deceived those who have never examined its north-eastern side. The *touchstone* mentioned by Bowles and others, as entering into the composition of its puddingstone, appears by its fracture to be only a dark coloured common siliceous slate.

masses.

masses. Beyond Manresa the farcilite occurs till the traveller crosses the ford of the Cardonero, when it is succeeded by a limestone of a dirty iron brown colour, and dull, almost earthy, fracture. Beyond the village of Suria, a sandstone, which slightly effervesces with acids, makes its appearance. This rock constitutes the sides of the valley which contain the fossil salt.

The immediate vicinity of the salt mines shews no other rock than a yellowish grey sandstone much charged with scales of mica.

We find thus that the salt rock of Cardona is accompanied by clay and sandstone, like our Cheshire salt formation. Limestone also is found near it; but the usual concomitant gypsum appears to be wanting, as well as foetid limestone. The great compactness and purity of this salt merits examination.

Though the country around Cardona is mountainous and rugged, it is inferior in elevation to the districts between it and the Mediterranean; as well as to those which bound it on the north. Immediately behind Cardona the mountains begin to ascend with increasing boldness until they unite with the grand chain of the Pyrenees.

I relinquish to others the difficult task of giving a probable explanation of the formation of rock salt; contented if my observations on the mine of Cardona can add any thing to the mass of facts which should guide us in the obscure but captivating speculations of geology.

VISIT TO THE MUMMY PITS.

(From Legh's Travels.)

The pits we had examined at Thebes were full of human mummies, but in no place had we yet seen any marks of those of crocodiles. With this intention we continued our voyage down the Nile and halted at Manfalout situated on the left bank of the river, for the purpose of making preparations for a journey to Amabdi. Our party consisted of my friend Mr. Smelt and an American of the name of Barthow, who had traded many years in the Red Sea, spoke Arabic extremely well, and whom we had engaged as a dragoman at Cairo, when we first began our travels in Upper Egypt. We took with us, besides, an Abyssinian merchant, of the name of Fadlallah, and three of our boat's crew who were Barâbras, whom we had brought with us from the Cataracts. Having provided ourselves with asses and torches, we crossed the ferry at Manfalout, at five in the morning of the 30th March. We wandered about till nine o'clock in search of the village of Amabdi, near which we at length found four Arabs employed in cutting wood. They appeared at first unwilling to give us any information about the object of our search, and we observed them consulting together, and overheard them muttering something about danger, and thought we heard the expression, "If one must die,—all must die." This excited our suspicions, but did not deter us from proceeding, as we relied on our

our number and strength to resist any act of treachery.

We were bent on going, and the Arabs at last undertook to be our guides for a reward of twenty-five piastres. After an hour's march in the desert, we arrived at the spot, which we found to be a pit or circular hole of ten feet in diameter, and about eighteen feet deep. We descended without difficulty, and the Arabs began to strip, and proposed to us to do the same: we partly followed their example, but kept on our trousers and shirts. I had by me a brace of pocket pistols, which I concealed in my trousers, to be prepared against any treacherous attempt of our guides. It was now decided that three of the four Arabs should go with us, while the other remained on the outside of the cavern. The Abyssinian merchant declined going any farther. The sailors remained also on the outside to take care of our clothes. We formed therefore a party of six; each was to be preceded by a guide—our torches were lighted—one of the Arabs led the way, and I followed him.

We crept for seven or eight yards through an opening at the bottom of the pit, which was partly choked up with the drifted sand of the desert, and found ourselves in a large chamber, about fifteen feet high.

This was probably the place into which the Greek, Demetrius, had penetrated, and here we observed what he had described—the fragments of the mummies of crocodiles. We saw also great numbers of bats flying about, and hanging from the roof of the chamber. Whilst holding up my torch to examine the vault, I accidently scorched one of them, I mention this trivial circumstance, because afterwards it gave occasion to a most ridiculous, though to us very important discussion. So far the story of the Greek was true, and it remained only to explore the galleries where the Arabs had formerly taken refuge, and where, without doubt, were deposited the mummies we were searching for. We had all of us torches, and our guides insisted upon our placing ourselves in such a way that an Arab was before each of us. Though there appeared something mysterious in this order of march, we did not dispute with them, but proceeded. We now entered a low gallery, in which we continued for more than an hour, stooping or creeping as was necessary, and following its windings, till at last it opened into a large chamber, which, after some time, we recognised as the one we had first entered, and from which we had set out. Our conductors, however, denied that it was the same, but on our persisting in the assertion, agreed at last that it was, and confessed they had missed their way the first time, but if we would make another attempt, they would undertake to conduct us to the mummies. Our curiosity was still unsatisfied; we had been wandering for more than an hour in low subterranean passages, and felt considerably fatigued by the irksomeness of the posture in which we had been obliged to move, and the heat of our torches in those narrow and low galleries. But the Arabs spoke so confidently of succeeding in this second trial, that we were induced once more

to attend them. We found the opening of the chamber which we now approached guarded by a trench of unknown depth, and wide enough to require a good leap. The first Arab jumped the ditch, and we all followed him. The passage we entered was extremely small, and so low in some places as to oblige us to crawl flat on the ground, and almost always on our hands and knees. The intricacies of its windings resembled a labyrinth, and it terminated at length in a chamber much smaller than that which we had left, but, like it, containing nothing to satisfy our curiosity. Our search hitherto had been fruitless, but the mummies might not be far distant, another effort, and we might still be successful.

The Arab whom I followed, and who led the way, now entered another gallery, and we all continued to move in the same manner as before, each preceded by a guide. We had not gone far before the heat became excessive;—for my own part I found my breathing extremely difficult, my head began to ache most violently, and I had a most distressing sensation of fulness about the heart.

We felt we had gone too far, and yet were almost deprived of the power of returning. At this moment the torch of the first Arab went out: I was close to him, and saw him fall on his side: he uttered a groan—his legs were strongly convulsed, and I heard a rattling noise in his throat—he was dead. The Arab behind me, seeing the torch of his companion extinguished, and conceiving he had stumbled, past me, advanced to his assistance, and stooped. I observed him appear faint, totter, and fall in a moment—he also was dead. The third Arab came forward, and made an effort to approach the bodies, but stopped short. We looked at each other in silent horror. The danger increased every instant; our torches burnt faintly: our breathing became more difficult; our knees tottered under us, and we felt our strength nearly gone.

There was no time to be lost—the American, Barthow, cried to us to "take courage," and we began to move back as fast as we could. We heard the remaining Arab shouting after us, calling us Caffres, imploring our assistance, and upbraiding us with deserting him. But we were obliged to leave him to his fate, expecting every moment to share it with him. The windings of the passages through which we had come increased the difficulty of our escape; we might take a wrong turn, and never reach the great chamber we had first entered. Even supposing we took the shortest road, it was but too probable our strength would fail us before we arrived. We had each of us separately and unknown to one another observed attentively the different shapes of the stones which projected into the galleries we had passed, so that each had an imperfect clue to the labyrinth we had now to retrace. We compared notes, and only on one occasion had a dispute, the American differing from my friend and myself; in this dilemma we were determined by the majority, and fortunately were right. Exhausted with fatigue and terror, we reached the edge of the deep trench

trench which remained to be crossed before we got into the great chamber. Mustering all my strength, I leaped, and was followed by the American. Smelt stood on the br nk, ready to drop with fatigue. He called to us "for God's sake to help him over the fosse, or at least to stop, if only for five minutes, to allow him time to recover his strength." It was impossible—to stay was death, and we could not resist the desire to push on and reach the open air. We encouraged him to summon all his force, and he cleared the trench. When we reached the open air it was one o'clock, and the heat in the sun about 160°. Our sailors, who were waiting for us, had luckily a bardak full of water, which they sprinkled upon us, but though a little refreshed, it was not possible to climb the sides of the pit; they unfolded their turbans, and slinging them round our bodies, drew us to the top

Our appearance alone without our guides naturally astonished the Arab who had remained at the entrance of the cavern; and he anxiously inquired for his ha-habebas, or friends. To have confessed they were dead would have excited suspicion, he would have supposed we had murdered them, and have alarmed the inhabitants of Amabdi, to pursue us and revenge the death of their friends. We replied, therefore, they were coming, and were employed in bringing out the mummies we had found, which was the cause of their delay.

We lost no time in mounting our asses, re-crossed the desert and passed hastily by the village to regain the ferry of Manfalout. Our cangia was moored close to the town, and we got on board by five o'clock. We had been expected for some time, and as it happened to be the birthday of my friend Mr. Smelt, we had intended to have regaled ourselves that day with a more sumptuous meal than ordinary. But we had no appetite to eat, it was of more consequence to consult what was to be done in our present circumstances. That the Arabs of Amabdi would pursue us to revenge the supposed murder of their friends, there was no doubt, and as it would be next to impossible to persuade them we had no hand in their deaths, we all agreed our only safety was in flight It was resolved we should wait till midnight, and then sail down the Nile for Miniet, the first Turkish garrisoned town we should reach. Owing to the laziness or stupidity of our Reis, it was, however, five in the morning before we weighed anchor. This at the time, gave us great uneasiness, but was in fact a most fortunate circumstance; for, as will appear afterwards, had we sailed earlier, we should certainly have fallen into the hands of our enemies. The wind was contrary, blowing strongly from the north, and we had only made two leagues by seven o'clock.

We now saw four Turks on horseback galloping towards us, followed by two Arabs on foot, and as we made but little way down the river, they were soon near enough to fire a pistol and order us to bring to. We stopped our boat, and they called to us from the shore, saying they were

sent by the Cacheff to bring us to Manfalout to answer for the murder of our Arab guides. The two Arabs on foot were violent in their threats, and continued vociferating they would have blood for blood, and that they were resolved on our deaths, though it might cost the lives of twenty more of their countrymen. We entered into a parley with the Turks, and demanded of them if they would answer for our safety on our way to Manfalout, and stipulated also that we should be allowed to carry with us our arms. They promised us we should not be molested on our road to the town, and after some demur permitted us to take our swords, pistols, and double barrelled guns. On these conditions we went on shore, and walked on foot under the escort of the Turks to Manfalout. When we arrived at the house of the Cacheff, we found him smoking in an outer court, attended by a few Arnout guards, and surrounded by about forty of the inhabitants of Amabdi.

The Arabs received us with a shout of revengeful delight.

The Cacheff treated us in a stern and haughty manner, and informed us of what we were accused by the people about him. Through our dragoman we related our story, and produced the firman we had received of Machmoud Ali, Pacha of Cairo. Our passport ran in the usual form, enjoining all the Governors of the different towns through which we should pass to afford us every protection and assistance. A secretary was ordered to read the firman aloud, which when he had done, the Cacheff reaching out his hand took hold of it, and looking sternly at us, observed sarcastically, "I do not see that this firman allows you either to maltreat or kill the Arabs."

He then poured out a torrent of abuse upon us in Arabic, to the great satisfaction of our accusers, and retired into an inner court, leaving us, as we conceived, to their mercy. The Arabs, were most of them armed with swords and spears, and began now to surround us with menacing gestures. Shortly, however, we were sent for by the Turk, and conducted by some of his soldiers into his presence.

The Arabs expressed great satisfaction at this and appeared to think our fate was decided. The Cacheff received us on this occasion in a much more friendly manner than at first; he was unobserved by the Arabs, and laid aside the angry tone, which we now perceived he had formerly only affected. "My good friends," said he, laying his hand on the shoulder of our dragoman, "I know I am, by virtue of your firman, bound to protect you, and my head must answer for your safety. I believe your story, but I have a guard only of 50 soldiers, and the village of Amabdi is 700 muskets strong. Should all the inhabitants take a part in this affair and come over, the consequence will be fatal both to you and myself; you must make your escape secretely, and in the mean time I will amuse and detain the Arabs."

We saw the force of this advice, thanked the Cacheff for his friendly conduct, and lost no time in making our retreat through a gate

gate at the back of his house. When we had quitted our boat to accompany the Turks to Manfalout, we had given orders that it should follow us, and now found it waiting close to the town.

We again set sail, but as the wind continued to blow strongly from the north, with little prospect of eluding the pursuit of our enemies.

The Nile here is about two musket shots broad, and we were continually obliged to tack. Though we rowed with all our might we made but little way, and had scarcely lost sight of the town before we observed a party of horsemen at a considerable distance in the Desert, on the right bank of the Nile, whom we took for Bedouin Arabs. Soon after we perceived a number of heads peaping over the sand hillocks on the same side. We were at this moment nearly in the middle of the river, and consequently a little without musket shot. Suddenly several Arabs jumped up and shouted to us to come over, or they would fire upon us.

We rowed our boat as quickly as possible to the other bank, and consulted amongst ourselves what measures to take. Our danger was imminent, we were surrounded on all sides by enemies, our friend the Cacheff at Manfalout was unable to protect us, and the distance to Miniet was seventy miles. If the wind had been favourable, by fast sailing and keeping close to the left bank of the river, we might have escaped our pursuers; but in the present circumstances it would have been madness to continue our course.

At length it was resolved we should return to Manfalout again, claim the assistance of the Cacheff, or endeavour to convince the Arabs of our innocence. We quickly reached the town, and had no sooner stepped on shore than we were assailed by three women, and five or six children —they were all naked and smeared with mud. We were informed that they were the wives and children of the men who had perished, and the state in which they exhibited themselves was according to the custom of mourning amongst them. As we were armed, we reached without much obstruction the house of the Cacheff, whom we now found surrounded by more than four hundred Arabs, and amongst them the Shekh of the village of Amabdi. Making our way through the crowd, we luckily recognised the person of the Arab whom we had left and supposed to have died with his companions in the cavern. His appearance was most wretched; he was unable to stand, and was supported by two of his friends. We afterwards found he had escaped by the light of Mr. Smelt's torch, when he was obliged to remain for a short time to recover his strength at the edge of the trench. Our dragoman related our story again, and called upon the survivor to confirm the truth of it, but in vain; on the contrary he maintained we had taken him and his companions by force, and compelled them to conduct us to the place. In this falsehood he was supported by the Arab who had remained on the outside of the cavern, and whom we now saw for the first time

among

among the crowd. In our defence we replied it was not possible we could have used any means of compulsion, as we were unarmed. This we boldly asserted, as the brace of pistols I had with me was never produced. Besides, we recalled to his memory that on our way thither one of the guides who had died, had replenished our bardak with water from a well near Amabdi.—This proved that we had gone amicably together.

The Cacheff, who continued to treat us haughtily in public, commanded the Arab to explain the means by which the infidels (who he confessed were without arms) had killed his companions. He replied, by magic, for he had seen me burning something on our first entrance into the great chamber. This was the bat I had accidently scorched. Our cause now began to wear a better complexion: part of the crowd, who treated the idea of magic with contempt, believed us innocent, and the rest probably dreaded the imaginary powers with which we had been invested. Emboldened by this change of sentiment in our favour, our dragoman assumed a lofty tone, and peremptorily insisted on our being sent together with our two accusers and the Shekh of Amabdi, to Siout, to Ibrahim Bey, the son of the Pacha of Cairo, and the Governor of Upper Egypt. The reputation of this man for cruelty was so great, that his very name excited terror in the assembly. It was now our turn to threaten, and we talked of the alliance of our king with the Pacha of Cairo, and the consequence of ill-treating any one protected by his firman. This had its effect, and the Cacheff having consulted for some time with the Shekh, suggested an accommodation by money. This proposal we at first affected to reject with disdain, as it would in some manner be an acknowledgement of our guilt, though we were secretly anxious to terminate the affair at any rate. Our dragoman was sent to negociate with the Cacheff, and it was finally agreed we should pay twelve piastres or two Spanish dollars to each of the women, and the same sum we offered as a present to the Shekh of the village. All animosity seemed now to have ceased, and we were permitted quietly to return to our vessel, and continue our voyage.

THE SPOTS IN THE SUN.

[*From a French paper*]

The superstitious anxiety excited at present among the vulgar, and even among people who would be offended at being so classed, by the great news of spots in the Sun, must afford ample matter of reflection to all enlightened men. What renders these terrors ridiculous is, that nothing is more usual than the appearance of spots in the Sun's disk: few years pass during which astronomers do not observe them in less or greater numbers, and no injurious influence has ever yet resulted from them. A spot was observed in 1779, which, from its apparent dimensions, must have been about 17,000 leagues in diameter; it was therefore five or six times as large

large as the earth. It passed off like the rest, without doing any mischief.

We were of course indebted to the telescope for our first knowledge of the existence of such spots. They were seen for the first time in 1611; and nearly about the same time by J. Fabricius, at Wittenberg, by the Jesuit Scheiner, and by Galileo. That great man watched their course with so much attention, and so well developed their phenomena, that very little has been since added to the descriptions which he gave, except more precise measures. The spots of the Sun are at present viewed with astronomical telescopes, in which the great brilliancy of that star is mitigated and not effaced, by the coloured glass placed between the telescope and the eye. There are in the interior of the telescope, at the focus of the object, some very fine threads stretched crosswise, and moveable parallely to each other, by means of which the distance of the spot from the nearest border of the Sun's disk may be ascertained, which determines its position on the disk at the moment of observation. By following in this manner the same spot for several days, it is perceived to change its place. Its size also varies much. The spots sometimes grow thinner, and disperse from one day to another: and hence it is that, though last month rather a large number was visible, within these few days only two are to be seen. But during the whole time of their presence they pursue a regular course, of which the aspects are common to all.

When they first come in sight they appear on the Sun's border like a slender thread. In proportion as they advance towards the middle of the disk, they appear, from day to day, to enlarge in the direction of their movement. They then decrease periodically; and if they last long enough to traverse the whole disk, they go off by the opposite disk, narrowing to a single thread. These appearances are evidently such as a small body, adhering to a spherical surface, and revolving with or upon that surface, must present. The diminution of the spots, in proportion as they approximate the borders of the disk, results from this—that they then project more obliquely, and are only seen sidewise; but when in the middle of the disk they are seen in their full extent. In fine, upon comparing the direction and rapidity of their course, it soon becomes evident that the supposition of their adhering to the body of the Sun is the only admissible one: that course is so steady, that when the same spot has been watched for several days, all the other positions which it may take may be predicted with certainty. On thus tracing the route of all those which appear, it is ascertained that they move in courses exactly parallel, describing circles which all have their centre on a common axis, passing through the centre of the Sun. The size of these circles varies on different points of the disk, according to the same laws as on a sphere; and the rate of movement is modified in such way, that all the circles are run through in equal times. This perfect concordance of revolution in spots so changeable

able in other respets, so fleeting, and so independent on each other, evidently shows that they must be attached to one and the same round body which makes them revolve altogether with a common motion. Hence it has been concluded that the Sun revolves upon itself with the general motion of these spots, that is, in 25 days and a half, in like manner as our earth revolves in 24 hours. The same calculation, applied to the spots which have been discovered on the other planets, has in like manner made us acquainted with their rotation.

As to the nature of these solar spots, it is absolutely unknown. Herschell is of opinion that luminous clouds float in the inflamed atmosphere of this star, as clouds of vapour float in ours. He supposes that the body of the Sun is opaque and dark; and that the black spots observed there at intervals are merely the summits of very elevated mountains, which the solar clouds permit us to see between their openings. Other astronomers think that the globe of the Sun is on fire, and that the spots are merely immense scoriæ, launched on the surface of that mass by the terrible explosions of which our terrestrial volcanoes afford but a feeble picture. But whatever may be thought of these conjectures, it seems sufficient for us to know, that the solar spots are trifling compared with the immense mass of that star; and that the eruptions of which they are perhaps the effect take place at too great a distance from our earth to produce the least effect upon it. Generally speaking, the physical state of our little world is incomparably more stable and steady than its moral state.

ACCOUNT OF A SODA LAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

By M. Palacio Faxar.

(From Journal of Science and the Arts).

In Maracaybo, one of the provinces of Venezuela (48 miles east of Merida, about 8 degrees of N.L. and 70 degrees some minutes of W. Lon.), is a valley, called *Lalagunilla*, the small lake. On the south of this valley, which contains an extent of country seven miles in length and five in breadth, runs that branch of the Andes which extends along the coast of Venezuela, and rising on this spot to the line of perpetual snow, forms La Sierra Nevada of Merida.

The waters that descend northwards from La Sierra unite to form the river Chama, which traverses the neighbouring countries, Mucuchies, Merida, Exido, Lalagunilla, and Estanques, and loses itself in the woods which surround the lake of Maracaybo. Those, on the contrary, which descend southwards from the Cordilliera are received by several rivers communicating with the Apure, which falls into the Oronoco. At a considerable height northwards, on La Sierra, is found the species of Cinchona, known in commerce by the appellation of Cinchona of Carthagena.

The north side of Lalagunilla is

is bounded by a limestone hill. The land rises imperceptibly towards the east and descends gradually several fathoms towards the west, until it reaches that tract of country which produces the Cacao (cocos butiracea). The bed of the valley is formed of chalk; it is situated about 250 fathoms above the level of the sea.

The village of Lalagunilla is situate in the south of the valley; its inhabitants, a strong laborious people, are Indians, whose only occupation is agriculture and the extraction of the Urao.

Nearly in the centre of the valley is the lake which receives the rain water that descends from the neighbouring mountains; but as even during the greatest drought the lake never become dry, it is supposed that it has some springs which supply it with water, independent of the rains. Its dimensions in the rainy season, in the widest part, are two hundred and ten fathoms by one hundred and six. On the eastern side, where the waters are deepest, its depth never exceeds three fathoms. To prevent inundations to the neighbouring cottages, a drain is cut on the south-east side, which carries the waters into the Chama. On the eastern side the waters are very shallow, and being contracted in width, give to the lake a somewhat oval form. It is on this side that many aquatic plants are found. The air of the valley being very dry, the climate mild, the sky serene, the country in a high state of cultivation, and the view of La Sierra Neveda truly sublime, a residence here is delightful, and many families from Merida and the environs constantly pass some months of the year at Lalagunilla.

The waters of the lake are impregnated with carbonate of soda, which crystallizes in the dry season, and is in that state by the Indians called Urao. The extraction of this salt, which is employed at Venezuela to prepare the Mò or inspissated juice of tobacco, has been long known and practised at Lalagunilla. At the end of the last century, when the Court of Madrid monopolized the cultivation of tobacco, the right of extracting the Urao fell likewise to the crown. On the east side of the lake a magazine was erected for receiving the Urao, and another building as a residence for the *Teniente visitador*, or captain of Gens d'armes, in whom was vested the government of the lake, with a view to prevent a species of smuggling which the Indians are much inclined to practise, by secretly withdrawing the Urao.

The water of the lake is of a yellowish green colour, of a saponaceous quality, alkaline taste, and peculiar smell. There is no appearance of fish of any kind in these waters; the only living creature I could observe was an insect on the borders of the lake, which appeared to me a species of spider.

These waters having a strengthening quality, convalescents resort thither in the morning to bathe, and derive great benefit from them in some cutaneous diseases. In many disorders incident to horses they are likewise very efficacious.

When the period for the extraction of the Urao arrives, which is every two years, those Indians of Lalagunilla, who are devoted

devoted to this employment, and who are called Huragueros, are embodied at the residence of the Teniente visitador. The Indians employed at this work are easily distinguished by their hair becoming red. Being embodied, they proceed, in presence of the Gens d'armes, to sound the lake with a long pole, at the end of which is fixed a bar of iron, which serves to break the mineral. Having by these means found the parts where the Urao is most copiously deposited, they divide themselves into different parties (quadrillas), for the sake of facilitating their labour. Each party, composed of eight, ten, or more Indians, fixes a pole in the centre of the district allotted to them. Supported by this pole, the Huragueros plunge into the lake, and beginning by separating a bed of earth which covers the mineral, they proceed to break the Urao. When they suppose that a considerable part of the Urao is separated from the mass, they dive for it, and then rising again above the water, place it in very small canoes (piriguitas), which float round the spot. As there are several Indians who explore the same mine, the work goes on without interruption, but the same Huraguero is not able to plunge many times successively. The work, which begins early, and always in presence of the Gens d'armes, who are stationed on the borders of the lake, ceases at six o'clock in the afternoon, when the produce of the day's labour is deposited in the royal magazine, and is afterwards exposed to the heat of the sun.

The extraction, which lasts nearly two months, produces from 1000 to 1600 weight of Urao, which is the quantity consumed in two years at Venezuela; but if more were required, the lake would probably furnish upwards of four times that quantity. The difficulty of extracting the Urao may easily be imagined, but what is much worse, considerable danger attends it. If the Indian diver happens to lose his hold of his pole, or if some other accident prevent his rising promptly to the surface of the water, and indeed the Indians of Lalagunilla are in general but indifferent divers, he is in danger of swallowing more or less of the alkaline solution. If the quantity drank be inconsiderable, the bad consequences may be trifling; but if he happen to drink largely, he cannot survive it many days. Oil has been had recourse to in vain. Acetic acid might, perhaps, in such cases be administered with better effect. Father Rendon proposed, in 1808, to the Captain-general of Caraccas, to effect the extraction of the Urao by sinking a caisson, which when properly secured should be opened at bottom to get at the soda. This project, which undoubtedly at low water might be realised at a small expense, was rejected as impracticable.

When the extraction of the Urao is completed, the superintendant of the tobacco, who resides at Merida, repairs to Lalagunilla, accompanied by the Teniente visitador and others. The salt is weighed, and paid for in the proportion of about one real of plata (about seven-pence) the pound. It is then conveyed into the

the general storehouse for tobacco at Guanare, in the province of Caraccas, whence it is distributed to the lesser warehouses.

If a heap of tobacco leaves covered with the green leaves of other plants be exposed to the sun for a few days, the tobacco begins to ferment. If then put into a press a red liquor may be drawn from it, the exhalations of which are intoxicating, and its taste very pungent. This juice drawn from the tobacco is called Anvir, but when reduced to a syrup, by evaporation, it is termed Mò. If the Mò be mixed with the Urao when dried, roasted, and pulverised, it forms the Mò dulce, if the proportions be preserved of an ounce of Urao to a pound of Mò, or otherwise Chimò, if two or more ounces of Urao be mixed with a pound of Mò.

In the province of Venezuela, and especially in Barinas and part of Caraccas and Maracaybo, Mò is much used, and likewise Chimò, which is kept in small horn boxes, and occasionally persons put a little into their mouths. The Mò, and especially the Chimò, produces a copious salivation, stimulating at the same time the nervous system, which in these climes, where the senses are blunted by the excessive heat, is productive of a degree of pleasure.

It is likewise used in medicine for spasmodic complaints, which in these countries are both frequent and dangerous. It is said that a little Chimò held in the mouth protects swimmers from the electric power of the cramp fish (Trembladores).

The sale of tobacco, the Mò dulce, and Chimò, in the Captaincy-general of Venezuela, produced, in 1804, 700,000 piasters after every expense attending it was paid.

I had the honour of transmitting last year to Baron Humboldt in Paris, a specimen of the Urao, which Colonel Duran brought to Europe. It was analysed by M. Guy Lussac, who pronounced it to be natron, in no respect different from that found in the lakes of Egypt and Fezzan. The mass neither contains sulphuric nor boracic acid, but a little subcarbonate of ammonia. On comparing the Urao with common subcarbonate of soda we find that it contains more carbonic acid and less water.

In the environs of Lalagunilla, as well as in the roads to Merida, and especially near the river Albarregas, there are some mountains which are very distinguishable among the others by their superior verdure, and by the abundance of some plants, principally the Rosa de Muerto, and precisely the same species of verdure and the same plants are found on the mountains where are the mines of rock salt at Zipaquira, and at Enemocon of Cundinamarca in New Granada. Finding these similarities, I may venture to form a conjecture, that in the environs of Lalagunilla there must likewise exist muriate of soda, and this being ascertained it would perhaps contribute to explain the formation of natron at such a considerable height above the level of the sea, which is more than sixty leagues distant from Lalagunilla.

MISCELLANIES.

MUSTY WHEAT.

THE following letter at this time deserves particular attention; the scientific author, Mr. Hatchett, is well known to be one of the most eminent chymists in Europe.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOSEPH BANKS, BART. G.C.B, P.R.S., &C.

Read before the Royal Society, Dec. 5, 1816.

"My Dear Sir, — The very great loss which this country formerly experienced by a considerable part of imported grain having become contaminated by must, induced me several years past to direct my attention towards discovering some simple and economical method by which this taint could be removed, and you well know that my endeavours were successful; but as circumstances at that time, and since, did not appear to require that great publicity should be given to this process, I contented myself with describing it to you and a few of my other friends. Now, however, when I reflect on the large quantities of corn which, during the last harvest, have been housed in a damp state, and on the great importations which are expected, with the extreme probability that a considerable part may have contracted must, and that thus the object of importation may be partially frustrated by the destruction of a large portion of grain, and the consequent increase in the price of the remainder, I think it incumbent on me, by addressing this letter to you, to lose no time in publishing a process, by which corn, however musty, may be completely purified, with scarcely any loss of quantity, with very little expense, and without requiring previous chymical knowledge or chymical apparatus.

"The experiments which I made were confined to wheat, as being of the greatest importance; but there can be no doubt that oats and other grain may be restored to sweetness with equal success: and I have also additional satisfaction from being enabled to state, that the efficacy of the process may be ascertained by any

any person, in any place, and upon any quantity of grain, however small.

"From my experiments I am inclined to believe, that must is a taint produced by damp upon the amylaceous part of the grain or starch: that the portion of starch nearest to the husk is that which is first tainted; and that the greater or less degree of must is in proportion to the taint having penetrated more or less into the substance of the grain. In most cases, however, the taint is only superficial; but, nevertheless, if not removed, it is sufficient to contaminate the odour and flavour of the whole, especially when converted into flour.

"After various experiments, I found the following method to be attended with success:—

"The wheat must be put into any convenient vessel capable of containing at least three times the quantity, and the vessel must be subsequently filled with boiling water; the grain should then be occasionally stirred, and the hollow and decayed grains (which will float) may be removed; when the water has become cold, or, in general, when about half an hour has elapsed, it is to be drawn off. It will be proper then to rince the corn with cold water, in order to remove any portion of the water which had taken up the must; after which, the corn being completely drained, is, without loss of time, to be thinly spread on the floor of a kiln, and thoroughly dried, care being taken to stir and to turn it frequently during this part of the process.

"This is all that is required; and I have constantly found that even the most musty corn (on which ordinary kiln-drying had been tried without effect) thus became completely purified, whilst the diminution of weight caused by the solution of the tainted part was very inconsiderable.

I have the honour to remain,
Dear Sir Joseph,
Your most faithful and
obedient Servant,
CHARLES HATCHETT."

Mount Clare, Roehampton,
Dec. 4, 1816.

THE COUNTRY POOR.

The two following interesting stories are extracted from the "Report of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor:" they are well worth the attention of those country gentlemen who have a sincere wish to ameliorate the condition of their indigent labourers.—*Times.*

Twenty years ago there stood a small cottage by the road side, near Tadcaster, which for its singular beauty, and the neatness of its little garden, attracted the notice of every traveller. The remarkable propriety which appeared in every part of this tenement made Sir Thomas Bernard curious to learn the history of the owner, and he obtained it from his own mouth. Britton Abbott (such was the owner's name) was a day-labourer: beginning to work with a farmer at nine years old, and being careful and industrious, he had saved nearly £40 by the time that he was two-and-twenty. With this money he married and took a farm at £30 a year; but the farm was too much for his means,

means, and before the end of the second year he found it necessary to give it up, having exhausted almost all his little property. He then removed to a cottage, where with two acres of land and his right of common he kept two cows, and lived in comfort for nine years; at the expiration of that time the common was enclosed, and he had to seek a new habitation with six children, and his wife ready to lie in again. In this state he applied to Mr. Fairfax, and told him that if he would let him have a little bit of ground by the road side 'he would show him the *fashions* on it.' The slip of land for which he asked was exactly a rood; Mr. Fairfax, after inquiring into his character, suffered him to have it; the neighbours lent him some little assistance in the carriage of his materials; he built his house, enclosed the ground with a single row of quickset, which he cut down six times when it was young, and planted the garden. The manner in which he sat to work and the way in which the work was performed, pleased Mr. Fairfax so much, that he told him he should be rent-free. His answer, as Sir Thomas Bernard justly says, deserves to be remembered, 'Now, Sir, you have a pleasure in seeing my cottage and garden neat; and why should not other squires have the same pleasure in seeing the cottages and gardens as nice about them? The poor would then be happy, and would love them, and the place where they lived: but now every nook of land is to be let to the great farmers, and nothing left for the poor but to go to the parish.'

'Though my visit,' says Sir Thomas, 'was unexpected, and he at the latter end of his Saturday's work, his clothes were neat and sufficiently clean. His countenance was healthy and open; he was a little lame in one leg, the consequence of exposure to wet and weather. He said he had always worked hard and well; but he would not deny but that he had loved a mug of good ale when he could get it. When I told him my object in inquiring after him, that it was in order that other poor persons might have cottages and gardens as neat as his, and that he must tell me *all his secret* how it was to be done, he seemed extremely pleased, and very much affected: he said, 'nothing will make poor folks more happy than finding *that great folks thought of them:* that he wished every poor man had as comfortable a home as his own,—not but that he believed there might be a few thoughtless fellows who would not do good in it.'

Britton Abbot was at this time sixty-seven, and had lively happily with his wife for five and forty years. He earned from twelve to eighteen shillings a week by task work, 'but to be sure,' he said, '*I have a grand character in all this country!*' Five of his children were living, and having been well brought up, were thriving in the world. Upon his rood of ground he had fifteen apple trees, one green-gage, two winesour plum trees, two apricot trees, currants, gooseberries, and three beehives; he reared also from this garden abundance of common vegetables, and about forty bushels of potatoes

toes annually. When this man was turned adrift upon the world by the enclosure of the common, if he had been without hope, or if the rood of land for which he asked had been denied, he and his six children, and his pregnant wife, might have gone to the workhouse, and become a burden to the public, instead of setting it an example, and teaching a most important lesson to their superiors. We will transcribe Sir Thomas Bernard's words, and print them as he has done, in a manner which may tend to excite the attention they deserve. "Five unsightly unprofitable acres of waste ground would afford habitation and comfort to twenty such families as Britton Abbot's." The quarter of an acre which was granted him was not worth a shilling a year before it came into his hands.

Joseph Austin, a bricklayer in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, had often looked with a longing eye upon a bit of ground by the road side, part of what is called the Lord's Waste, by a term which reflects little credit upon manorial rights, or parochial management. Whenever he looked at this spot, he used to think what a nice place it would be for a house, and being a house-builder by trade, and something of a castle-builder by nature, he used, as soon as he fell asleep at night, to dream that he was at work there with his bricks and his trowel. At length he applied to the manor court, and got a verbal leave to build there. Two of his neighbours, moved by envy as he says, threatened that if he began his house they would pull it down; upon this he applied a second time to the court, and obtained a legal permission with the assent of all the copyholders, paying for the entry of his name on the court rolls, and sixpence a year quit rent. And here we must do our country the justice to observe, that if a man of known industry and good character, like Joseph Austin or Britton Abbot, applies for an indulgence of this kind, there is very little probability that the application will be refused. Austin was at this time about forty-two years of age; he had a wife and four children, and his whole stock of worldly riches amounted to fourteen shillings; but men who deserve friends are seldom without them; and a master, with whom he usually worked at harvest, sold him an old cottage for nine guineas, which he was to work out. He had for some time in his leisure hours been preparing *bats*, a sort of bricks made of clay and straw, well beaten together, eighteen inches long, twelve wide, and four deep, not burnt, but dried in the sun; with these and the materials of the old cottage, he went to work. The *bats* make a better wall than lath and plaster, with a coating of clay; less wood is required, and the house is stronger and warmer; but they must be protected from rain as much as possible, and especially towards the bottom. As he had to live and support his family by his daily labour, this building could only be carried on when his regular day's work was done; he has often continued it by moonlight, and heard the clock strike twelve

twelve before he withdrew from an occupation in which his heart was engaged; this, too, when he had to rise at four the next morning, walk to Cambridge (nearly four miles distant) to his work, and return in the evening. If his constitution had not been unusually strong, it must have sunk under these extraordinary exertions—a fate more frequent than is generally supposed among the industrious poor. But he seems to have possessed an unwearied frame of body, as well as an invincible spirit. When the building was one story high, and the beams were to be laid on, the carpenter discovered that the timber from the old cottage would not serve for so *large* a place. This was a severe disappointment; nothing, however, discouraged him: he covered it over with a few loads of *haum*, and immediately began a small place in the same manner at the end, working at this with such perseverance that he got his family in within four months after the foundations were laid. This great object being accomplished, he went on leisurely with the rest, as he could save money for what was wanting; after five years he raised the second story, and in ten it was tiled and coated; the inside was not completed when Mr. Plumtre communicated the story to the society, but there was house room for himself and his family, and another apartment was let for a guinea a year.

"In this manner," says that gentleman, "Joseph Austin, with singular industry and economy, in the course of ten years built himself a house, which he began with only 14s. in his pocket. During that time his wife had four children, and buried as many more. The money which it cost him was about 50l., the whole of which was saved from the earnings of daily labour. The house and garden occupy about twenty poles of ground, and the garden is as creditable as the house to the industry and good sense of the owner; one of the fences was made of sweetbriar and roses, mixed with woodbine; another of dwarf plum-trees, and against the back of the house he had planted a vine, a nectarine, and a peach-tree."

PARODY OF A CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATION PAPER.

[The following *jeu-d'esprit* is written with perfect good humour, and we have no doubt will excite nothing but corresponding good humour even in the persons against whom it is principally levelled. Every Cambridge man, who has undergone the ordeal of an examination for an university scholarship, will, we think, find amusement in reading this Parody of the usual style of the Papers of Questions.—*Times.*]

UTOPIA UNIVERSITY,

Undecember 9657.

1. Give a comparative sketch of the principal English theatres, with the dates of their erection, and the names of the most eminent Candle-snuffers at each. What were the Stage-boxes? What were the Offices of Prompter—

ter—Ballet-master—and Scene-shifter? In what part of the Theatre was the one shilling gallery? Distinguish accurately between operas and puppet-shows.

2. Where was Downing-street? Who was Prime Minister when Crib defeated Molineux—and where did the battle take place? Explain the terms milling—fibbing—cross-buttock—neck and crop—bang up—and—prime.

3. Give the dates of all the Parliaments from their first institution to the period of the hard frost on the Thames. In what month of what year was Mr. Abbot elected Speaker? Why was he called "*the little man in the wig?*" When the Speaker was out of the chair, where was the mace put?

4. Enumerate the principal houses of call in and about London, marking those of the Tailors, Bricklayers, and Shoemakers, and stating from what Brewery each house was supplied with Brown Stout. Who was the tutelary Saint of the Shoemakers? At what time was his feast celebrated? Who was Saint Swithin? Do you remember any remarkable English proverb respecting him?

5. Give a ground plan of Gilead House. Mention the leading topics of the Guide to Health, with some account of the Anti-Impetigines—Daffy's Elixir—Blaine's Distemper Powders — Ching's Worm Lozenges—and Hooper's Female Pills.

6. Give characters of Wat Tyler, Jack Cade, and Sir Francis Burdett. Did the latter return from the Tower by water or land? On what occasion did Mr. Lethbridge's "hair stand on *end?*" Correct the solecism, and give the reason of your alteration.

7. Enumerate the roads on which double toll was taken on Sundays. Did this custom extend to Christmas Day and Good Friday? Who was toll-taker at Tyburn, when Mrs. Brownrigg was executed?

8. Distinguish accurately between Sculls and Oars—Boat and Punt—Jack-ass and Donkey—Gauger, Exciseman, and Supervisor — Pantaloons, Trowsers, Gaiters, and Over-alls. At what place of education were any of these forbidden? Which? and Why?

9. Express the following words in the Lancashire, Derbyshire, London, and Exmoor dialects—Bacon — Poker—You—I—Doctor—and Turnpike-gate.

10. Mention the principal coach Inns in London, with a correct list of the Coaches which set out from the Bolt-in-Tun. Where were the chief stands of Hackney Coaches? and what was the number of that in which the Princess Charlotte drove to Connaught House? To what stand do you suppose this removed after it set her down?

11. Give a succinct account, with dates, of the following persons—Belcher—Mr. Waithman—Major Cartwright—Martin Van Butchell—and Edmund Henry Barker.

12. Draw a Map of the Thames with the surrounding country, marking particularly Wapping, Blackwall, Richmond, and the Isle of Dogs. Distinguish between Newcastle on Tyne, and Newcastle under Line—Gloucester and Double Gloucester—and the

the two Richmonds. What celebrated Teacher flourished at one of them?—and who were his most eminent Disciples?

13. What were the various sorts of paper in use amongst the English? To what purpose was *whited brown* chiefly applied? What was size? Distinguish between this and College Sizings, and state the ordinary expense of papering a room.

14. "For every one knows little *Matt's* an M.P." Frag. Com. Inc. ap. Morn. Chron. vol. 59, p. 1624.

What reasons can you assign for the general knowledge of this fact? Detail, at length, the ceremony of chairing a Member. What were the Hustings? Who paid for them? Explain the abbreviations—Matt.—M.P.—Tom. —Dick. — F.R.S.—LL.D.—and A.S.S.

15. What was the distinguishing title of the Mayors of London? Did any other city share the honour? Give a list of the Mayors of London from Sir Richard Whittington to Sir William Curtis, with an account of the Cat of the first, and the Weight of the last. What is meant by Lord Mayor's day? Describe the *Apothecaries'* Barge, and give some account of Marrow-bones and Cleavers.

16. When was Spyring and Marsden's Lemon Acid invented? Distinguish between this and Essential Salt of Lemons. Enumerate the principal Patentees, especially those of Liquid Blacking.

17. Scan the following Lines—

But for shaving and tooth-drawing,
Bleeding, cabbaging, snd sawing,
Dicky Gossip, Dicky Gossip is the man!

What is known of the character and history of Dicky Gossip?

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

HISTORY.—The district of Columbia was originally inhabited by a tribe of Indians called the Manahoacs, who, according to Smith, were at constant enmity with the Powhatans of Virginia. Their history is but imperfectly known. War, the small-pox, and the introduction of spirituous liquors, thinned the population rapidly. In 1669 a census was taken; and it was found that in sixty-two years one-third of their former numbers was wanting. They are said to have migrated westwardly, and to have become blended with the Tuscaroras. This district was ceded by Virginia and Maryland in 1794, and became the permanent seat of the general government in 1800. At the time of its cession, the principal proprietors on the eastern side of the Potomac were D. Carrol, N. Young, and D. Burns, who cultivated corn, tobacco, and wheat, where the city now stands. The selection of this site enriched those proprietors, particularly the former, who, however, from a mistaken policy, has withered the growth of that section of the city in which most of his property lies. The heir of the latter, Mr. Von Ness, pursued a different system, and by disposing of his ground on moderate terms, has contributed to the rapid improvement of his section of the metropolis, and to the consequent increase of value in property.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Topography.—This district is 10 miles square, and includes within its limits the city of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown; its diagonal lines are north and south, east and west. The southern angle is at Fort Columbus, at the mouth of Hunting Creek, on the left bank of the Potomac. From this the lines run at an angle of 45 degrees to the distance of 10 miles.

The district is composed of portions of Virginia and Maryland on the east and west side of the Potomac, a grand and beautiful river, which rises in the Allegany Mountains, and after a meandering course of near 400 miles, empties itself into the Chesapeake Bay. The Potomac is navigable to vessels of considerable burden as high as George Town; and by means of locks which have been erected at the great and little falls, a navigation is afforded to boats of no inferior magnitude, for one hundred miles nearer its source.

There are several fisheries on the Potomac very productive and valuable, not only to the proprietors, but to the inhabitants, who are thus easily and cheaply furnished with the means of subsistence during the remainder of the year. Shad are sold at the different landings for three dollars per hundred, and herrings at fifty cents per thousand. The following is a list of the principal fish caught at these fisheries:—viz. shad, herrings, sturgeon, rock, gar, carp, pike, six varieties of the perch, mullett, and cat-fish.

The soil is various—on the banks of the Eastern Branch and Potomac there is a deep and rich alluvium, which contains "fragments of primitive mountains pyrites, gravel and sand, shells, and the remains of vegetable substances." Mr. Goden says, that Rock Creek, which divides George Town from the city, separates the primitive from the alluvian soil.

Though the soil in parts of the district is steril, it is capable of being highly improved by the application of plaster or any other species of compost, and might, from its convenience to an excellent market, be made, by enterprising and industrious agriculturalists, eminently productive and fertile. Its natural productions are such as are common to the adjacent states. There is, convenient to it, an extensive quarry of free-stone on the Acquia Creek, and another of beautiful marble on the Seneca, which has recently been discovered.

Climate, &c.—The climate of the district is liable to frequent and sudden changes—in summer excessively hot, and in winter very cold; but it does not appear to be more pregnant with diseases than other portions of the United States. The healthy appearance and longevity of the inhabitants indicate its salubrity; and, indeed, when we consider the flowing nature of its surface, the free admission of pure and wholesome air, and the excellence of its water, in which it stands unrivalled in the United States, we cannot but believe it must be healthy.—Mr. Blodget estimated the annual deaths in Washington at one of 48 to 50: at New York, one of 44 to 50; Baltimore, one of 42 to 49; and in Charleston, one of 35 to 40, which establishes the

superior healthiness of Washington to those cities. In European cities, the annual deaths are, one to 28, making a vast difference in favour of Washington.

Population.—The population of the district of Columbia, at the last census (1810), amounted to 24,023—now, in all probability, 30,000. The city contained 8208, Georgetown 4948, and Alexandria 7227; Washington county 2315, and Alexandria county 1325 inhabitants.

Commerce.—Its commercial importance has, perhaps, never been duly appreciated. From its central situation, surrounded by a rich, fertile, and flourishing country, commanding the most extensive internal resources, it must soon become one of the richest commercial territories in the United States. In 1813, it exported, in domestic productions and manufactures, to the amount of 1,387,000 dollars; thus surpassing in exports alone, both Connecticut and Vermont; and in 1803 it paid in duties on imports 143,000 dollars. Its rising prosperity is marked and perceptible; and though it has been opposed by all the violence of prejudice, and all the obstacles of conflicting interests, it has risen with great rapidity, and promises to be of vast political and commercial importance to the United States. Its natural advantages are calculated to promote that object: Situated on the great post road from the northern to the southern extremities of the United States, and almost equi-distant from the Atlantic on the one side and the Ohio on the other, which yield it every facility of navigation, and open to it all the trade of the west, it is impossible that it can avoid becoming the most wealthy and eligible territory in the Union.

Manufactures.—Its manufactures are in a flourishing condition, and are daily increasing in variety and capital.

Constitution and Laws.—By the constitution of the United States the national legislature have the power to exercise exclusive legislation over this territory, and to enact such laws in relation to it, as may be deemed necessary and proper. Whether Government could assume this right, consistently with the nature and principles of our political institutions, and thus exclude a large population from the privileges of freemen, we shall not now pause to examine. It is, however, certain, we are for many years destined to be deprived of the right of suffrage; a privilege so much and so highly prized by our countrymen.

The laws of Virginia and Maryland, prior to the year 1800, are still in force in the district, excepting such as have been repealed or modified by the national legislature, who have exclusive jurisdiction over it. Congress have, however, lately passed a law authorizing the Judges of the Circuit Court, in conjunction with the Attorney General of the United States, to form a code of laws for its government, which we trust will obviate all those difficulties hitherto experienced from the various and conflicting statutes of the adjacent States, and from the inconvenient organization of the District Courts.

Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY.—The city of Washington, which forms an important section of the district of Columbia, was selected by General Washington, from whom it takes its name, as the metropolis of the United States; and no selection could have been more judicious or excellent. Its central situation—the romantic and picturesque beauty of its site—the salubrity of its climate—and the excellence of its water—all combine to render it the most desirable spot in the United States. It comprises a square of four miles is extent, and is watered by the Potomac and Anacostia rivers, which add, to its natural beauty, and will contribute to the facility of its commerce. There are on each side of those rivers, and, indeed, in almost every possible direction, the most beautiful elevations, calculated for the residence of private gentlemen, of those who may wish to retire from the turmoil and bustle of the town. These heights command extensive and variegated prospects of the district, of the surrounding country, and of the meanderings of the Potomac, as far as the eye can reach; while their convenience to the neighbouring towns of the district enables them to afford every advantage and pleasure that can result from a union of town and country. The city is divided into squares by streets running north and south, east and west; but to destroy the sameness and insipidity which this plan would produce there are diagonal streets, or avenues, leading from one public place to another, which tend to diversify and variegate prospects naturally elegant. The avenues are called after the different states which constituted the union at the time the city was laid out, and are from 130 to 160 feet wide, including a pavement of 10 feet, and a gravel walk of 30 feet, planted on each side with trees. The other streets are from 90 to 110 feet wide, and are named numerically when they run from north to south, and alphabetically when from east to west. The Eastern Branch, or Anacostia river, affords from the depth of its chanels, and its security from storms, one of the safest and most commodious harbours in the United States, and will unquestionably become, from the convenience which the canal, now nearly completed, will afford, the most commercial portion of the metropolis.

The capitol is a large and massy edifice of free-stone, built according to the Corinthian order, and situated on a beautiful elevation of ground, equi-distant from the Eastern Branch and the President's house. But two wing's of this elegant edifice have yet been completed, and these were unfortunately very much injured by the rude hand of our late foe. They are, however, in a fair way to be speedily repaired, and restored to more than their pristine beauty and elegance; which will be augmented when the capitol square, lately authorized to be graduated, shall have been laid off into walks, planted with trees, and decorated with taste. The wall around the square is nearly completed; the coping of stone is now on one third of it, and a portion of the iron-railing will go on this season. A delightful avenue

nue leads from the capitol to the President's house, another elegant edifice built also of free-stone, according to the Ionic proportions. This, like its companion, the capitol, has been partially destroyed by the hand of our late enemy. The barbarous and absurd policy of waging a savage and destructive warfare against the productions of art cannot be sufficiently reprobated. We had hoped that at this period of the world, when the refinements of civilization had introduced a liberality of sentiment and generosity of feeling into modern war, such arts of Vandalism would have been avoided. We had hoped, that a nation that had had so frequently boasted of her refinement, and of the encouragement and protection she has afforded to the productions of human ingenuity, would have been the last to have cast the firebrand amid the monuments of those arts she affects to be solicitous to protect and defend.

The next object in the city to which the attention is attracted is the naval yard. This establishment is at present resuscitating from the smouldering ruins of war, and will, from the attention Government seems to pay it, soon surpass the flourishing condition which it had once attained. They have now nearly completed the line of battle ship, and promise to be speedily able to build vessels any magnitude less than a 74. There is, perhaps, no situation in the United States better calculated than this for a national establishment of this kind. The facility with which materials and munition of war can be procured, the depth and excellence of the harbour, and its security from destruction by storms and enemies, particularly when the Chesapeake, which is now in contemplation, shall be properly and effectually defended, contribute to render it an essential object of governmental attention. In this yard, near its entrance, the officers of the navy have erected a monument to the memory of Wadsworth, Israel, &c., those gallant young men who voluntarily sacrificed themselves on the altar of freedom, rather than become the slaves of despotic barbarians. This monument, which is of marble, was executed in Italy, by eminent artists. It has not yet, however, received its last polish, and still remains for the hand of the master. It is a small column of the Doric order, with emblematical embellishments, and crowned with an eagle in the act of flying. This pillar rests on a base, sculptured in basso-relievo, representing Tripoli, its fortresses, the Mediterranean, and our fleet in the fore-ground; and on each corner stands an appropriate figure, elegantly executed. The one represents Columbia, directing the attention of her children to History, who is recording the daring and intrepid action of the American heroes; the third represents Fame, with a wreath of laurel in one hand, and a pen in the other; and the fourth represents Mercury, or the God of Commerce, with his cornucopia and caduceus. These are the principal monuments of art which Washington contains. We must not, however, neglect to mention, among other curiosities of the metropolis, a curiosity

a curiosity of literature which it possesses. The national library, formerly the library of Mr. Jefferson, is an object calculated to attract the attention and gratify the curiosity of the enlightened traveller. It contains almost all the rare and valuable works in literature and science; and though much has been objected to it by *ignorant men*, it is not perhaps surpassed in literary value, selection and arrangement by any institution of the same character and extent in Europe. This library was purchased of Mr. Jefferson for a sum trifling in comparison with the real value of the collection, to supply the loss of the former library of Government, destroyed by the British. While the liberality of Congress was so munificently extended to themselves, it ought not to have escaped them, that an institution like this, so beneficial in its moral and intellectual tendencies, was entitled to their most serious attention. It became them, in a peculiar manner, as a body of enlightened men, to foster and encourage, by every possible means, an establishment calculated to reflect so much honour on the country; and, instead of the petty appropriation now made, at least five thousand dollars should have been annually bestowed, in order to increase the establishment, and render it worthy of a free and enlightened nation.

It rests with us now to make a few remarks on the prospects of future greatness, prosperity, and permanence held out to this city. It has been said that much good often originates from much apparent evil; and the truth of this aphorism is exemplified by the late calamity which the city experienced from the invasion of the late enemy. Great prejudices had existed in the legislative branch of the Government against this place, and many powerful efforts had been made to remove the seat of Government without success. The shock it received by its recent destruction had a tendency to further the object of its enemies. An attempt was therefore made with every prospect of success; but that attempt also failed, and now there scarcely remains a single doubt of its stability, or of the disposition of Congress to abandon every effort that may lead to the removal of the seat of Government. The invasion and destruction of the city, though an event in itself to be deplored, has yet been productive of much benefit, by begetting a confidence in the permanency of the seat of Government, and producing a disposition, on the part of Congress, to afford it every assistance and encouragement within their power. It is not necessary to look far forward to see this the most flourishing city in the United States From the rapidity with which it has recently increased, in the value of its property, the number and respectability of its population, and extension of its internal commerce, we cannot avoid beholding the brilliant destiny to which it is hastening; and in its progress to that elevation to which it is certain, at no distant period, to attain, it has our warmest and most cordial wishes.

JOURNEY

JOURNEY ACROSS THE DESERT.

(From Pottinger's Travels.)

March 31st. We were on our camels this morning by four o'clock, and moved five miles west by south to a well, where we filled every thing that would contain water preparatory to encountering the desert. This well was at least one hundred and fifty feet deep, nearly square, and not more than six feet in diameter: the sides of it, for two fathoms below the surface, at which depth the strata became firm and hard, were propped by split date trees vertically placed, and held in that situation by the pressure of the ends of pieces of the same wood running horizontally across the pit. An aperture was left at one corner to admit a small bucket or copper vessel for drawing the water, which I was both surprised and disappointed, considering the deepness of the well, to find so brackish as to be barely palatable.

We quitted this well just as the sun rose, and proceeded the greater part of the way on foot, twenty-seven miles farther, over a desert of red sand, the particles of which were so light, that when taken in hand they were scarcely more than palpable; the whole is thrown by winds into an irregular mass of waves principally running east and west, and varying in height from ten to twenty feet; most of these rise perpendicularly on the opposite side to that from which the prevailing wind blows (north-west), and might readily be fancied, at a distance, to resemble a new brick wall. The side facing the wind slopes off with a gradual declivity to the base (or near it) of the next windward wave. It again ascends in a straight line, in the same extraordinary manner as above described, so as to form a hollow or path between them. I kept as much in these paths as the direction I had to travel in would admit of, but had nevertheless exceeding difficulty and fatigue in urging the camels over the waves when it was requisite to do so, and more particularly where we had to clamber up the leeward or perpendicular face of them, in which attempt we were many times defeated, and reduced to go round until an easier place or turn in the wave offered. On the oblique or shelving side the camels got up pretty well, as their broad feet saved them from sinking deeper than we did ourselves, and the instant they found the top of the wave giving way from their weight they most expertly dropt on their knees, and in that posture gently slid down with the sand, which was luckily so unconnected, that the leading camel usually caused a sufficient breach for the others to follow on foot. All symptoms of vegetation had ceased for the latter ten miles of my journey this day, except a few stunted bushes of the Taghuz and a hardy little plant called by the Belooches Sirrikoh, bearing a purple flower with a very powerful odoriferous smell. My guide appeared to be chiefly regulated in his movements by a chain of mountains that were at times just discernible to the southward. I did not halt until it was almost dark, being desirous of getting through

through the desert as quickly as in my power. We spent the night under shelter of one of the sand-waves, where the atmosphere was uncommonly hot and close.

1st. April. I travelled to-day, twenty miles across a desert of the same description as yesterday, and consequently the like impediments opposed me, which were trifling, however, compared with the distress suffered not only by myself and people, but even the camels, from the floating particles of sand; a phenomenon which I am still at a loss to account for. When I first observed it, about ten *a. m.* the desert seemed at the distance of half a mile or less, to have an elevated or flat surface from six to twelve inches higher than the summits of the waves. This vapour appeared to recede as we advanced, and once or twice completely encircled us, limiting the horizon to a very confined space, and conveying a most gloomy and unnatural sensation to the mind of the beholder; at the same moment we were imperceptibly covered with innumerable atoms of small sand, which getting into our eyes, mouths, and nostrils, caused excessive irritation attended with extreme thirst, that was increased in no small degree by the intense heat of the sun. On questioning my Brahooé guide who, though a perfectly wild savage, had more local knowledge than any other person of the party, he said that this annoyance was supposed by his countrymen and himself to originate in the solar beams causing the dust of the desert (as he emphatically styled it) to rise and float through the air; and, judging from experience, I should pronounce this idea to be partly correct, as I can aver that this sandy ocean was only visible during the hottest part of the day. To prevent the supposition of my having been deceived in its reality, I may here add, that I have seen this phenomenon and the Suhrab, or watery illusion, so frequent in deserts, called by French travellers the Mirage, in opposite quarters at the same precise moment, and that they were to my sight perfectly distinct; the former having a cloudy and dim aspect, whilst the latter is luminous, and can only be mistaken for water. To corroborate what I have advanced, I may likewise state that I afterwards was joined by a Fakeer from Kabool, who had come through the desert from Seistan, and told me that he had witnessed the moving sands to a much greater degree than I had described (or was willing to give him credit for), as he talked of being forced to sit down in consequence of the density of the cloud which enveloped him.

To proceed with my journal. Sixteen miles from our last halting-place, we reached the eastern bank of a dry river called the Boodoor; it was at least five hundred yards in breadth running in a south-south-east direction towards the coast; the bed of it in many places impervious from a thick jungul of different kinds of trees and brush-wood, the haunt of wolves, jackalls, and other wild animals. We turned to the right and proceeded five miles north-westerly up the river bed to a spot where there had a few months before been a village

aptly

aptly called Regan, whose inhabitants had gone to Gurmsyl (which district lies north-north-west of this place) owing to the scarcity. Here we halted on the western brink, and with much digging and difficulty procured two Mushks, or skins, of water. I imagine the direct course from the well we left yesterday morning to Regan, would have been about west; but our guide, fearing to lose himself, kept to the southward, where he could at intervals descry the mountains.

2d April. I set out from Regan just as the day began to dawn, and having made a westerly march of twenty-one miles, halted at three in the afternoon. The desert was not near so sandy, and in many places was composed of a hard black gravel without a trace of verdure or even a bush to be seen. In the latter part of my route I could distinctly trace with my eye, a chain of lofty mountains stretching all round in front from south-west to north-west: and when we alighted off the camels, my guide shewed me the break in them through which we were to gain egress from this inhospitable waste.

I experienced this forenoon a violent tornado or gust of wind, accompanied by a torrent of rain which continued for half an hour, and was absorbed by the earth as it fell. It came on most unexpectedly, and had the guide not apprized me of its strength, we should probably have fared worse than we did, for it would have been an act of temerity to have tried to sit on the camels during its impetuous fury. Before it began, the sky was clear, save a few small clouds in the north-west quarter, and the only antecedent warning it afforded, was the oppressive sultriness of the air and a vast number of whirlwinds springing up on all sides; the moment the Brahooé saw these whirlwinds disperse, which they did as if by magic, and a cloud of dust approaching, he advised us to dismount, and we had hardly time to do so and lodge ourselves snugly behing the camels, when the storm burst upon us with a furious blast of wind; the rain fell in the largest drops I ever remember to have seen, and the air was so completely darkened, that I was absolutely unable to discern any thing at the distance of even five yards. Moorad happened to place himself about so many paces in front of me, and when I looked up, during the height of the tempest, I saw nothing of him, and therefore concluded he had shifted his position, but when it was over I found him still in the same spot. These bursts are by no means rare, and though unpleasant at the instant, have their attendant advantages, as they cool and purify the atmosphere, which would otherwise be quite intolerable at any season, and is so notwithstanding their prevalence, throughout the hot months from June to September.

Within that period, the winds in this desert are often so scorching, and destructive, as to kill any thing, either animal or vegetable, that may be exposed to them, and the route by which I travelled is then deemed impassable. This wind is distinguished every where in Beloochistan, by the different names

names of Julot or Julo, the flame, and Badé Sumoom, the pestilential wind. So powerfully searching is its nature, that it has been known to kill camels or other hardy animals, and its effects on the human frame were related to me by those who had been eye-witnesses of them, as the most dreadful that can be imagined; the muscles of the unhappy sufferer become rigid and contracted; the skin shrivels—an agonizing sensation, as if the flesh was on fire, pervades the whole frame, and in the last stage it cracks into deep gashes, producing hemorrhage, that quickly ends this misery. In some instances life is annihilated instantaneously, and in others the unfortunate victim lingers for hours, or perhaps days in the excruciating tortures I have described. To render this terrible scourge still more baneful, its approach is seldom, if ever foreseen; and among all the Belooches with whom I have conversed regarding it, no one asserted more than that they had heard it was indicated by an unusual oppression in the air, and a degree of heat that affected the eyes; the precaution then adopted is to cover themselves over, and lie prostrate on the earth. A curious fact is established by this custom, that any cloth, however thin, will obviate the deleterious effects of the Badé Sumoon on the human body.

THE CITY OF HERAT.

(From the same.)

The city of Herat is situated in a valley, surrounded by lofty mountains, and contiguous to the northern ridge, which separates it from the country of Bokhara. The valley extends at least thirty miles, from east to west, and is about fifteen broad, watered by a river rising in the mountains and running through the centre; it is highly cultivated, and the whole face of it is covered with villages and gardens. The approach to Herat from the Zearutgah, lies four miles between orchards, with a capital road; at the end of this road we came to the river, over which there is a very ancient bridge, four hundred yards in length, built of burnt brick, and said to have been erected by an oil woman, at her own private expence; it is now, however, miserably decayed, and will soon tumble to pieces unless the government repair it. Previous to the building of this bridge the communication between the city and the country was yearly cut off, on the melting of the snow in the mountains, and the consequent swell of the river. When we had passed the bridge, we rode four miles through the suburbs along a good road, to the city gate.

The city covers an area of four square miles, and is fortified by a lofty mud wall, with towers and a wet ditch; in the northern face is a citadel elevated on a mound above the wall; this is a small square castle with towers at the angles, built of burnt brick, and the whole in line with the wall, and encompassed by a wet ditch, over which is a draw-bridge. Beyond this, there is also a recently constructed outer wall and dry ditch. The city has a gate in each

each face, and two in the northern one, but on the whole it is very contemptible as a fortification.

From each gate Bazars lead to the "Char Soobh," or market-place in the centre of the town, which are spacious, and well lined with shops; the principal one extends from the south gate to the Gunje Bazar, or cattle-market, in front of the citadel, and is covered in with a vaulted roof of the whole length. These streets, and the Char Soobh are so filled with the crowd of people on Thursday (the Bazar day) as to be almost impassable. On either side, as you go along are large spacious Suraés, where the merchants have their Kothees, or factories; the city is well supplied with water, every Suraé having a Houz, or cistern, independent of the public ones on either side the Bazaar streets. The meanest building in appearance is the residence of the prince, of which you see no more than a common gate-way, over which is a wretched building, and in front an open square, with galleries in the centre, for the Nukurah Khana, or kettle drums.

The Musjidé Jooma, or Friday's Mosque, was once a grand building, comprising an area eight hundred yards square, but this is fast going to decay. The private buildings in Herat are by no means in this state, for no city has less ground unoccupied, and none, for its extent, can boast of a greater population. Heerat and its suburbs are computed to contain above one hundred thousand inhabitants, of whom ten thousand are Uffghans; the rest are Moghuls, a few Jews, and six hundred Hindoos. The Hindoos are here highly respected, and alone possess capital. The government is sensible of their value, and they have, in consequence, much influence. They live in the best Suraés, and have gardens outside, but do not venture to bring their families with them to this city.

Heerat is a city of more trade than perhaps any other in Asia under a native government; it is called by distinction the Bunder, or port, and is the emporium between Kabool, Kandahar, Hindoostan, Kashmeer, and Persia, Bagdad, &c. From the four former it receives shawls, indigo, sugar, chintz, muslin, bafta, kincob, hides, and leather, which are exported to Mushid, Yezd, Tehraun, Bagdad, and Kirman; receiving in return dollars, tea, sugar candy, china ware, broad cloth, chintz, silk, copper, pepper, and all kinds of spices, dates, shawls, numuds, and carpets. The hides which are imported from Hindoostan return a profit of one hundred per cent. nett; indeed the whole trade is uncommonly advantageous to any one possessing capital. The currency here is that of Muhmood Shahee rupees, but accounts are kept in Kureem Khanee, at one hundred and twenty-five per hundred Muhmood Shahees.

The staples of Heerat are silk, saffron, and assafœtida, which are exported to Hindoostan; the silk cloths are not equal to the manufacture of Persia. The gardens are full of mulberry trees, reared solely for the sake of the silk-worm, and all the plains and hills round Heerat, particularly to the westward, produce assafœtida. It grows

grows to the height of two or three feet, the stem two inches in diameter, and the head, when ripe, is yellow, and resembles a cauliflower; the Hindoos and the Beloochees are fond of it, they eat it by roasting the stem in the ashes, and stewing the head of it like other greens. It still, however, preserves its fœtid taste and smell.

The gardens of Heerat are extensive; the Oordooé Bagh, belonging to the Prince and Baghé Shahee, planted by Tymoor Shah (this being his favourite seat), are the only public ones, and now only attended to for their annual produce, which is sold in the Bazar. Leading to the latter is an avenue one mile in length, between fir trees, and adjoining are four minarets of a mosque that was intended for the tomb of the Imam Moosa Allee Reza, who, however, was disappointed of his visit to Herat, by dying at Mushid.

The villages in the neighbourhood of Heerat are numerous, and nothing can exceed the fertility of this valley; wheat and barley are most abundant, and fruit of all kinds amazingly cheap. When I was at Herat the horses were all at Bagh, up a place one stage over the mountains, for the benefit of the fine grass procurable there. They are generally half bred, but the merchants from Bokhara bring Toorkumanee horses, that sell in proportion to their height. The most celebrated breeder in this country is Boonlad Beg of the tribe of Huzaree; he resides in the mountains towards Mushid, and has large herds of horses and mares: his colts are highly prized, and are often sold for from one to four thousand rupees (125l. to 500l.) each. The tolls at Heerat are two rupees on every camel load going out of the city, and one anna, or sixteenth of a rupee on every twenty rupees worth of merchandize sold in it. This is levied from the purchaser by the Suraéder, or tax-gatherer, who farms the tolls from government. Although the toll on camels appears so very trivial, it is avoided by every means to a large extent, of which I had an opportunity of knowing two or three instances. The revenues are estimated at four and a half lacs of rupees, and are levied on the Suraes, shops, and gardens: a part is taken in kind, or grain and cattle, and from the total amount the prince pays fifty thousand rupees annually to the King of Persia.

The government of Heerat is in the hands of the Shahzadah Hadjee Fejroozooden Khan, third son of the late Tymoor Shah, and full brother to the present Muhmood Shah. He is about fifty years of age, appears to take little active participation in public affairs, but leaves every thing to Hadjee Aga Khan, his minister. In the present distracted state of Khorasan, he endeavours to remain neutral, without incurring the displeasure of either of the contending parties. The prince has two wives, the one a Moghul lady, the other a daughter of Shakoor Khan Douranee, by each of whom he has two sons. Kasim Khan, the eldest, is a good looking young man, about twenty-two years of age. The reins of government

government being in the hands of a Moghul excites a great degree of jealousy in the minds of the Uffghans, but the prince gives the former a decided preference over his own tribe, as he finds that the rapacious exactions of the former from the subject, are more enforced to enrich his coffers, than they could possibly be through his countrymen, who being accustomed to free and independent tenure of the land, are not so likely to assist in that system of plunder for which the Moghuls are proverbial.

The police of Heerat is strict, not so much for the sake of morality, as for the fines which come in to government; and no one can appear in the streets after dark. This city is, of all others in Khorasan, celebrated for cheats, who allure the unsuspecting stranger into their houses to partake of an entertainment, and then lay him by the heels on a false charge of seduction of their female relatives, and breach of hospitality, for which the accused person may think himself fortunate to escape with a mulct of five hundred rupees. On these occasions they previously inform themselves of the state and condition of the person, and levy accordingly; half of this fine goes to the informer as a reward for his ingenuity, and the other half to the minister and government.

An Account of the Seychelle Islands and Bank, and Admiralty Islands.

As very little is generally known relative to the Seychelle Islands, and as their interest and importance to England is considerably increaced by the Treaty of Peace of 1814, we have great satisfaction in subjoining an accurate account of them, taken on a survey in the year 1811, by a most intelligent and enterprizing officer of His Majesty's Navy:—

This archipelago derives its name from Monsieur Moreau de Seychelle, a principal officer of the French East India Company at the time of its discovery, and consists of about a dozen small islands, and as many more islets and rocks, scattered upon a large coral and sand bank, extending S. E. and N. W. full seventy leagues; its breadth various, being broadest to the N. W., where it may be about thirty leagues; and thence gradually diminishing to the S. E., where it does not exceed as many miles. There are soundings and anchorage on almost every part of it, the former very irregular, but, generally speaking, between twelve and forty fathoms, except on the eastern edge, in the parallel of the middle of Mahé, where there is only seven and a half, and on the western limit, in the latitude of Silhauet, where there is only three fathoms and a half; at least, less than that has not yet been discovered. There are scarcely any dangers on it that do not show themselves.

The harbour of Mahé is very good, and no sea nor wind can hurt you, when in the entrance; to the inner harbour it is narrow, and you must warp or tow in, should you not have a leading wind.

Three

Three only of the islands are inhabited, Mahé, Praslin, and La Digue.

Mahé, named after Monsieur Mahé de la Bourdonnais, is the largest, most populous, and of course best cultivated of the whole; it is sixteen or seventeen miles in length, and generally about four broad. It has two good harbours; that of Mahé on the N. E. side of the island, where is the principal, indeed, the only village, and the residence of the commandant; and another on the S. W. side, both perfectly secure. Its population amounts to about 2,648 persons.

Praslin (from the minister of that name), is the next island, in size and population, to that of Mahé; and it has an excellent harbour on its north side, sheltered by the Isle Curieuse. The population of this island amounts to 261 persons.

La Digue, so called from a ship of that name, has only seventy-one inhabitants.

These three islands are high and rocky, and, generally speaking, poor, steril, and barren save only where a small valley or sheltered glen may have secured the soil from being washed down its steep declivities, by the heavy rains, in the wet season.

There are about six decked vessels belonging to the inhabitants of these islands; the largest about eighty, and the smallest about twenty tons; by means of which they exchange their productions with the inhabitants of the Isles of France and Bourbon, and trade to Madagascar and the Mozambique coast, and occasionally to either coast of India.

To give an idea of the present state of the population and cultivation of these islands, at one view, I transcribe a general return for the last year:—

White Population.—Men, 97; Women, 59; Boys, 107; Girls, 77	340
Free People of Colour.—Men, 18; Women 39; Boys, 54; Girls, 30	141
Slaves.—Males, 3,533; Females, 2,533	6,066
Total	6,547

Cultivation.—Acres in provisions, 2,432; ditto in cotton, 2,720; ditto in sugar canes, 220; total, 5,372.—Feet in coffee, 4,000; ditto in cloves, 3,000; total, 7,000.

Cattle, &c.—Horned cattle, 300; sheep, 200; goats, 150; hogs, 800; total, 1,450. Besides turkeys, geese, ducks, fowls, pigeons, vegetables, and fruit in great abundance.

You may purchase stock at the following prices;—four fowls a Spanish dollar; two ducks a Spanish dollar; eight turkeys for twelve dollars; a sheep for four to six dollars. Good beef was killed and sold, ten pounds, for one Spanish dollar.

These islands do not appear fit for the cultivation of any article of export but cotton, and but for very little of that. There is not an acre of level ground upon the whole island, and hardly any soil; it is all mountainous, full of rocks and trees, and the heavy rains wash down the mountains the principal part of the mould.

The annual produce of cotton upon

upon Mahé and Praslin at present is about 350 to 400 bales, each bale weighing about 300 pounds, and the islands are not capable of producing more than twenty per cent above this, nor are they capable of producing any thing else as a matter of commerce. The inhabitants have begun to plant coffee, and will have sufficient for their own consumption in twelve or eighteen months; there it must rest, as it never can be an article of exportation. Cloves and cinnamon thrive here uncommonly well, and, were there any soil to plant them in, would turn to account.

There are no kitchen vegetables here of any kind, unless you so call the sweet potatoes of Mameck, or some bad French-beans. There is no reason for this, but the negligence of the inhabitants, and the little intercourse they have with the world, which renders them extremely indifferent about most comforts of this kind.

Fruit does not appear to be plentiful or good; pine apples, plantains, and bad mangoes seem to be the principal; there are a few grapes and a few melons; this must be owing to the extreme indolence of the inhabitants.

There is some very good wood for furniture and different purposes, such as have building, sheathing for ships, and ship-beams, all of which would be at a very moderate price, but for the difficulty of transporting it out amongst the rocks to the water side.

Turtle are all large, in general about five to six hundred weight; the price of these is five dollars each, smaller ones three each, but there is no demand for them; were they wanted in quantity, you would have occasion to give them some days' notice to catch them.

The inhabitants say, that they used to have very fine land-turtles, in great abundance, but that they are nearly all consumed, and only now and then can be got, two or three at a time.

Oysters are here in abundance, and the inhabitants say, they are very wholesome, but they are too small to take the trouble to eat them; they are picked off small trees within the flood mark; there are likewise sea-crabs here, very large, but not very good.

Tortoiseshell there is a few pounds to be picked up occasionally, but not sufficient to consider it as an article of commerce.

These islands have been inhabited about forty years, and the oldest inhabitant says, that he does not remember a gale of wind; it is a phenomenon unknown to them; they therefore afford security, at a particular season of the year, to vessels that might be otherwise exposed to the destructive hurricanes off the Isles of France and Bourbon.

Cuts and even gun-shot wounds heal uncommonly well here, and the climate, though necessarily hot, from its proximity to the equator, may be reckoned very healthy.

The inhabitants have very few wants, and are in general very poor; they have no money, and the little traffic they have is carrying on in cotton, at so many pounds to the dollar; consequently,

quently, they do not care about selling it, and there are only two or three inhabitants that can collect it in any quantity, and they are the only people that ever can realize property upon these islands. It seems of little consequence to them, as I do not think there are any five men of the whole who have an idea of ever quitting the island. The principal people here say, their only reason for coming to settle at these islands was, to live retired from the world, and gain a bare existence; some of them had been unfortunate, and had lost all their property, and were disgusted with the world. After remaining some time, they found the cotton-plant grow very luxuriant, and have carried on the cultivation of it to a certain extent: and some of them now have from 150 to 200 slaves at work, and will be soon men of fortune. The climate is such that they have little occasion for clothes; their principal wants are some white cloth and some blue dungaree, or blue cloth (Pondicherry). The slaves wear nothing but a small piece of blue cloth; I should think one yard would serve them a year; they pay no kind of respect to dress; you will see the most respectable amongst them going without shoes, and some of them with half-shoes tied on their feet with strings; all this is from custom, and having no communication with the world.

Notwithstanding, the people in general live very well, are rather hospitable, and have abundance at their tables; but it is chiefly the produce of their own plantations.

That these islands were of great importance to France, while that power possessed those of France and Bourbon, there cannot be the least doubt, not only as affording facilities for the annoyance of our trade in the East, but, also, as being admirably placed to keep up a constant communication between those islands and the Court of Persia, if the latter should, at any time, have entered into the hostile views of our enemy, against the British power. But, that any material advantages are likely to accrue, either to the colony of the Isle of France, or to Great Britain in general, from intercourse with or possession of the Seychelle Islands, other than that of keeping the enemy out of them, I cannot possibly foresee.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS.

Before I close, I shall beg leave to call your attention to the Admiralty Islands, lying a small distance to the south-west of Seychelle Islands.

This group is so exceedingly ill placed in all charts, both with respect to longitude, and their bearings from each other, that no vessel can navigate the sea with safety in that neighbourhood; whereas, if a couple of small schooners were employed by Government a few months, in surveying them, their actual position would be easily ascertained; and, if an European vessel, in consequence of such survey, be preserved from shipwreck, more than the expense of the survey (independent of preserving men's lives) will have been saved.

Live Cattle.—There are about

two hundred head of bullocks and about one hundred sheep; the inhabitants could spare, to ships in distress, about twenty bullocks, and about sixty sheep; it would take some years to replace the latter.

Poultry—One hundred dozen of ducks, fowls, and turkeys might be procured here. There are no other animals of any kind upon these islands, but rats, which are in abundance; there is no game of any kind, and but few birds; pigeons, doves, and perroquets, seem the principal. There is no wheat grows in these islands; they raise Indian corn, cassada-root, and a sufficient quantity of rice, just to supply their own wants, and feed their slaves; but I do not think at any time you could purchase ten bags of rice: the whole of the inhabitants might collect ten thousand pounds weight in grain, out of their different stores, to ships in distress.

There is a great variety of fish at all these islands, and seemingly very fine; salt is very scarce, consequently they are only for immediate use.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND.

(*From the same.*)

Prince of Wales's Island, called by the natives Pulo or Poolo Penang, from a Malay word signifying Areca-nut and Betel, lies on the fifth parallel of north latitude, and in 100 deg. 20 min. 15 sec. (George-town) of east longitude, at the entrance of the straits of Malacca.

It is somewhat in the shape of an oblong square, about sixteen miles in length, and from six to eight in breadth, distant between two and three miles from the Malay shore.

It was given to Capt. Light by the King of Queda, and first settled in 1786. The greater part of the island is occupied by a lofty irregular ridge of mountains (running in the direction of the island, north and south), the northern extremity of which, is by far the highest; and here they have a signal house, and several bungalows erected.

The whole of this ridge is covered with a forest of trees of immense size, and between its eastern base and the sea, facing the coast of Queda, there is a level slip of land, from two to four miles in breadth, and ten or twelve miles long. This is well cultivated and laid out in gardens, plantations of pepper, betel, areca, cocoa-nut trees, &c. intersected in all directions with pleasant carriage roads, whose sides are lined with a variety of shrubs and trees that are in perpetual verdure. The whole of this space is interspersed with villas and bungalows, where the Europeans occasionally retire to enjoy the country air, as a relaxation after business in town.

On the north-eastern point of this slip of land are situated Fort Cornwallis and George-town, called by the natives Tanjong Painaique.

This island may contain European settlers and their dependants, Malays, Sumatrans, Chinese, &c.....11,000 souls.
Of itinerants..... 1,000 do.

Total... 12,000

Abundance and great variety of

of excellent fish are caught in every direction round the island, which, from the salubrity of its air, is justly esteemed the Montpelier of India.

Coups-de-soleil are seldom experienced in this settlement, although the Europeans walk and ride about at all times of the day, completely exposed to a vertical sun.

In short, as soon as the wet docks are established on Poolo Jaraja (a small island between Penang and the main), this will be the most beautiful, healthy, and flourishing settlement in the East Indies.

From the dawn of day, until the sun has emerged above the high mountains of Queda, and even for some time after this period, Penang rivals any thing that has been fabled of the Elysian fields.

The dews which have fallen in the course of the night, and by remaining on the trees, shrubs, and flowers, have become impregnated with their odours, early in the morning begin to exhale, and fill the air with the most delightful perfumes; while the European inhabitants, taking advantage of this pleasant season for exercise, crowd the roads (some in carriages, some on horseback, and others on foot), till the sun getting to some height above the mountains of Queda, becomes so powerful as to drive them into their bungalows, to enjoy a good breakfast with a keen appetite.

A small party of us having obtained permission to occupy the Convalescent Bungalow on the mountain, for the purpose of breathing a cooler and purer air, we repaired thither early in March.

The distance from the town to that part of the base of the mountain where the path commences, is about five miles, and from thence to the summit, better than three.

The pathway, which is not more than eight or ten feet wide, is cut with incredible labour, through a forest of immensely tall trees, whose umbrageous foliage uniting above, excludes, except at some particular turnings, the least glimpse of the heavens, involving one, all the way up, in pensive gloom.

It frequently winds along the brinks of yawning and frightful precipices, at the bottoms of which one shudders to behold huge trunks of trees rived and fractured, while precipitating themselves down the craggy and steep descent.

Steep and rugged as this path is, the little Sumatran horses mount it with great safety; the ladies, however, are generally carried up in a kind of sedan chair, borne on the shoulders of some stout Malays.

After a tiresome ascent of two or three hours, we gained the summit; and were amply rewarded for our labour by the most extensive and beautifully variegated prospect we had ever seen in India.

The eye ranges over a beautiful plain, laid out in pepper plantations, gardens, groves of the cocoa-nut, betel, areca, and various other trees, checkered throughout with handsome villas and bungalows, intersected by pleasant carriage-roads, and

watered with meandering rills, that flow from the mountain's side, clear as the crystal.

Here may be seen standing in perfect peace and amity with each other, the Hindoo temple and pagoda; the Chinese josshouse; the Christian chapel, and various other places of worship; every one enjoying the unmolested exercise of his religion.

From hence, the eye stretches over the beautiful strait that separates the island from the main; and whose glossy surface reflects the faint images of the clouds above, and lofty mountains that tower on each of its sides.

The thermometer at the bungalows, generally ranges from 70 to 80 degrees; sometimes at night, however, it stands as low as 62 degrees; and indeed, so cold did we feel it, that we generally slept with a blanket over us; a very rare occurrence within six degrees of the equator.

As soon as it gets dark on this mountain, there arises on every side, a singular concert of birds and insects, which deprived us of sleep for the first night or two. Far above the rest, the trumpeter (a very curious animal, about an inch in length) saluted our ears regularly for a few hours after sunset, with a sound so strong, that the first time I heard it, I actually thought a party of dragoons were approaching the bungalows, nor could I be persuaded for some time, that such a diminutive creature could possibly possess organs capable of emitting such a tremendously loud note.

Deer of a very curious species, are sometimes, though rarely, found in the woods of this island; but lions, tigers, and other ferocious animals, are unknown. A tiger did once swim across from the Queda shore, and made for the mountains here, but was shot soon after his landing; he was supposed to be the only one that ever was on the island. Birds of the most beautiful plumage, are seen on almost every branch of a tree, through this island; but nature has been so very bountiful in clothing them with her most gaudy liveries, that she has thought proper to make a drawback, by depriving them of the melodious tones which so often charm us in birds of a more homely exterior.

There is, however, one small bird on this island (whose name I forget), which perches among the leaves of the tall areca tree, and sings mornings and evenings, in a style far superior to that of any bird I have seen between the tropics.

The Argus pheasant is found in this island, but they are generally brought over dried, from the Malay coast, where they abound, and are here sold for a dollar each.

With respect to the domestic animals, they are but few; and those brought from the neighbouring parts: horses from Pedir, on the coast of Sumatra; buffaloes from Queda; and sheep, &c. from Bengal.

The buffaloes are brought over from the opposite coast, in a very curious manner; six or eight of them being collected together on the beach, thongs of leather, or pieces of rattan, are passed in at one nostril and out at the other, then made fast to the sides and stern of the boat, which is pushed off

off from the shore, and the buffaloes driven into the water, along with it; these thongs, or rattans, keeping their noses above water, and assisting them in swimming, until they gain the opposite shore, unless seized on their passage by the alligator.

The buffalo often becomes a most dangerous animal when enraged by the heat of the sun, or any other cause. At these periods the animal rushes furiously upon any thing in its way, and dashes into the houses, upsetting and breaking through all obstructions; as it is possessed of great muscular strength, and runs about with impetuous velocity, there is no mode of subduing it, but by killing the animal with spears or shot.

A large one lately made a desperate sally through George-town, while the gentlemen of the settlement fired on him in all directions, from their verandahs; at length he rushed through the governor's kitchen, upsetting the cook and all his utensils; but what was still worse, a ball from a rifle, aimed at the furious buffalo, unfortunately struck the poor harmless cook; and between the fright occasioned by the animal, and the idea of being shot to boot, he very early died.

As these creatures have very little hair on their bodies, they are utterly unable to bear the scorching rays of the sun towards mid-day: at these times, therefore, they betake themselves to every pool and puddle in the neighbourhood, rolling themselves in the mud, and then lying with their nostrils just above water, until the fervency of the atmosphere has somewhat abated. On coming out from their cool retreats, they are the most uncouth and disgusting objects imaginable, having a coat of clay an inch or two in thickness, which, in a few minutes, is hardened by the sun into a crust that defends their hides from his powerful rays during the remainder of the day.

They are the only animals used in labour; their flesh is tolerably good, and an excrescence that grows on the top of their shoulders called a hump, when salted and well preserved (especially in Bengal), is esteemed excellent eating; in short, it is the most useful animal in India.

Alligators are very common round the shores of this island, rendering it very unsafe to bathe on any part of the coast. Snakes of an immense size have likewise been found here by the early settlers, but are now very rare. Bandicotes (a species of large rat) are extremely numerous on the island, and do a great deal of mischief, as does likewise the white ant. It is astonishing what effects these very small insects are capable of producing; they will destroy the interior parts of the beams and rafters in houses; leaving a thin external shell of solid wood, that completely deceives the eye, and lulls into a false security the unsuspecting lodger, who frequently sees with astonishment the whole fabric come tumbling to the ground without any apparent cause, or perhaps is himself involved in its ruins!

When these dangerous insects find their way on board ships, it becomes a very serious concern;

as

as no one can tell where they may be making their destructive burrows, perhaps through the thin plank that separates the whole crew from their eternity!

In these cases there is no method of destroying them, but by sinking the vessels in shallow water for some days, until they are all drowned.

The principal useful trees, shrubs, and plants, on this island, are those that bear the cocoa-nut, areca-nut, pepper, and betel. The cocoa-nut tree is raised by burying the nut (stript of its fibrous root) at some depth in the ground; and it is very singular that the stem is nearly as thick when it makes its appearance above ground, as it ever becomes afterwards, though it sometimes rises to the height of fifty or sixty feet.

The areca-tree makes a very handsome appearance; its branches are small, but its leaves are very beautiful, forming a round tuft at the top of the trunk, which grows as strait as an arrow to the height of twenty-five or thirty feet. The shell which contains the fruit is about the size of a wall-nut, and of a yellowish red colour outside, and rough within; when ripe it is astringent, and not unpleasant to the taste.

It is needless to say how much this nut (when mixed with leaves of the betel and chunam) is used in chewing by all classes of the natives. This composition is called Penang (whence the name of the island), and though it has an agreeable flavour, it gives the mouths of the natives, who use it, a most diabolical appearance, rendering what few straggling teeth they have as black as jet; while their disgusting chaps seem as gory as if they had been mangling a piece of raw flesh.

The pepper-plant is a shrub whose root is small, fibrous, and flexible; it rises into a stem which requires a tree or prop to support it; its wood has the same sort of knots as the vine, and when dry it exactly resembles the vine branch. The leaves which have a strong smell and pungent taste, are of an oval shape, but they diminish towards the extremity, and end in a point. From the flower buds, which are white, and sometimes placed in the middle, sometimes at the extremities of the branches, are produced small bunches resembling those of the currant tree; each of these contains from twenty to thirty corns of pepper; they are commonly gathered in October, and exposed to the sun seven or eight days. The fruit, which is green at first, and afterwards red, when stripped of its covering, assumes the appearance it has when we see it; it is not sown, but planted; a great nicety is required in the choice of the shoots; it produces no fruit till the end of three years, but bears so plentifully the three succeeding years, that some plants yield six or seven pounds of pepper in that period. The bark then begins to shrink, and in twelve years time it ceases bearing.

The culture of pepper is not difficult; it is sufficient to plant it in a rich soil, and carefully to pull up the weeds that grow in great abundance round its roots, especially the three first years. As the sun is highly necessary to the growth of the pepper plant, when it is ready to bear, the trees that

that support it must be lopped, to prevent their shade from injuring the fruit.

The betel is a species of this genus. It is a climbing and creeping plant like ivy; and its leaves a good deal resemble those of the citron, though they are longer and narrower at the extremity. It grows in all parts of India, but thrives best in moist places; the natives cultivate it as we do the vine, placing props for it to run and climb upon; and it is a common practice to plant it against the tree that bears the areca nut.

Fruits are plentiful on this beautiful island; the pine-apple grows wild, while shaddocks, plantains, jack-fruit, oranges, lemons, &c. are reared with the greatest ease.

Though Prince of Wales's Island exports very little of its own productions, except pepper and wood, yet there is a very considerable trade carried on here, from its being in a central situation between India, China, and the Eastern Islands.

The merchants take advantage of the fleets passing and repassing, to export to China, &c. opium, betel, pepper, tin, rattans, and various other articles which they have already collected; and for which they receive either dollars, or the productions of China, and the Eastern Isles, which they afterwards ship off to India, or send home to Europe, whichever they may find most advantageous.

THE PLAGUE.

(From Narrative of Ten Years Residence in Tripoli.)

April, 1785.

In the last few weeks several couriers have crossed the deserts from Tunis to this city, disseminating the plague in their way; and consequently the country round us is every where infected. Even the Moors now allow it; but their precautions are rendered useless by not continuing them; for though from circumstances they are induced at on moment to check an indiscriminate intercourse between the sick and healthy, they give way to it the next.

May 28, 1785.

The prime minister, Mustapha Serivan's house is at present as much in a state of quarantine as he can put it, consistent with the ideas of the Moors; yet he will not admit to any one, nor to the Bashaw, the necessity of taking precautions at the castle, where he alleges sovereignty is the greatest shield, and whence he says it is necessary to give the Moors an example, not to try to resist the hand of fate.

It is against the Mussulman's faith to number the dead, they are not, therefore, exactly aware of the increasing mortality: but the castle is much infected; one of the princesses, a child of six years old, died two days since, and one of the three remaining queens of the last sovereign was buried to-day. By the Bashaw's orders, her funeral was attended by several of the officers of state, and by four black slaves, freed by him in compliment to this relict of his father: she was buried in very rich clothes, and with all the jewels found in her possession. The four enfranchised slaves who followed her were worth about four hundred pounds; they cost from five

five to six hundred naboobs each. (A naboob is about seven shillings.)

A long succession of coffins, purposely kept back for some hours, were carried close after this queen's funeral, to profit by the mass (much grander than usual) that was to be performed for her. From the richness of most of these coffins, they appeared in the bright glare of the sun, a line of burnished gold, too dazzling for the sight. The castle gates were for the first time closed to-day, allowing only a partial admittance. Four people who were perfectly well in the morning were taken ill there yesterday afternoon; they were brought out of the castle last night at ten, and died at midnight. Two of them went raving mad, and they were all afflicted with large swellings on different parts of the body when they died.

The symptoms of the plague at present are, that of the person being seized with a sort of stupor, which immediately increases to madness, and violent swellings and excruciating pains in a few hours terminated in death.

The Bashaw expresses great regret at the thought of the Christians shutting their houses so soon, as the country is in so famished a state; for, he says, that will declare it in a state of infection, and prevent the arrival of grain. The Christians' houses will, however, all be closed in about a week, each one hiring a set of servants to remain with them imprisoned till the plague is over. Halls, windows and terraces are undergoing a scrutiny for a strict, and we fear, a long quarantine. The terraces and windows fronting the street are to be secured from the servants, and the halls prepared for a mode of receiving what is wanted with safety to the family. Should it be necessary to change servants, or to take in additional ones, it can be done only on condition that they relinquish the clothes they have on; go into a bath prepared for them in a skiffer or hall of the consular house; and submit to remain in one room a fortnight to ascertain their not having the plague. Many jars, containing several pounds each, are prepared with ingredients for fumigating the apartments, two-thirds of which are bran, and the rest equal parts of camphire, myrrh and aloes. This perfume, and small quantities of gunpowder, are burnt daily throughout the houses. All animals and fowls whatever are sent out of the Christian houses, for fear of the infection being communicated by their hair or feathers.

The present moment is the most dangerous period of the disorder for the Christians. When once the houses are shut, their safety will depend greatly on the strictness of the quarantine they keep. No business is now transacted but with a blaze of straw kept burning between the person admitted into the house and the one he is speaking to. A friend is admitted only into a matted apartment where he retires to the farther end of the room to a straw seat, which is not touched after his departure till it is fumigated. The keys of all the ways into the house are kept by the master

master of the family only. If any of the Christian gentlemen are obliged to go out on business during this interval, before the houses are closed, a guard walks before and one behind, to prevent any person approaching too near; and on returning, the guards are put into quarantine for some days. Without these precautions, it would be impossible to escape this dreadful disorder, the rage of which increases every hour.

May 28, 1785.

It is impossible to give you a just description of this place at present; the general horror that prevails cannot be described. Hadgi Abderrahman sailed from the harbour of Tripoli on the 20th of this month, as ambassador to Sweden and England. From the state Tripoli is in, sinking under plague and famine, the departure of the ambassador from his handsome Greek, Amnani, and her children was dreadful. He made up his mind to see but few of them again, and with reason: the dire infection had entered his walls, nor was it to be imagined, that even his own suite could embark untainted with the same. If he is so fortunate as not to fall a victim to the plague before he reaches Malta, he will perform there a heavy quarantine of ninety days at least. They perceived before they quitted the harbour, one of his people, a Jew broker, severely attacked with the plague; and they put him on shore before they sailed. Abderrahman is so much beloved, that the people in general participate in his sufferings, and the screams for the calamity of his family, which began before he sailed from the harbour of Tripoli, have continued to the present moment, and are still augmenting from increasing deaths. At this awful period, the care of Lilla Amnani, his wife, and his favourite eldest daughter devolves on his brother Hadgi Mahmute, who is dying in torments unheard of, from the singular instance of the plague having at first seized him in his mouth, producing violent tumours, by which he is now starving: he is at times so raving that many people are required to secure him. Though none of his family were ill when his brother sailed for Europe, his wife and children (one already buried), with many more relations of Abderrahman's family, are dying very fast. Lilla Amnani, Abderrahman's daughter, and his niece, are all the ladies that remain of his family. Of his slaves and attendants only an old black eunuch lives, who is confined with the plague for the third time. In the short space that has elapsed since the ambassador left Tripoli, only eight days, nearly one hundred persons have died belonging to him; and consequently, it is thought, not one will remain of his family to give him an account of these sad times.

The plague now depopulating this place is said to be more severe than has been known at Constantinople for centuries past, and is proved by calculation to destroy twice the number of people in proportion to those who died of the same disorder lately at Tunis, when five hundred a day were carried out of that city. To-day upwards of two hundred have passed the town gate. The city

city of Tripoli contains 14,000 inhabitants, and the city of Tunis 30,000.

Our house, the last of the Christian houses that remained in part open, on the 14th of this month commenced a complete quarantine. The hall on entering the house is parted into three divisions, and the door leading to the street is never unlocked but in the presence of the master of the house, who keeps the key in his own possession. It is opened but once in the day, when he goes himself as far as the first hall, and sends a servant to unlock and unbolt the door. The servant returns, and the person in the street waits till he is desired to enter with the provisions he has been commissioned to buy. He finds ready placed for him a vessel with vinegar and water to receive the meat, and another with water for the vegetables.

Among the very few articles which may be brought in without this precaution is cold bread, salt in bars, straw ropes, straw baskets, oil poured out of the jar, to prevent contagion from the hemp with which it is covered, sugar without paper or box. When this person has brought in all the articles he has, he leaves by them the account, and the change out of the money given him, and retiring, shuts the door. Straw previously placed in the hall is lighted at a considerable distance, by means of a light at the end of a stick, and no person suffered to enter the hall till it is thought sufficiently purified by fire, after which a servant with a long stick picks up the account, and smokes it thoroughly over the straw still burning, and locking the door returns the key to his master, who has been present during the whole of these proceedings, lest any part of them should be neglected, as on the observance of them it may safely be said the life of every individual in the house depends.

Eight people in the last seven days, who were employed as providers for the house, have taken the plague and died. He who was too ill to return with what he had brought, consigned the articles to his next neighbour, who faithfully finishing his commission, as has always been done, of course succeeded his unfortunate friend in the same employment, if he wished it, or recommended another; it has happened that Moors, quite above such employment, have with an earnest charity delivered the provisions to the Christians who had sent for them. The Moors perform acts of kindness at present, which if attended by such dreadful circumstances, would be very rarely met with in most parts of Christendom. An instance very lately occurred of their philanthropy. A Christina lay an object of misery, neglected and forsaken; self preservation having taught every friend to fly from her pestilential bed, even her mother! But she found in the barbarian a paternal hand; passing by, he heard her moans, and concluded she was the last of her family; and finding that not the case, he beheld her with sentiments of compassion mixed with horror. He sought for assistance, and till the plague had completed its ravages, and put an end to her sufferings he did not lose sight of her, disdaining her Christian friends

friends, who left her to his benevolent care.

The expense and the danger of burying the dead has become so great, and the boards to make the coffins so very scarce, that the body is brought out of the house by friends to the door, and the first man they can prevail on, carries it over his shoulder, or in his arms, to the grave, endeavouring to keep pace with the long range of coffins that go to the burying ground at noon, to take the advantage of the great mass. To-day the dead amounted to two hundred and ninety.

July 1, 1785.

The cries of the people for the loss of their friends are still as frequent as ever; not a quarter of an hour passing without the lamentations of some new afflicted mourner. No more masses are said in town at present for the dead; but the coffins are collected together and pass through the town-gate exactly at noon, when the great mass is performed over all at once, at a mosque out of the town, in the way to the burying ground. The horrors of the melancholy procession increase daily. A Moor of consequence passed to-day, who has not missed this melancholy walk for the last fifteen days, in accompanying regularly some relic of his family; he is himself considered in the last stage of the plague, yet supported by his blacks he limped before his wife and eldest son, himself the last of his race.

Women, whose persons have hitherto been veiled, are wandering about complete images of despair, with their hair loose and their baracans open, crying and wringing their hands and following their families. Though a great deal of heir grief here by custom is expressed by action, yet it is dreadful when it proceeds so truly from the heart as it does now, while all those we see are friends of the departed. No strangers are called in to add force to the funeral cries; the father who bears his son to day, carried his daughter yesterday, and his wife the day before; the rest of his family are at home languishing with the plague, while his own mother, spared for the cruel satisfaction of following her offspring, still continues with her son her wretched daily walk.

July 20, 1785.

In the beginning of this month, owing to the increased ravages of the plague, the events connected with it assumed a more horrid character, and instead of shining coffins, Imans, and friends, to make up the sad procession, five or six corpses were bound together, all of them fastened on one animal, and hurried away to the grave! Collogees (soldiers), were appointed to go through the town, and clear it of objects who had died in the streets and were lying about. A female in the agonies of death, they would have seized upon, while the spark of life was still lingering, had not the frighted victim with great exertion extended a feeble arm, and resisted the disturbers of her last moments, imploring the patience of the collogees till they came their next round.

Sept. 10, 1786.

Since our long quarantine, (having been close prisoners for thirteen

thirteen months, from the beginning of June 1785 to the end of July, 1786), we have availed ourselves of every opportunity to enjoy our liberty; though it was at first, with great caution, that we ventured to alight at any of the Moorish gardens, or to enter a Moorish house, particularly out of town.

In the country, the villages are empty, and those houses shut that have not been opened since the plague, and where whole families lay interred. The Moors carried a great number of their dead to the sea-shore, and laid them in one heap, which seriously affected the town, till the Christians suggested the idea of covering them with lime, which fortunately the Moors have adopted, but only from finding themselves dangerously annoyed, as they consider this expedient a sort of impiety, for which they express great sorrow.

The habitations in the mountains of Guerriana, inaccessible except to the inhabitants, remain entirely deserted. The entrances to the dwellings are so completely covered up with sand as not to be discovered by strangers; but they are now re-peopling, and the remnant of those who fled thence are hastening back from Tunis, and the deserts around, to recover possession of these strange retreats.

The city of Tripoli, after the plague, exhibited an appearance awfully striking. In some of the houses were found the last victims that had perished in them, who having died alone, unpitied and unassisted, lay in a state too bad to be removed from the spot, and were obliged to be buried where they were; while in others, children were wandering about deserted, without a friend belonging to them. The town was almost entirely depopulated, and rarely two people walked together. One solitary being paced slowly through the streets, his mind unoccupied by business, and lost in painful reflections; if he lifted his eyes, it was with mournful surprise to gaze on the empty habitations around him; whole streets he passed without a living creature in them; for beside the desolation of the plague, before it broke out in this city, many of the inhabitants, with the greatest inconvenience, left their houses, and fled to Tunis (where the plague then raged), to avoid starving in the dreadful famine that preceded it here.

Amongst those left in this town some have been spared to acknowledge the compassion and attention shewn them by the English consul. In the distresses of the famine, and in the horrors of the plague, many a suffering wretch, whose days have been spun out by his timely assistance, has left his name on record at this place. Persons saved from perishing in the famine who have remained sole possessors of property before divided among their friends (all now swept off by the plague), come forward to thank him with wild expressions of joy, calling him boni (father), and praying to Mahomet to bless him. They say that besides giving them life he has preserved them to become little kings, and swear a faithful attachment to him, which there is no doubt they will shew, in their way, as long as he is in their country.

POETRY.

POETRY.

WATERLOO,

From the Third Canto of Childe Harold.

THERE was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium's capital had gathered then
Her beauty and her chivalry, and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men;
A thousand hearts beat happily; and when
Music arose with its voluptuous swell,
Soft eyes look'd love to eyes which spake again,
And all went merry as a marriage bell;
But hush! hark! a deep sound stikes like a rising knell

Did ye not hear it?—No; 'twas but the wind,
Or the car rattling o'er the stony street;
On with the dance! let joy be unconfined;
No sleep till morn, when youth and pleasure meet
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet—
But hark!—that heavy sound breaks in once more,
As if the clouds its echo would repeat;
And nearer, clearer, deadlier than before!
Arm! arm! it is—it is—the cannon's opening roar!

Within a windowed niche of that high hall
Sate Brunswick's fated chieftain; he did hear
That sound the first amidst the festival,
And caught its tone with death's prophetic ear;
And when they smiled because he deem'd it near,
His heart more truly knew that peal too well
Which stretch'd his father on a bloody bier,
And roused the vengeance blood alone could quell;
He rush'd into the field, and, foremost, fighting, fell.

Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro,
And gathering tears, and tremblings of distress,
And cheeks all pale, which but an hour ago
Blush'd at the praise of their own loveliness;

And

And there were sudden partings, such as press
The life from out young hearts, and choking sighs
Which ne'er might be repeated; who could guess
If ever more should meet those mutual eyes,
Since upon nights so sweet such awful morn could rise?

And there was mounting in hot haste; the steed,
The mustering squadron, and the clattering car,
Went pouring forward with impetuous speed,
And swiftly forming in the ranks of war,
And the deep thunder peal on peal afar,
And near the beat of the alarming drum
Roused up the soldier ere the morning star,
While thronged the citizens with terror dumb,
Or whispering with white lips—"The foe! they come! they come!"

And wild and high the "Cameron's gathering rose!"
The war-note of Lochiel, which Albyn's hills
Have heard, and heard, too, have her Saxon foes;—
How in the noon of night that pibroch thrills,
Savage and shrill! but with the breath which fills
Their mountain-pipe, so fill the mountaineers
With the fierce native daring which instils
The stirring memory of a thousand years,
And Evan's, Donald's fame rings in each clans-man's ear!

And Ardennes waves above them her green leaves,
Dewy with nature's tear drops, as they pass,
Grieving, if aught inanimate e'er grieves,
Over the unreturning brave—alas!
Ere evening to be trodden like the grass
Which now beneath them, but above shall grow
In its next verdure, when this fiery mass
Of living valour, rolling on the foe
And burning with high hope, shall moulder cold and low.

Last noon beheld them full of lusty life,
Last eve in beauty's circle proudly gay,
The midnight brought the signal sound of strife,
The morn the marshalling in arms—the day
Battle's magnificently-stern array!
The thunder-clouds close o'er it, which when rent
The earth is covered thick with other clay,
Which her own clay shall cover, heaped and pent,
Rider and horse—friend, foe—in one red burial blent!

LINES

LINES

Written in a Choultry, situate in a very desert Tract, by Captain T. A. Anderson, H. M. 19th Foot.

WITHIN this Choultry's ample space,
The way-worn traveller's resting-place,
Whose massy columns countless glow
Reflected in the tank below,
Whose endless porticos and halls,
Whose pillar'd domes, and echoing walls,
Its proud magnificence attest,
The child of poverty may rest!—
Here wealth gives no exclusive claim,
No deference to a noble name;
To all the race of man as free
As heaven's cerulean canopy.
Long may the pious fabric stand
Amid this boundless waste of sand;
Like some blest island's friendly cove,
To those who on the ocean rove!

The veriest wretch, while shelter'd here,
Shrinks from no fellow-mortal's sneer,
Whose broken spirit ill could brook
A purse-proud landlord's scornful look;
But, safe from noon's destructive force,
May pause upon his toilsome course,
With food and rest his frame renew,
His homeward journey to pursue;
And, at the welcome close of light,
When fire-flies take their evening flight,
And hover round each fragrant flow'r;
When burning skies have lost their pow'r,
When with fresh hopes, and thankful heart,
He girds his loins in act to part,
Warm from his soul how many a pray'r
Will bless the generous founder's care!
Whom fancy pictures to the eye,
As passing faint and wearily
Along this drear and barren scene,
Where noontide rays smite fierce and keen,
And arid winds incessant sweep
The billows of this sandy deep,
No stunted palm, nor date-tree seen,
To yield a momentary screen,
No hut his languid limbs to rest,
Tho' sore by toil and thirst opprest!

In

In such a scene of dread and woe,
Well might he make a solemn vow,
That if some Mercy-loving Pow'r
Should guard him in that evil hour,
To him a stately fane should rise,
A refuge from these wrathful skies,
A monument of gratitude
Amid this fiery solitude!
Perhaps the prayer was not in vain,
And hence this fabric decks the plain.
And if, as old traditions say,
The spirit, parted from its clay,
Shall still with former feelings throng
Round scenes and objects lov'd so long,
How must it gratify his shade,
To hear the homage hourly paid,
To hear the fainting traveller cry,
With throbbing breast, and tear-dimm'd eye,
" A thousand blessings on the hand
" That first these sacred turrets plann'd,
" And plac'd this kind asylum here,
" The lone way-faring man to cheer!"

England! my country! tho' thou art
Entwin'd around my very heart,
Canst thou the solemn truth deny,
A truth impress'd on every eye,
That while ONE stranger houseless lies
Beneath thine ever-varying skies,
Thou art in charity outdone
By Asia's rude, untutor'd son!

Batticaloa, Oct. 1815.

ADDRESS OF WINTER, TO TIMOUR.

Versified from Sir John Malcolm's History of Persia.

BY MISS PORDEN.

KEEN blew the sleety gale, the scene was drear,
One sheet of white the hills and plains appear,
Vast blocks of ice obstruct the rapid floods,
And hills of snow conceal the sable woods,
Nor bird, nor beast, nor living thing was seen,
Nor flower, nor fruit, nor blade of herbage green;
All Nature knew the appointed time of rest,
And sheltered, slept in earth's maternal breast.

Man's

Man's heart alone no change of season knows,
And proud ambition stoops not to repose!
The tyrant's troops, regardless of the blast,
Blacken with countless hordes the silvery waste.
High on his Tartar steed the conqueror rode.
And led his myriads o'er the frozen flood;
When lo! amid a realm of subject snows,
In awful pride, gigantic Winter rose.
His hand, with arrows filled, was lifted high,
A ghastly gleam was in his frozen eye;
Like some vast mountain his stupendous form,
His voice the howling of the Alpine storm.
It lacked the melody of living breath,
And chill'd the spirit as the voice of Death.
"Behold the mighty conqueror, who defies,
"Not man alone, but these inclement skies.
"Yet though thy dreadful warriors onward ride,
"Nor fawn the elements, to sooth thy pride,
"Round thy warm limbs my icy robe I cast,
"I give thee to the snow, the hail, the blast;
"Yon hill—the Spirit of the Storm is there,
"And bids thee, tyrant, stop thy rash career.
"No longer shalt thou wrap the world in flame;
"Art thou a spirit of vengeance? I the same.
"Slaves to subdue, we use our power alike,
"When baneful stars in dire conjunction strike.
"How terrible their force! but on! be bold!
"Make earth's best region desolate and cold,
"Then in the impotence of fury pine,
"To find at length thy blasts less keen than mine.
"If thou canst glory in unnumbered bands,
"That waste, destroy, o'erwhelm the fairest lands,
"With heavenly aid my storms as widely sweep,
"Thy lance is keen, my arrow strikes as deep!
"And on thy head, by Him that governs all,
"The deadliest venom of my wrath shall fall,
"Not all thy fires, thyself, thine host shall save
"From the cold sleep, the tempest's icy grave."

TO BRITAIN.

From "Thoughts on Wheels," a Poem by J. Montgomery.

I Love Thee, O my native ISLE!
Dear as my mother's earliest smile,
Sweet as my father's voice to me
Is all I hear and all I see;

Whan glancing o'er thy beauteous land,
In view thy Public Virtue's stand,
The Guardian-angels of thy coast,
To watch the dear domestic Host,
The Heart's Affections, pleased to roam
Around the quiet heaven of Home.

I love Thee—when I mark thy soil
Flourish beneath the Peasant's toil,
And from its lap of verdure throw
Treasures which neither Indies know.

I love Thee,—when I hear around
Thy looms, and wheels, and anvils sound,
Thine Engines heaving all their force,
Thy waters labouring on their course,
And Arts, and Industry, and Wealth,
Exulting in the joys of Health.

I love Thee,—when I trace thy tale
To the dim point where records fail;
Thy deeds of old renown inspire
My bosom with our fathers' fire;
A proud inheritance I claim
In all their sufferings—all their fame:
Nor less delighted, when I stray
Down History's lengthening, widening way,
And hail thee in thy present hour,
From the meridian arch of power,
Shedding the lustre of thy reign,
Like sunshine over land and main.

I love Thee,—when I read the lays
Of British Bards in elder days,
Till, rapt on visionary wings,
High o'er thy cliffs my Spirit sings;
For I, amidst thy living choir,
I too, can touch the sacred lyre.

I love Thee,—when I contemplate
The full-orb'd grandeur of thy state;
Thy laws and liberties, that rise
Man's noblest works beneath the skies,
To which the Pyramids are tame,
And Grecian Temples bow their fame:
These thine immortal Sages wrought
Out of the deepest mines of thought;
These, on the scaffold, in the field,
Thy Warriors won, thy Patriots seal'd;

These, at the parricidal pyre,
Thy Martyrs sanctified in fire;
And with the generous blood they spilt
Wash'd from thy soil their murderers' guilt,
Cancell'd the curse, which Vengeance sped,
And left a blessing in its stead.
—Can words, can numbers, count the price
Paid for this little Paradise?
Never, O never be it lost,
The land is worth the price it cost!

I love Thee,——when thy Sabbath dawns
O'er woods and mountains, dales and lawns,
And streams, that sparkle while they run,
As if their fountain were the Sun:
When, hand in hand, thy tribes repair,
Each to their chosen House of Prayer,
And all in peace and freedom call
On Him, who is the Lord of all.

I love Thee,—when my Soul can feel
The Seraph-ardours of thy zeal;
Thy Charities, to none confined,
Bless, like the sun, the rain, the wind;
Thy schools the human brute shall raise,
Guide erring Youth in Wisdom's ways,
And leave, when we are turn'd to dust,
A generation of the Just.

I love Thee,—when I see thee stand,
The Hope of every other land;
A sea-mark in the tide of Time,
Rearing to Heaven thy brow sublime;
Whence beams of Gospel splendour shed
A sacred halo round thine head;
And Gentiles from afar behold
(Not as on Sinai's rocks of old)
GOD,—from eternity conceal'd,—
In his own light, on THEE reveal'd.

I love Thee,—when I hear thy voice
Bid a despairing World rejoice,
And loud from shore to shore proclaim,
In every tongue, Messiah's name;
That name, at which, from sea to sea,
All nations yet shall bow the knee.

I love Thee,—next to Heaven above,
Land of my Fathers! thee I love;

And rail thy Slanderers as they will,
" With all thy faults I love thee still;"
For faults thou hast, of heinous size;
Repent, renounce them, ere they rise
In judgment:——lest thine Ocean-wall
With boundless ruin round thee fall,
And that which was thy mightiest stay
Sweep all thy rocks like sand away.

Yes, thou hast faults, of heinous size,
From which I turn with weeping eyes;
On these let them that hate thee dwell:
Yet one I spare not,—one I tell;
Tell with a whisper in thine ear:
O may it wring thy heart with fear!
O that my weakest word might roll
Like heaven's own thunder thro' thy soul!

There is a lie in thy right hand;
A bribe corrupting all the land;
There is within thy gates a pest,—
Gold and a Babylonish vest;
Not hid in shame-concealing shade,
But broad against the Sun display'd.
These,—tell it not,—it must be told;
These are by Lot—by Lottery—sold;
And these, thy Children, (taught to sin,)
Venture two worlds at once to win;
Nay thy deluded Statesmen stake
THYSELF,—and lose thee, for their sake!
——Lose thee?—they *shall* not;—HE, whose will
Is Nature's law, preserves thee still;
And while th' uplifted bolt impends,
ONE WARNING MORE his mercy sends.

O Britain! O my Country! bring
Forth from thy camp th' accursed thing;
Consign it to remorseless fire,
Watch till the latest spark expire,
Then cast the ashes on the wind,
Nor leave one atom-wreck behind.

So may thy wealth and power increase;
So may thy people dwell in peace;
On Thee th' Almighty's glory rest,
And all the world in thee be blest.

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